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(DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

7

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1927-28

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL ANNUAL OF THE RESOURCES,
HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS OF THE DOMINION

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LEADING ARTICLES IN CANADA YEAR BOOK 1913-1925.

(Not repeated in this Edition).

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PREFACE.

The Canada Year Book had its origin in the first year of the Dominion. The need of a publication that would assemble in conveniently accessible and summary form the chief comparative statistics of Canada, together with the necessary descriptive matter, was felt immediately after Confederation, when the "Year Book and Almanac of British North America"—being (to quote its sub-title) "an Annual Register of political, vital and trade statistics, customs tariffs, excise and stamp duties, and all public events of interest in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the West Indies"—was founded. Subsequently the title was altered to "The Year Book and Almanac of Canada,—an annual statistical abstract of the Dominion and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America". The work was edited by Mr. Arthur Harvey, F.S.S., of the Department of Finance, but was not a government publication. It was published annually from 1867 to 1879.

In 1886, after the passing of a general Statistics Act, the "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada" was instituted as an official book of reference respecting the institutions, population, finance, trade and general conditions of the Dominion, "with comparative data for the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries". The work was prepared in the General Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture, and was continued annually until 1904, under the direction of Dr. George Johnson, F.S.S. In 1905 the General Statistical Office was amalgamated with the Census Office (which was at the same time made a permanent organization), the Year Book being remodelled by Dr. Archibald Blue, Chief Officer, and continued under the title "The Canada Year Book, Second Series".

In the reorganization and centralization of statistics which followed the report of the Commission on Statistics of 1912, and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the continuous improvement of the Year Book, both in content and method of presentation, was made a primary object. A fundamental purpose of statistical organization is the securing of an *aperçu* or conspectus of the country as an entity, especially as regards its manifold social and economic activities, which are thus viewed both in their totality and in their relations to each other. In addition, therefore, to the branches of the Bureau which deal with specific subjects, such as population, agriculture, mining, trade, education, etc., and which work in collaboration with the various Dominion and Provincial Departments having jurisdiction in corresponding fields, there was created a "General Statistics" Branch with the following functions:—(a) the carrying-on of subsidiary inquiries on a variety of subjects of less extent and complexity than those assigned to special branches of the Bureau, but essential to a complete and rounded scheme; (b) the synthesizing of general statistics and the interpretation of the general economic trend; (c) the preparation of digests and abstracts of statistics relating to group phenomena; and (d) the bringing of Canadian statistics as a whole into relation with British Empire and world statistics, under the necessary reservations suggested by differing political and economic systems in the different nations. In these multifarious activities, the branch builds upon the inter-departmental organizations completed by the other branches of the Bureau (which provide for a pooling of data as between the Bureau and the various executive Departments, Dominion and Provincial), but also supplements these materials with other materials drawn from a wide field.

The most important publication of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau is the *Canada Year Book*, which is a compendium of official data on the physiography, history, institutions, population, production, industry, trade, transportation, finance, labour, administration, and general social and economic conditions and life of the Dominion—the whole conceived from a broad point of view and presenting the more salient statistics of the country against a background of interpretative matter designed to bring out their significance. It will be appreciated that a work of this character is dependent upon the completion of the basic organization of statistics; it has been necessary, therefore, to develop the *Year Book* gradually, as improved statistics became available.

Among the new features incorporated in the present edition of the *Year Book* are the following:—A special article on the Climate of Canada, contributed by Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada (p. 41); a summary of the results of the census of the Prairie Provinces, taken in 1926; improved statistics of immigration, including the languages, nationalities and birthplaces of immigrants (pp. 193-5); preliminary results of the census of manufactures for 1926 (p. 419) as well as detailed analyses of these statistics for 1925; an extended discussion of Canadian trade (pp. 473-91); a summary of the first authoritative statement on the tourist trade of Canada (p. 609); material on the traffic and the financial position of the Canadian National Railways; a special article on Canadian legislation respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade, by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act (p. 765); an important study of the wages statistics collected at the Census of 1921 (p. 774); the results of a new study of the national wealth of Canada as in 1925 (p. 850). The appendix contains figures of immigration and of trade for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928. The volume is illustrated by many more maps and diagrams than in previous years.

Throughout the volume the latest available information is included in each section, tables generally including figures for the fiscal year 1926-27 and the letter-press supplying supplementary figures extending in some cases to the end of the calendar year 1927.

The present volume has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F. R. Econ. Soc., who has been assisted as in past years by Mr. Joseph Wilkins, while Messrs. R. F. Clarke and W. H. Lanceley have also co-operated in the work and Mr. R. E. Watts drew many of the diagrams. Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments who have assisted in the collection of information, especially to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior for the maps included in the volume. While the greatest care has been taken in the preparation of the volume, there are doubtless imperfections, and with a view to the improvement of future editions, the Editor will be glad to hear of any errors which may have escaped his notice, and to receive any suggestions with regard to omissions or to method of treatment.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa, May 1, 1928.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,547,230; Water, 137,493; Total, 3,684,723.

Items.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Population¹—						
1	Prince Edward Island..... No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	98,222
2	Nova Scotia..... "	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	476,119
3	New Brunswick..... "	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	341,682
4	Quebec..... "	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	1,822,992
5	Ontario..... "	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,352,470
6	Manitoba..... "	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	343,082
7	Saskatchewan..... "	—	—	—	91,279	251,730
8	Alberta..... "	—	—	—	73,022	182,813
9	British Columbia..... "	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	268,276
10	Yukon Territory..... "	—	—	—	27,219	14,899
11	Northwest Territories..... "	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	18,364
	Canada..... "	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	6,170,649
Immigration—						
12	From United Kingdom..... No.	—	—	11,383 ²	11,810	86,796
13	" United States..... "	—	—	2,412 ²	17,987	57,796
14	" Other Countries..... "	—	—	7,921 ²	19,352	44,472
	Total..... "	27,773	47,991	21,716 ²	49,149	189,064
Agriculture—						
15	Area of occupied farms..... acre	36,046,401	45,538,141	58,997,995	63,422,338	—
16	Improved lands..... "	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	30,166,033	—
Field Crops³						
17	Wheat..... acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	—
	bush.....	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	—
	\$.....	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	36,122,039	—
18	Oats..... acre	—	3,961,356	5,367,655	—	—
	bush.....	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	—
	\$.....	15,966,310	23,967,655	31,702,717	51,509,118	—
19	Barley..... acre	—	868,464	871,800	—	—
	bush.....	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	—
	\$.....	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	8,889,746	—
20	Corn..... acre	—	195,101	360,758	—	—
	bush.....	3,803,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	—
	\$.....	2,883,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	11,902,923	—
21	Potatoes..... acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	448,743	—
	bush.....	47,330,187	55,268,227	53,490,857	55,362,635	—
	\$.....	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	13,842,658	—
22	Hay and Clover..... acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	—
	ton.....	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	7,852,731	—
	\$.....	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	85,625,315	—
	Total Area Field Crops ⁶ acre	—	—	15,662,811	19,763,740	—
	Total Value Field Crops ⁶ \$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	—
Live Stock—						
23	Horses..... No.	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	—
	\$.....	—	—	—	118,279,419	—
24	Milch Cows..... No.	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	—
	\$.....	—	—	—	69,237,970	—
25	Other Cattle..... No.	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,167,174	—
	\$.....	—	—	—	54,197,341	—
26	Sheep..... No.	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,562,781	2,510,239	—
	\$.....	—	—	—	10,490,594	—
27	Swine..... No.	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	—
	\$.....	—	—	—	16,445,702	—
	Total value..... \$	—	—	—	268,651,026	—
Dairying³—						
28	Cheese, factory..... lb.	155,524	54,574,856	97,418,855	220,833,269	204,788,583 ⁸
	\$.....	17,585	5,130,036	9,644,467	22,221,420	23,597,639 ⁸
29	Cheese, home made..... lb.	4,984,843	3,184,996	6,267,203	—	—
	\$.....	573,257	468,575	620,453	—	—
30	Butter, creamery..... lb.	931,939	1,365,912	3,654,354	33,063,739	45,930,294 ⁸
	\$.....	188,532	225,375	635,859	7,240,972	10,949,062 ⁸
31	Butter, home made..... lb.	74,190,584	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	—
	\$.....	14,244,592	16,919,953	19,414,435	21,384,644	—
32	Miscellaneous dairy products..... \$	—	—	—	15,623,907	—
	Total value of dairy products \$	15,022,966	22,743,939	30,315,214	66,470,953	—
Fisheries³..... \$						
	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	25,737,153	26,279,485	—
Raw Furs..... \$						
	—	987,555	768,983	899,645	—	—

¹Estimated populations are given for inter-censal and post-censal years. ²1897. ³The figures for 1871-1911 are for the preceding years. Export prices have been used in working out values of dairy products.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,547,230; Water, 137, 493; Total, 3,684,723.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ⁴	
93,728	90,916	88,615	88,020	87,700	87,300	87,000	86,700	1
492,338	506,600	523,837	530,000	533,600	536,900	540,000	543,000	2
351,889	368,844	387,876	395,500	399,400	403,300	407,200	411,000	3
2,005,776	2,177,352	2,361,199	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000	2,561,800	2,604,000	4
2,527,292	2,722,804	2,933,662	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000	3,145,600	3,187,000	5
461,394	553,860	610,118	621,200	626,800	632,400	639,058	647,000	6
492,432	647,835	757,510	783,700	796,800	809,900	820,738	836,000	7
374,295	496,525	588,454	595,900	599,600	603,200	607,599	617,000	8
392,480	457,243	524,582	544,000	553,000	560,500	568,400	575,060	9
8,512	6,317	4,157	3,600	3,550	3,500	3,450	3,470	10
6,507	7,228	7,988	8,320	8,490	8,600	8,850	9,050	11
7,206,643	8,035,584	8,788,483 ⁷	9,028,240	9,150,940	9,268,700	9,289,693	9,519,220	
123,013	8,664	74,262	34,508	72,919	53,178	37,569	50,378	12
121,451	36,937	48,059	22,007	20,521	15,818	18,778	21,025	13
66,620	2,936	26,156	16,372	55,120	42,366	38,717	72,588	14
311,084	48,537	148,477	72,887	148,530	111,362	96,064	143,991	
108,968,715	—	140,887,902	—	—	—	—	—	15
48,733,823	—	70,769,548	—	—	—	—	—	16
8,864,154	15,369,709	23,261,224	21,886,146	22,055,710	20,789,790	22,895,649	22,460,154	17
132,077,547	262,781,000	300,858,100	474,199,000	262,097,000	395,474,700	407,136,000	440,024,700	
104,816,825	244,096,400	242,936,000	316,994,700	320,362,000	487,736,200	442,221,000	439,340,000	
8,656,179	10,996,487	16,499,029	14,387,807	14,491,289	12,555,675	12,741,340	13,239,963	18
245,393,425	410,211,000	426,232,900	563,997,500	405,976,000	402,296,000	383,416,000	439,712,700	
86,796,130	210,957,500	146,395,300	184,857,400	200,688,000	167,170,600	184,098,000	225,879,000	
1,283,094	1,802,996	2,795,635	2,784,571	3,407,441	3,523,953	3,642,462	3,505,713	19
28,848,310	42,770,000	59,709,100	76,997,800	88,807,000	87,118,300	99,987,100	96,938,000	
14,653,697	35,024,000	28,254,150	32,570,700	61,760,000	46,014,100	52,059,000	64,193,000	
293,951	173,000	296,866	317,729	295,015	238,767	209,725	131,626	20
14,417,599	6,282,000	14,904,000	13,608,000	11,998,000	10,564,300	7,813,000	4,262,000	
5,774,039	6,747,000	12,317,000	12,466,000	14,227,000	9,938,700	7,780,000	4,212,000	
464,054	472,992	701,912	560,942	561,628	522,361	523,112	572,373	21
55,461,478	63,297,000	64,407,600 ⁸	55,497,000 ⁸	56,648,000 ⁸	40,216,900 ⁸	46,937,000 ⁸	46,458,000 ⁸	
27,426,765	50,982,300	82,147,600	56,397,800	47,956,000	82,859,900	69,204,000	54,341,000	
8,289,407	7,821,257	10,614,951	9,725,602	9,874,937	9,562,974	9,516,125	10,226,895	22
10,403,367	14,527,000	11,366,100	14,844,900	14,960,300	14,962,200	14,058,000	17,370,000	
90,115,531	168,547,900	267,764,200	162,882,000	165,587,000	154,886,400	170,473,000	180,835,000	
30,556,166	38,930,332	59,635,346	56,444,816	57,852,550	53,108,145	56,097,836	56,192,310	
384,513,795	886,494,900	931,863,670	899,226,200	995,235,900	1,098,303,928	1,104,983,100	1,134,182,600	
2,598,958	3,246,430	3,813,921	3,530,641	3,538,788	3,554,041	2,398,114	3,421,857	23
381,915,505	418,636,000	314,764,000	223,154,000	229,421,000	245,764,000	245,119,000	260,476,000	
2,595,255	2,835,532	3,736,832	3,659,265	3,726,985	3,830,175	3,893,191	3,894,311	24
109,575,526	198,896,000	190,157,000	173,015,000	170,567,000	193,989,000	201,236,000	236,626,000	
3,930,828	3,763,155	6,469,373	5,536,866	5,733,851	5,477,123	4,731,638	5,277,927	25
86,278,490	204,477,000	183,649,000	143,458,000	154,524,000	168,037,000	148,742,000	204,917,000	
2,174,300	2,025,030	3,675,860	2,753,830	2,684,743	2,755,556	3,142,476	3,262,706	26
10,701,691	20,927,000	22,308,000	21,321,000	24,036,000	26,795,000	31,417,000	32,004,000	
3,634,778	3,484,982	3,904,895	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148	4,359,582	4,694,789	27
26,956,621	60,700,000	54,842,000	52,312,000	62,596,000	69,702,000	69,958,000	65,116,000	
615,457,833	903,686,000	766,720,000	613,260,000	641,144,000	704,287,000	696,472,000	799,139,000	
199,904,205	192,968,597	162,117,494	151,624,376	149,707,530	177,139,113	171,731,631	—	28
21,587,124	35,512,622	28,710,030	23,645,192	24,201,923	36,571,556	28,807,841	—	29
1,371,092	—	533,561	—	450,474	533,016	516,745	—	30
154,058	—	123,283	—	76,615	95,073	80,240	—	31
64,489,398	82,564,130	128,744,610	162,834,608	178,074,849	169,494,967	177,209,287	—	32
15,597,807	26,966,355	48,135,439	55,873,510	60,494,826	63,008,097	61,753,390	—	
137,110,200	—	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	—	
30,269,497	—	29,840,000	32,000,000	29,347,000	32,128,799	28,252,777	—	
35,862,437	—	98,627,568	121,175,183	103,854,528	109,265,795	130,815,819	—	
103,381,854	—	205,436,350	238,693,885	217,974,892	241,069,320	249,710,067	—	
34,667,872	35,860,708	34,931,935	42,555,545	44,534,235	47,942,131	56,360,633	—	
1,927,550	—	10,151,594	16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564	15,072,244	—	

⁴The figures for 1927 are subject to revision. ⁵Cwt. ⁶See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of the values of field crops for the years, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. ⁷Includes Canadian Navy. ⁸1907.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Minerals—						
1	Gold..... oz	105,187	63,524	45,018	1,167,216	556,415
	\$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	11,502,120
2	Silver..... oz	—	355,083 ¹	414,523	5,539,192	8,473,379
	\$	—	347,271 ¹	409,549	3,265,354	5,659,455
3	Copper..... lb.	—	3,260,424 ²	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,609,888
	\$	—	366,798 ²	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
4	Lead..... lb.	—	204,800 ³	88,665	51,900,958	54,608,217
	\$	—	9,216 ³	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
5	Nickel..... lb.	—	830,477 ¹¹	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
	\$	—	498,286 ¹¹	2,421,208	4,594,523	8,948,834
6	Pig iron..... ton	—	24,827 ¹	23,891	274,376	598,411
	\$	—	366,192 ¹	368,901	3,512,923	7,955,136
7	Coal..... ton	1,063,742 ²	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
	\$	1,763,423 ²	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
8	Cement..... brl.	—	69,843 ¹	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
	\$	—	81,909 ¹	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Total value..... \$	—	10,221,255 ²	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697
Electric Statistics—						
9	Power Houses..... No	—	—	80	58	157
10	Capital invested..... \$	—	—	4,113,771	11,891,025	80,393,445
11	Kilowatt hours generated ⁴ No.	—	—	—	—	—
12	Customers..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
Water Power —						
13	Turbine H.P. installed..... No	—	—	71,219	235,946	606,316
Manufactures⁵ —						
14	Employees..... No.	187,942	254,894	272,033	339,173	383,920
15	Capital..... \$	77,964,020	164,957,423	353,213,000	446,916,487	833,916,155
16	Salaries and wages..... \$	40,851,009	59,401,702	79,234,311	113,249,350	162,155,578
17	Products..... \$	221,617,773	309,731,867	368,696,723	481,053,375	706,446,578
External Trade—						
18	Exports ⁶ \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
19	Imports ⁷ \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Total..... \$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,262,305	519,224,236
Exports to and Imports from U.K. and U.S. —						
20	Exports to United Kingdom... \$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	127,456,465
21	Imports from United Kingdom \$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,942	42,820,334	69,183,915
22	Exports to United States..... \$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	83,546,306
23	Imports from United States.... \$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	169,256,452
Exports, domestic, by chief items—						
24	Wheat..... bush.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,739,758	40,399,402
	\$	1,981,917	2,593,820	1,582,084	6,871,939	33,658,391
25	Wheat flour..... brl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	1,118,700	1,532,014
	\$	1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	4,015,226	6,179,825
26	Oats..... bush.	542,386	2,926,532	260,560	8,155,062	2,700,302
	\$	231,227	1,791,873	129,917	2,490,521	1,083,347
27	Hay..... ton	23,487	163,381	65,083	252,977	206,714
	\$	290,217	1,813,208	559,489	2,097,882	1,529,941
28	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides,..... \$	103,444	103,547	75,541	1,055,495	1,029,079
	\$	1,018,918	758,334	628,469	11,778,446	12,086,868
29	Butter..... lb.	15,439,266	17,649,491	2,768,101	16,335,528	34,031,525
	\$	3,065,234	2,573,034	602,175	3,295,662	7,075,539
30	Cheese..... lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	195,926,697	215,834,543
	\$	1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	20,696,951	24,433,169
31	Gold..... \$	163,037	767,318	554,126	24,445,158	12,991,916
32	Silver..... oz.	—	—	—	4,022,019	7,261,527
	\$	595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	4,310,528
32	Copper ⁸ lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	26,345,776	44,282,348
	\$	120,121	150,412	505,196	2,659,261	7,148,633
34	Nickel..... lb.	—	—	5,352,043	9,537,558	23,959,841
	\$	—	—	240,499	953,365	2,166,936
35	Coal..... ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,888,538	1,820,511
	\$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	5,307,060	4,643,198
36	Asbestos..... ton	—	—	7,022	26,715	57,075
	\$	—	—	513,909	864,573	1,578,137
37	Wood pulp..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	280,619	1,937,207	3,478,150
38	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—	—

¹1887. ²1874. ³1886. ⁴000's omitted. ⁵The statistics of manufactures in 1871 and 1881 include works employing fewer than 5 hands, while those of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1916 are for works with 5 hands and over, except in the case of butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, electric light plants, lumber, lath and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works and fish canneries. The figures

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ²	
473,159	930,492	926,329	1,233,341	1,525,382	1,735,735	1,754,228	1,844,544	1
9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	25,495,421	31,532,443	35,880,826	36,263,110	38,130,107	
32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	18,601,744	19,736,323	20,228,988	22,371,924	22,613,134	2
17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	12,067,509	13,180,113	13,971,150	13,894,531	12,747,024	
55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	86,881,537	104,457,447	111,450,518	133,094,942	140,141,823	3
6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	12,529,186	13,604,538	15,649,882	17,490,300	17,194,955	
23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	111,234,466	175,485,499	253,590,578	283,801,265	310,183,455	4
827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	7,985,522	14,221,345	23,127,460	19,240,661	16,411,980	
34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	62,453,843	69,536,350	73,857,114	65,714,294	66,798,717	5
10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	18,332,077	19,470,178	15,946,672	14,374,163	15,262,171	
917,535	1,169,257	665,676	985,400	664,215	639,257	820,426	768,838	6
12,307,125	16,750,898	15,511,828	21,355,595	14,825,600 ¹⁰	14,259,925 ¹⁰	18,932,955 ¹⁰	17,742,425 ¹⁰	
11,323,388	14,483,395	15,057,495	16,990,571	13,638,197	13,134,968	16,478,131	17,411,505	7
26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	72,058,986	53,593,988	49,261,951	59,875,951	61,809,672	
5,692,915	5,369,560	5,752,885	7,543,589	7,498,624	8,116,597	8,707,021	10,065,865	8
7,644,537	6,547,728	14,195,143	15,064,661	13,398,411	14,046,704	13,013,283	14,391,897	
103,220,994	177,201,534	171,923,342	214,079,331	209,583,406	226,583,333	240,437,123	244,520,098	
266	307	510	532	532	563	593	—	9
110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	581,472,583	628,565,093	726,721,087	756,220,066	—	10
—	—	5,614,132	8,099,192	9,315,277	10,110,459	12,093,445	—	11
—	—	973,212	1,122,900	1,200,950	1,279,731	1,337,562	—	12
1,358,333	2,217,354	2,706,738	3,186,624	3,571,444	4,290,428	4,556,000	4,777,921	13
515,203	—	439,889	525,267	508,503	544,225	581,527	—	14
1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230	3,052,818,103	3,380,322,950	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981	3,981,569,590	—	15
241,008,416	283,311,505	498,430,750	571,470,028	559,884,045	596,015,171	653,850,933	—	16
1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	2,516,977,811	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315	3,247,803,438	—	17
274,316,555	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,355,791	1,252,157,506	18
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,527	927,328,732	1,030,892,505	19
727,041,156	1,249,811,772	2,429,322,583	1,734,030,687	1,938,507,923	1,865,999,890	2,242,684,523	2,283,050,011	
132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	379,067,445	360,057,782	395,843,433	508,237,560	446,872,851	20
109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	141,330,143	153,586,690	151,083,946	163,731,210	163,939,065	21
104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	369,080,218	430,707,544	417,417,144	474,987,367	466,422,789	22
275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	540,989,738	601,256,447	509,780,009	608,618,542	687,022,521	23
45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	215,074,566	256,870,237	191,764,537	249,679,470	247,497,482	24
45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	252,145,805	267,758,559	251,665,844	364,364,388	353,094,940	25
3,049,046	6,400,214	6,017,032	10,227,060	11,714,929	11,029,227	10,084,974	10,147,705	26
13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	60,075,426	62,783,118	70,638,692	69,687,598	68,720,334	
5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	29,022,347	23,348,698	32,775,761	43,058,283	15,438,329	26
2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	14,533,015	11,146,408	16,044,436	24,237,693	8,598,755	
326,132	255,407	179,398	58,300	332,293	225,403	368,787	321,733	27
2,723,291	5,849,426	2,110,594	927,143	3,725,282	2,544,582	3,711,840	3,246,170	
598,745	1,536,517	982,338	1,015,901	996,245	1,208,721	1,253,760	787,447	28
8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	22,536,397	18,113,755	22,392,223	28,590,301	19,117,097	
3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	21,994,578	13,648,968	24,501,981	23,303,865	9,878,400	29
744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	8,243,138	5,070,691	8,715,962	8,773,125	3,351,589	
181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	114,540,900	116,777,000	126,963,200	148,333,500	136,665,400	30
20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	20,828,234	23,426,282	24,112,475	33,718,587	24,956,179	
5,344,465	16,870,394	3,038,779	5,449,469	17,384,090	28,793,332	25,968,094	6,334,341	31
33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	17,111,416	17,948,266	18,584,733	18,382,415	21,812,957	32
17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	11,458,992	11,539,783	12,347,592	12,365,576	12,976,334	
55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	21,451,300	44,965,200	53,374,000	61,090,600	66,860,700	33
5,573,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	2,035,511	4,754,413	5,847,848	7,037,206	7,835,143	
34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	42,628,500	56,939,200	61,549,700	71,081,400	62,444,700	34
3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	8,880,641	9,388,511	10,174,245	12,829,244	12,921,190	
2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	2,089,438	1,217,835	719,502	753,842	1,264,901	35
6,014,095	6,032,765	16,501,478	12,956,615	7,842,259	4,388,766	4,083,713	7,12,763	
69,829	88,833	191,299	166,586	225,486	212,938	265,946	265,946	36
2,076,477	2,962,010	12,633,389	7,107,426	8,678,164	7,742,739	9,920,900	10,614,694	
6,588,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	16,988,823	17,306,981	16,405,213	19,812,381	18,959,351	37
5,715,532	10,376,548	17,552,037	42,976,948	46,173,796	41,565,241	49,909,870	49,887,739	
—	9,264,080	15,112,686	20,130,455	23,564,808	25,027,889	29,537,366	35,437,629	38
3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	72,667,826	88,711,451	91,808,330	102,238,568	116,452,158	

are for the preceding years. From 1922 on statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. Figures for 1925 and 1926 include non-ferrous metal smelting not included in earlier years.

¹Exports of domestic merchandise only. ²Imports of merchandise for home consumption. ³Copper,

fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc. ⁴The figures for 1927 are subject to revision. ¹⁰Estimated at \$25 per long ton. ¹¹The figures are for 1889.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
Exports, domestic, by classes—						
1	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood). \$	—	—	13,742,557	25,541,567	55,828,252
2	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	36,399,140	68,465,332	84,570,644
3	Fibres, textiles and textile products. \$	—	—	872,628	1,880,539	2,602,903
4	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
5	Iron and its products. \$	—	—	556,527	2,778,897	4,705,296
6	Non-ferrous metals and their products. \$	—	—	1,618,955	33,395,096	28,455,736
7	Non-metallic minerals and their products. \$	—	—	3,988,584	7,356,324	7,817,475
8	Chemicals and allied products. \$	—	—	851,211	791,975	1,784,800
9	All other commodities. \$	—	—	5,291,051	3,121,741	4,022,038
	Total exports, domestic. \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,388	235,483,956
Imports for Consumption—						
10	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood). \$	—	—	24,212,140	38,036,757	50,330,667
11	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	8,080,862	14,022,896	23,616,835
12	Fibres, textiles and textile products. \$	—	—	28,670,141	37,284,752	59,292,868
13	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	5,203,490	8,196,901	14,341,947
14	Iron and its products. \$	—	—	15,142,615	29,955,936	49,436,840
15	Non-ferrous metals and their products. \$	—	—	3,810,626	7,159,142	17,527,922
16	Non-metallic minerals and products (except chemicals) \$	—	—	14,139,024	21,255,403	33,757,284
17	Chemicals and allied products. \$	—	—	3,697,810	5,692,56	8,251,378
18	All other commodities. \$	—	—	8,577,245	16,326,568	27,184,539
	Total imports. \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
Steam Railways—						
19	Miles in operation. No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	21,353
20	Capital. \$	257,025,188 ¹	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,065,881,629
21	Passengers. No.	5,190,416 ²	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	27,989,782
22	Freight. ton	5,670,836 ²	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	57,966,713
23	Earnings. \$	19,470,539 ²	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	125,322,865
24	Expenses. \$	15,775,532 ²	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	87,129,434
Electric Railways—						
25	Miles in operation. No.	—	—	—	675	814
26	Capital. \$	—	—	—	—	—
27	Passengers. No.	—	—	—	120,924,656	237,655,074
28	Freight. ton	—	—	—	287,926	506,024
29	Earnings. \$	—	—	—	5,768,283	10,966,871
30	Expenses. \$	—	—	—	3,435,162	6,675,037
Canals—						
31	Passengers carried. No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	190,428	256,500
32	Freight. ton	3,955,621	2,852,230	2,902,526	5,665,259	10,523,185
Shipping (Sea-going)—						
33	Entered. ton	2,521,573	4032,946	5,272,935	7,514,732	8,895,353
34	Cleared. " "	2,594,460	4,071,291	5,421,261	7,028,330	7,948,076
35	Total. " "	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	14,543,062	16,843,429
Shipping (Inland International)—						
36	Entered. ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,720,575	9,352,653
37	Cleared. " "	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	8,536,090
38	Total. " "	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	11,486,746	17,888,743
Shipping (Coastwise)—						
39	Entered. ton	—	7,664,863	12,835,774	17,927,959	23,543,604
40	Cleared. " "	—	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,832	22,780,458
41	Total. " "	—	15,116,766	24,986,130	34,444,796	46,324,062
42	Telegraphs, Government, miles of line. —	—	1,947	2,699	5,744	6,829
43	Telegraphs, other, miles of line. —	—	—	27,866	30,194	31,506
44	Telephones. No.	—	—	—	63,192	—
45	Motor vehicles. " "	—	—	—	—	2

¹Year 1876.²Year 1875.³Motor vehicles in 6 provinces numbered 2,130 in 1907.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	• 1916.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
84,556,886	257,249,193	482,924,672	407,760,092	430,932,150	443,298,877	606,058,672	574,994,162	1
69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	135,841,642	140,423,284	163,031,415	190,975,417	167,291,589	2
1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	7,850,843	8,055,083	9,711,720	8,940,046	7,665,563	3
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	228,756,205	273,354,778	253,610,024	278,674,960	284,120,267	4
9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	51,137,912	66,975,571	57,405,940	74,735,077	74,284,824	5
34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	44,358,037	65,911,171	90,370,788	97,476,270	80,639,197	6
10,038,493	11,879,741	40,121,892	27,646,704	26,776,330	20,728,986	24,568,845	28,509,838	7
2,900,379	15,948,480	19,582,051	14,046,940	15,559,956	16,209,820	17,498,128	16,574,753	8
5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	14,053,068	17,362,733	14,699,783	16,428,376	18,077,313	9
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,355,791	1,252,157,506	
79,214,342	95,426,024	261,081,364	161,669,784	186,468,685	173,585,839	203,417,431	213,098,121	10
30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	46,736,774	45,026,734	41,491,969	49,185,558	53,214,135	11
87,916,282	96,191,485	242,608,342	170,146,958	173,795,660	165,440,757	184,761,831	183,583,931	12
26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	35,845,544	40,976,833	38,185,383	40,403,096	47,962,298	13
91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	138,724,455	173,473,503	134,684,441	181,196,800	229,429,485	14
27,655,874	29,448,661	55,553,902	37,492,604	43,432,617	41,111,550	47,692,985	52,747,842	15
53,335,826	53,427,531	206,095,113	139,989,012	155,899,393	131,013,294	139,033,940	156,784,707	16
12,489,776	19,258,326	36,334,612	25,793,101	26,088,041	24,760,237	28,404,276	31,844,715	17
42,620,479	65,448,278	72,608,072	46,181,012	48,235,401	46,659,067	53,232,811	62,227,271	18
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,328,732	1,030,892,505	
25,400	37,434	39,363	39,665	40,061	40,352	40,352	-	19
1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	3,264,674,038	3,413,865,613	3,471,080,909	3,560,048,932	-	20
37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	44,834,337	42,921,809	41,458,084	42,686,166	-	21
79,884,282	109,659,088	103,131,132	118,289,604	106,429,355	109,850,925	122,476,822	-	22
188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	478,338,046	445,923,877	455,297,288	493,599,754	-	23
131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	413,862,818	382,483,908	372,149,656	389,503,452	-	24
1,224	1,674	1,687	1,736	1,737	1,738	1,684	-	25
111,532,347	154,895,584	177,187,436	199,069,870	213,767,660	221,769,220	215,808,520	-	26
426,296,792	580,094,167	719,305,441	737,282,038	726,497,729	725,491,101	748,710,836	-	27
1,228,362	1,936,674	2,285,886	3,145,863	2,546,928	2,706,312	3,493,457	-	28
20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,833	50,191,387	49,439,559	49,626,231	51,723,199	-	29
12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	36,171,923	36,125,213	35,426,487	36,453,709	-	30
304,904	263,648	230,129	220,592	208,587	208,692	197,561	210,884	31
38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	11,199,434	12,868,551	14,130,667	13,477,663	17,488,311	32
11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	17,095,883	18,497,025	20,470,379	22,837,720	23,224,281	33
10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	17,182,454	18,521,377	20,510,647	22,817,276	22,925,488	34
22,297,186	24,827,656	24,916,729	34,278,337	37,018,402	40,981,026	45,654,996	45,149,763	35
13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	18,864,448	18,926,976	17,616,105	14,117,099	14,862,096	36
11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	19,260,398	19,001,995	19,341,920	15,474,732	16,319,794	37
25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	38,124,846	37,928,971	36,958,025	29,591,831	31,181,890	38
34,280,669	35,624,074	28,567,545	36,240,041	39,268,712	40,480,372	41,770,480	43,124,919	39
32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	34,730,037	38,096,416	40,139,447	41,117,175	42,617,467	40
66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	70,970,078	77,365,128	80,619,819	82,887,655	85,742,386	41
8,446	10,699	11,207	11,532	11,210	10,681	10,722	10,736	42
33,905	38,552	41,577	41,851	43,532	41,045 ^a	42,239 ^a	41,993 ^a	43
302,759	548,421	902,090	1,009,203	1,072,454	1,142,876	1,201,008	-	44
21,519	123,464	465,378	586,850	652,121	728,005	836,794	945,672	45

^aThe figures for 1927 are subject to revision. ^bExcluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901. *	1906.
Post Office—						
1	Revenue..... \$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,823	3,421,192	5,993,343
2	Expenditure..... \$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,837,376	4,921,577
3	Money orders issued..... \$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	17,956,258	37,355,673
Dominion Finance—						
4	Customs Revenue..... \$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	28,293,930	46,053,377
5	Excise revenue..... \$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	10,318,266	14,010,220
6	Total Ordinary Revenue..... \$	19,335,561	29,625,298	38,570,311	52,514,701	80,139,360
7	Revenue per head..... \$	5-50	6-83	7-96	9-72	12-99
8	Total Ordinary Expenditure..... \$	15,623,082	25,502,554	36,343,568	46,866,368	67,240,641
9	Expenditure per head..... \$	4-44	5-88	7-50	8-67	10-90
10	Total Disbursements..... \$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	57,982,866	83,277,642
11	Disbursements per head..... \$	5-48	7-79	8-42	10-73	13-49
12	Gross debt..... \$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	392,269,680
13	Assets..... \$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	86,252,429	125,226,702
	Net debt..... \$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	268,480,004	267,042,978
Provincial Finance—						
14	Revenue, Ordinary, Total..... \$	6,090,783 ¹	7,858,698	10,693,815	14,074,991	23,027,122
15	Expenditure, Ordinary, Total..... \$	5,180,872 ¹	8,119,701	11,628,353	14,146,059	21,169,868
Note Circulation—						
16	Bank Notes..... \$	20,914,637	28,516,692	33,061,042	50,610,205	70,638,870
17	Dominion Notes..... \$	—	—	16,176,316 ³	27,898,509 ³	49,941,426 ³
Chartered Banks—						
18	Capital paid-up..... \$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	67,035,615	91,035,604
19	Assets..... \$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	878,512,076
20	Liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)..... \$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	713,790,553
21	Deposits payable on demand..... \$	—	—	—	95,169,631	165,144,569
22	Deposits payable after notice..... \$	—	—	—	221,624,664	381,778,705
	Total deposits ² \$	56,287,391	94,246,481	148,396,968	349,573,327	605,968,513
Savings Banks—						
23	Deposits in Post Office..... \$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	45,736,488
24	Deposits in Government Banks..... \$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,144	16,174,134
25	Deposits in Special Banks..... \$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	27,399,194
Loan Companies³—						
26	Assets..... \$	8,392,464	73,906,628	125,041,146	158,523,307	232,076,447
27	Liabilities to shareholders and public..... \$	8,392,464	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	232,076,447
28	Deposits..... \$	2,399,136	13,460,268	18,482,959	20,756,910	23,046,194
Trust Companies—						
29	Shareholders' assets..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
30	Trust funds, liabilities..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
31	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	1,038,687,619	1,443,902,244
32	Premium income for year..... \$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,248	14,687,963
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
33	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
34	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion Life Insurance—						
35	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	45,825,935	102,290,932	261,475,229	462,769,034	656,260,900
36	Premium income for year..... \$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	22,364,456
Provincial Life Insurance—						
37	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
38	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Education—						
39	Enrolment..... No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,683,000	1,173,009
40	Average daily attendance..... "	—	—	—	669,000	743,496
41	Number of teachers..... "	13,559	18,016	22,718	27,126	32,250
42	Total Public Expenditure..... \$	—	—	—	11,044,925	16,368,244

¹Average, 1869-1872.²Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901-1927.³Including Building Societies and Trust Companies (1871-1911). ⁴The figures for 1927 are subject to revision.⁵As at June 30.⁶Active assets only.

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary, the statistics of immigration, fisheries (1871-1916), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government Savings Banks

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	29,262,233	29,100,492	28,581,993	31,024,464	29,378,697	1
7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	27,794,502	28,305,937	29,873,802	30,499,686	31,007,698	2
70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	143,055,120	159,855,115	163,519,320	177,840,231	188,219,777	3
71,838,089	98,649,409	163,266,804	118,056,469	121,500,798	108,146,871	127,355,143	141,968,678	4
16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	35,761,997	38,181,747	38,603,489	42,923,549	48,513,160	5
117,780,409	172,147,838	434,386,537	394,614,900	396,837,682	346,834,479	380,745,506	398,695,776	6
16-34	21-42	49-43	43-71	43-37	37-42	40-55	41-88	7
87,774,198	130,350,727	361,118,145	332,293,732	324,813,190	318,891,901	320,660,479	319,548,173	8
12-18	16-22	41-09	36-81	35-49	34-40	34-15	33-57	9
122,861,250	339,702,502	528,283,199	434,452,341	370,589,247	351,169,803	355,186,423	358,555,751	10
17-04	42-27	60-11	48-15	40-50	37-89	37-83	37-67	11
474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,184	2,726,298,717	12
134,899,435	321,831,621	561,603,133 ^a	435,050,368 ^a	401,827,195 ^a	400,628,837 ^a	379,048,085 ^a	378,464,347 ^a	13
340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,453,776,869	2,417,783,275	2,417,437,686	2,389,731,099	2,347,834,370	
40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	117,423,174	127,896,047	132,398,729	146,450,904	-	14
38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	131,299,100	135,159,185	136,648,242	144,183,178	-	15
89,982,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	170,420,792	166,136,765	165,235,168	168,885,995	172,100,763	16
99,921,354	176,816,006	271,531,162	240,862,014	226,002,628	212,681,059	190,004,824	184,898,003	17
103,009,256	113,175,353	129,096,339	124,373,292	122,409,504	118,831,327	116,638,254	121,666,774	18
1,303,131,260	1,329,286,709	2,841,782,079	2,643,773,986	2,701,427,011	2,789,619,061	2,864,019,213	3,029,680,616	19
1,097,661,293	1,596,905,327	2,556,454,190	2,374,808,376	2,438,711,000	2,532,831,231	2,604,601,786	2,758,225,545	20
304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	523,170,930	511,218,736	531,180,578	552,322,935	596,069,007	21
568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414	1,269,542,584	1,340,559,021	1,399,062,201	22
980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,589,736	2,107,606,111	2,130,621,760	2,221,160,611	2,277,192,043	2,415,132,261	
43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	22,357,268	25,156,149	24,662,060	24,035,669	23,402,337	23
14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	9,433,839	9,055,091	8,949,073	8,794,875	8,519,706	24
34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	59,327,961	64,245,811	65,837,254	67,241,344	69,940,351	25
389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	104,866,102	101,919,837	110,638,667	120,321,095	-	26
389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	103,333,966	101,111,692	109,527,773	119,445,317	-	27
33,742,513	8,987,720	15,868,926	15,854,029	15,970,077	18,660,122	21,316,150	-	28
-	7,826,943	10,237,930	10,830,509	12,056,259	12,453,916	13,195,277	-	29
-	47,162,220	87,811,965	113,413,839	137,391,026	147,317,841	157,756,647	-	30
2,279,868,346	3,720,058,236	6,020,513,832	6,806,937,041	7,224,475,267	7,583,297,679	8,051,444,136	8,143,958,603 ^a	31
20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	51,169,250	49,833,718	51,040,075	52,595,923	51,039,393	32
-	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	975,930,674	1,037,552,176	1,215,135,191	1,286,255,476	-	33
-	3,902,504	5,545,549	4,864,790	4,818,055	5,717,880	6,068,701	-	34
950,220,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	3,433,508,673	3,763,996,472	4,159,019,848	4,610,196,334	5,044,229,635 ^a	35
31,619,626	48,093,105	99,015,081	118,256,553	130,109,022	145,480,207	160,746,413	173,732,539	36
-	348,097,229	222,871,178	197,882,775	172,467,486	168,703,528	147,821,972	-	37
-	5,311,003	4,389,008	3,604,485	5,208,555	4,810,012	3,991,126	-	38
1,356,879	1,622,351	1,869,643	1,995,896	2,013,158	2,034,080	-	-	39
870,801	1,140,793	1,335,454	1,458,266	1,506,698	1,524,665	-	-	40
40,516	50,307	56,607	60,438	62,302	62,394	63,840	-	41
37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	121,494,737	119,484,033	121,034,234	122,701,259	-	42

relate to the fiscal years ended June 30 up to 1906, and from then on to the years ended March 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1922-26), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1871-1916, and to the calendar years 1923-1927. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

ERRATA.

P. 116, line 37—Pp. 103-104 should read pp. 101-102.

P. 302, last paragraph—86,279 sq. miles should read 87,279 sq. miles.

P. 459—Insert, immediately below the town of Dryden:—

—	Est.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
North Bay.....	17	1,074,203	188	214,980	436,672	909,875

P. 687, Table 40—The total expenditure on Beauharnois canal should read \$1,636,029.

I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole northern half of the North American continent except the United States territory of Alaska, and Labrador, a part of the colony of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and Alaska, on the south by the 49th parallel, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence river and additional lines set out by the Ashburton Treaty, signed Aug. 9, 1842; and on the east by the Atlantic ocean, the gulf of St. Lawrence, the territory of the coast of Labrador, as defined by the award of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927, and Davis strait. As regards the far north, Canada includes all the lands in the area bounded on the east by a line passing midway between Greenland and Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere islands to the 60th meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole, and on the west by the 141st meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole. The southernmost point is Middle island in lake Erie, in north latitude $41^{\circ} 41'$, while from east to west the Dominion extends from about west longitude 57° —at the southernmost point of the boundary with Labrador—to west longitude 141° , the boundary with Alaska. Canadian territory thus extends over 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion (as revised on the basis of the results of recent exploration in the north) is 3,684,723 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,743,529 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700 the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia, 4,277,170 the total area of China inclusive of dependencies, 3,275,510 the area of Brazil, 1,802,577 the area of India, 121,633 the area of the British Isles and 13,491,977 the area of the British Empire. By comparison with the last two figures, Canada is seen to be over 30 times as large as the British Isles and to comprise over 27 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire.

Political Subdivisions.—Canada is divided from east to west into the following provinces:—the Atlantic Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all three comparatively small in area; Quebec, covering a strip south of the St. Lawrence and the whole territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Ottawa to Hudson strait, less the territory of the coast of Labrador; Ontario, extending northward from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces of the interior continental plain, extending from 49° to 60° north latitude; and British Columbia, the province of the western mountain and Pacific coast region, also extending from 49° to 60° . North of the 60th parallel of latitude, the country is divided into the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the latter area composed of the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. In actual area the three Maritime provinces, covering a total land area of 51,163 square miles, make up but 1.4 p.c. of the total land area of the country. Quebec, the largest in area of all the provinces, covers 16.5 p.c. of the country's aggregate land area. Ontario constitutes 10.3 p.c., Manitoba 6.5 p.c., Saskatchewan 6.9 p.c., Alberta 7.1 p.c., British Columbia 10.0 p.c., the Yukon Territory 5.8 p.c., and the provisional districts of Franklin 15.5 p.c., Keewatin 6.1 p.c., and Mackenzie 13.9 p.c. (*See Table 1, p. 5*).

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies at the south of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland of the

continent by Northumberland strait. It is 150 miles in length and varies from 4 miles to 30 in width, covering an area of 2,184 square miles, some 200 square miles more than the state of Delaware and slightly more than half the area of the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations make up a distinctive and even topography, no point in the island attaining a greater altitude than 390 feet above sea level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with numerous rivers, sheltered harbours and rolling plains, offers great inducements to the pursuit of agriculture and of fishing. The province is noted for its predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The province of Nova Scotia is 386 miles in length by from 50 to 100 miles in width, a long and rather narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at its north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,428 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland. Cape Breton island, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward Island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles, its area of 3,120 square miles enclosing the salt water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peter's ship canal. The ridge of mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotian mainland divides it roughly into two slopes, that facing the Atlantic being generally rocky, barren and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, while the other, facing the bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence, consists for the most part of arable fertile plains and river valleys, and is noted for its general farming and fruit farming districts. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours.

New Brunswick.—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The conformation of the province is also rather similar to that of Scotland, for the country, although not mountainous, is diversified by the occurrence of a great number of low hills and valleys. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea coast. Although larger in area than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick does not cover as many degrees of latitude, its most southern point being a little south of 45° north latitude and its most northern a little north of 48°, while Nova Scotia extends roughly from the 43rd to the 47th parallel. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. The soil of these islands, similar to much of that on the mainland, is generally fertile, but only a small proportion of it is under cultivation. New Brunswick has been called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

Quebec.—Quebec might with considerable accuracy be included among the Maritime provinces, for the gulf of St. Lawrence is really a part of the Atlantic, while salt water washes the coasts of the province for many miles on its northern and western borders. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St.

Lawrence and the international and New Brunswick boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Labrador and Hudson strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 594,434 square miles. The combined areas of France, Germany and Spain are some 5,000 square miles less than the area of Quebec. Apart from its importance as the threshold of Canada and the gateway through which ocean vessels must pass on their way to the interior of the continent, Quebec is also noted for its natural resources. The untold timber limits of its northern areas form the basis for a great pulp and paper industry of the present and the future. Its rivers, many of them as yet comparatively unknown, may be harnessed to supply over one-third of the electric power available in Canada. Its mineral deposits, particularly those of asbestos, have long been known for their quality and extent, while promising discoveries of copper and gold deposits have recently been made in Rouyn and neighbouring townships in the western part of the province, and the fisheries of the St. Lawrence river and gulf are well known. Agriculturally, the climate and soil of the St. Lawrence shores and the plains of the Eastern Townships make the province eminently fitted for general farming operations.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion contained between the great international lakes and Hudson bay and between the western boundary of Quebec and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Its most southern point is in north latitude 41° 41' and its most northern in north latitude 56° 48'. The total area comprised within its limits is 407,262 square miles, of which its water area of 41,382 square miles forms the unusually large percentage of 10.16. The province is over 12,000 square miles greater in area than are France and Germany together, and when compared with the states to the south, Ontario is found to be almost equal in extent to the combined areas of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the infinitely diverse ones of Hudson and James bay. Ontario, of all the provinces of Canada, is the centre of the country's manufacturing life, owing to its abundant water-power resources and its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, but the many natural resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining in the Sudbury, Cobalt and Porcupine districts is a thriving industry, the nickel coming from the Sudbury field amounting to 90 p.c. of the world's production, while most of the gold mined in Canada is found in the province. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire central part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber and furs are among the most important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the prairie provinces and also the oldest in point of settlement, extends roughly from a line joining the west coast of Hudson bay and the lake of the Woods to a line approximating closely to the 102nd meridian west from Greenwich. On the north and south it is bounded by the 60th and 49th parallels of latitude respectively. The total area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles,—8,566 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The province is typically an agricultural one, its southern plains being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, with a topography very different from that of its prairies, are of importance in the production of timber.

Saskatchewan.—The central prairie province, contained within the western boundary of Manitoba, the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude, and the 110th meri-

dian, covers an area of 251,700 square miles, but slightly less than that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. The country consists for the most part of open rolling prairie at an average altitude of 1,500 feet above sea-level, while in the north it assumes a more broken aspect, and is as yet but slightly developed. The climate is quite different from that of Eastern Canada, with less precipitation and perhaps slightly more severe features than are encountered in many other parts of the country, but is nevertheless most favourable to plant and animal growth. The northern districts are abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and are rich in timber resources.

Alberta.—Lying between Saskatchewan on the east and the Rocky mountains and the 120th meridian on the west, and bounded on the north and south by the Northwest Territories and the United States respectively, is the province of Alberta. Its area is slightly greater than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, comprising a total of 255,285 square miles, over 8,600 square miles greater than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. Formerly an almost exclusively ranching country, it has now become a great wheat-producing region, the frontier of the grain-growing area now approximating to the line of the foot-hills of the Rockies. In the southwest, considerable coal and oil mining are carried on; lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, while some ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds.

British Columbia.—The province of British Columbia is in some respects the most favoured part of Canada. Within its boundaries are reproduced all the varied climates of the Dominion and almost every natural feature, while some of its climatic and geographical conditions are peculiar to the province. Extending from the Rockies to the Pacific and from the 49th to the 60th parallel of latitude, its limits contain an area of 355,855 square miles, about three times the area of Italy, slightly less than three times the area of the British Isles and but slightly less than the combined area of the British Isles, Norway and Italy. The many islands of the Pacific coast, notably Vancouver island, with an area of about 13,500 square miles, and the Queen Charlotte group, are included in the province and are noted for their temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The mines, timber limits, fisheries and agricultural resources of the province are remarkable for their quality and extent.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the British Isles, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. Much of these northern regions is uninhabited, large areas of them even unexplored, but none the less they are of considerable potential economic value, owing to their possibilities in agricultural and pastoral production, to their mineral deposits, such as the Yukon gold fields, as well as to their forest resources and their furs.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—For the convenience of the reader, the total land and water area of the Dominion, and its distribution into provinces and territories, is shown in Table 1.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1927.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	—	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec.....	583,895	10,539	594,434
Ontario.....	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba.....	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan.....	243,381	8,319	251,700
Alberta.....	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia.....	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon.....	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories:—			
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490
Total.....	3,547,230	137,493	3,684,723

The water area, as given above, is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

1.—Orography.

The topographical features of the present surface of the North American continent admit of its division, in Canada, into several orographic provinces. The exposed surface of the old Precambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archæan Peneplain and in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian highland of eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great, roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence lowland lies between the Laurentian and Appalachian highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the "clay belt". It occupies a part of the basin that during the glacial period was submerged and covered with a coating of clay which smoothed over its inequalities and concealed most of the underlying rocks. Since its emergence the surface has been but slightly altered by drainage channels cut across it.

Orographical maps of Eastern and Western Canada, showing elevations above sea-level, will be found on pages 6 and 8 of this volume.

Canadian Shield.—The portion of the Precambrian continent whose exposed surface still forms a large part of Canada has an area of about two and a half million square miles. Its northern border crosses the Arctic archipelago and the eastern lies beyond Baffin island and Labrador and reaches the depressed area occupied by the St. Lawrence river, a short spur or point crossing this valley at the outlet of lake Ontario to join the Adirondack mountains in New York. The southern boundary runs from the spur west to Georgian bay, skirts the north shore of

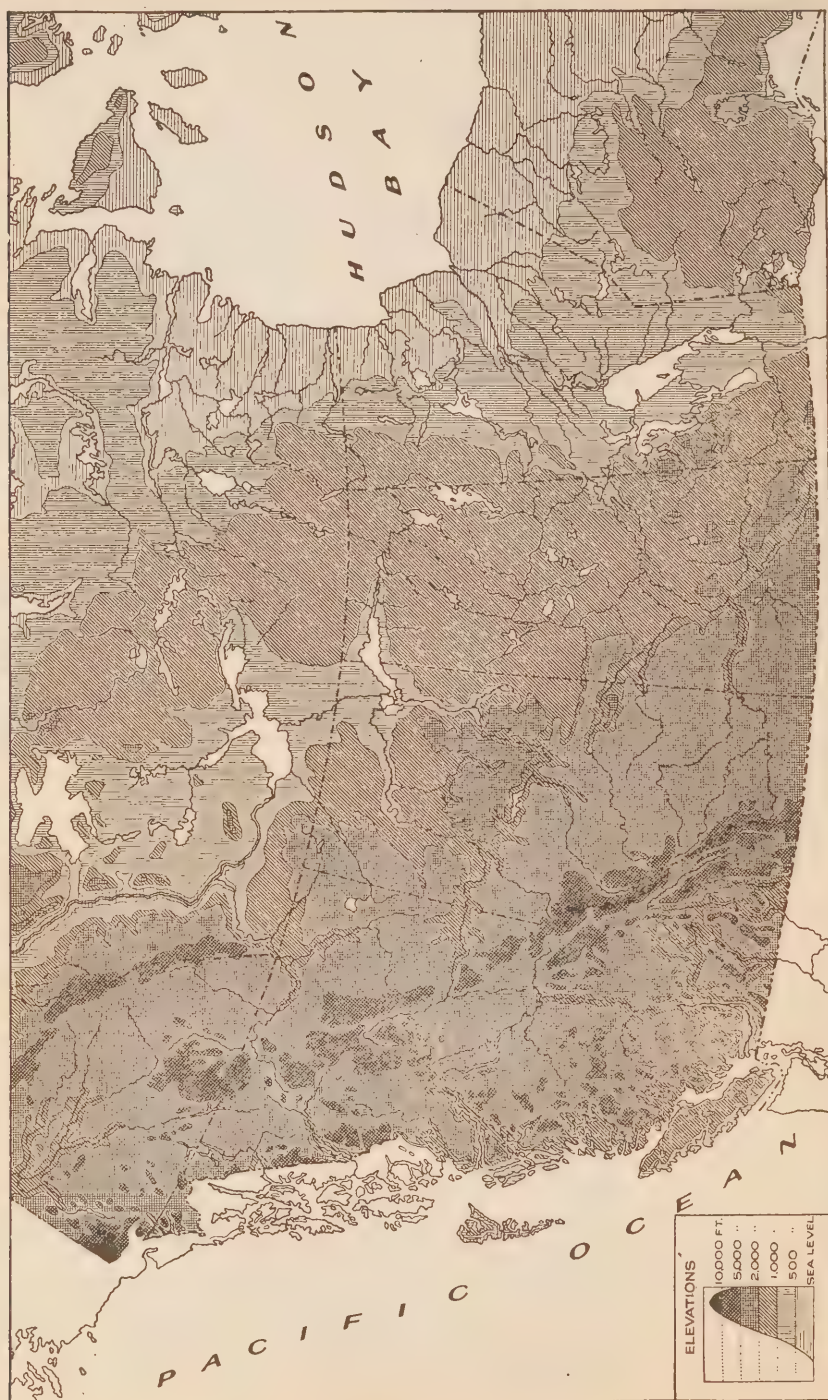


lake Huron and sweeps almost entirely around the ancient depressed area occupied by lake Superior. The western edge, from the lake of the Woods and lake Winnipeg, bears northwest to the western end of lake Athabaska and passes through the basins occupied by Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, reaching the Arctic ocean east of the Mackenzie River delta. In detail, the surface features of the Canadian Shield are irregular; but, viewed broadly, it has the conformation of a great plain, depressed toward the centre and in the north and slightly elevated along the eastern and southern borders, where it presents a rather steep outward slope. The general elevation in the eastern portion is under 2,000 feet, and over the larger part of the plain is about 1,000 feet. The highest portion is along the northeastern margin, where it presents a steep face to the sea, rising to a maximum altitude of about 6,000 feet.

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence below Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part of the region, these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province in few places rise to elevations greater than 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The southern interior of the continent consists of a plain of low relief, bordered on the east by the Appalachian mountains, on the west by the Cordilleran mountain systems, and on the north by the Laurentian plateau. This plain, in its Canadian portion, is known as the St. Lawrence lowlands, and extends from a short distance below Quebec city to lake Huron, with a length of 600 miles and an area of 35,000 square miles. To the northeast it becomes reduced in width, and in the vicinity of Quebec is represented by a narrow plateau or shelf on each side of the St. Lawrence river. The triangular area beyond, in which is the island of Anticosti, is structurally related to the central lowlands. The St. Lawrence lowlands may be divided into three sections:—(1) the St. Lawrence river plain, separated from (2) the Eastern Ontario basin, by a point of crystalline rocks, and (3) the Ontario peninsula, a slightly more elevated plain whose eastern border is a steep escarpment, the eastern outcrop of a heavy limestone bed which underlies the western peninsula.

Great Plains.—A great area, including many diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface, forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. In the belt traversed by the railway lines a three-fold division into prairie steppes, rising one above the other, is clearly recognizable, though the divisions are not distinguishable in the region farther north to which the term prairie is not applicable. For the purpose of description, these three divisions are adopted, and a fourth is added for the broken hilly country of the foot-hills. The first or eastern division comprises the plain lying between the Canadian Shield and the plateau formed of Cretaceous sediments; the second extends from the edge of this plateau westward to the erosion remnants of former Tertiary deposits; and the third stretches from this line west-



ward to the foot-hills. North of the prairie country these distinctions are less noticeable, and divisions two and three become merged into one.

Cordilleran Region.—The western part of the American continent is more or less mountainous. The Andean chain, which extends throughout the length of South America and broadens out in the United States and in Canada, has an average width of over 500 miles. This region, covering about 600,000 square miles in Canada, is the most elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet, with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The mountainous tract forming the Cordilleras can be divided broadly into three parallel bands; a series of plateaus and mountains, comprised in the Columbia, Interior, Cassiar and Yukon systems, forming the central part, referred to as the Central Belt; another series of parallel ridges east of the central plateaus, formed of fault rocks and folds and including the Rocky and Arctic systems, known as the Eastern Belt; and a third division between the plateau country and the Pacific, composed of the Pacific and Insular systems, called the Western Belt.

Following is a list of the principal named Canadian Cordilleran peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation:—

Mountain Peaks.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
Alberta—						
Alberta.....	11,874	52	14	117	36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra ¹	11,214	51	59	117	12	"
Assiniboine ¹	11,870	50	56	115	42	"
Athabaska.....	11,452	52	07	117	11	"
Coleman.....	11,000	52	06	116	55	"
Columbia ¹	12,294	52	09	117	27	"
Deltaform ¹	11,235	51	18	116	15	"
Diadem.....	11,060	52	19	117	00	"
Forbes.....	11,902	51	48	116	56	"
Fryatt.....	11,026	52	33	117	54	"
Hector.....	11,135	51	34	116	15	"
Hungabee ¹	11,457	51	20	116	17	"
Joffrel ¹	11,316	50	32	115	12	"
King Edward ¹	11,400	52	10	117	30	"
Kitchener.....	11,500	52	13	117	19	"
Lyell ¹	11,495	51	58	117	06	"
Lefroy ¹	11,230	51	22	116	17	"
Lunette ¹	11,150	50	52	115	39	"
Sir Douglas ¹	11,174	50	43	115	20	"
Snow Dome ¹	11,340	52	11	117	19	"
Stutfield.....	11,320	52	15	117	29	"
Temple.....	11,636	51	21	116	15	"
The Twins.....	11,675	52	13	117	12	"
	12,085					
Victoria ¹	11,365	51	23	116	18	"
Wilson.....	11,000	51	58	116	45	"
Woolley.....	11,170	52	18	117	25	"
British Columbia—						
Bush.....	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce.....	11,507	52	03	117	20	"
Clemenceau.....	12,001	—	—	—	—	"
Chown.....	11,500	53	26	119	26	"
Delphine.....	11,076	50	28	116	25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather ²	15,300	58	54	137	31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham.....	11,342	50	29	116	27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir.....	11,676	51	12	116	24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler.....	11,113	51	09	117	25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber.....	11,051	51	22	116	18	"
Jumbo.....	11,217	50	24	116	32	Rocky Mts.
King George.....	11,226	50	36	115	24	"
Resplendent.....	11,240	53	05	119	07	"
Robson.....	12,972	53	07	119	08	"
Root ²	12,860	58	59	137	30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn.....	11,013	51	09	117	24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sanford.....	11,590	51	39	117	52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet.....	11,160	51	11	116	20	Rocky Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53	08	119	16	"

¹ These peaks are on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.

² These peaks are on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

Mountain Peaks.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
Yukon¹—						
Alverstone.....	14,490	60	21	139	02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta.....	14,070	60	18	140	28	"
Baird.....	11,375	60	19	140	31	"
Badham.....	12,625	60	38	139	47	"
Cook.....	13,754	60	10	139	59	"
Craig.....	13,250	—	—	—	—	"
Hubbard.....	14,950	61	16	140	53	"
Jeanette.....	11,700	60	20	140	43	"
King.....	17,130	60	35	140	39	"
Logan.....	19,850	60	35	140	21	"
Lucania.....	17,147	61	01	140	28	"
Malaspina.....	12,150	60	19	140	34	"
McArthur.....	14,400	60	36	140	13	"
Newton.....	13,811	60	19	140	52	"
St. Elias.....	18,008	60	18	140	57	"
Steele.....	16,644	61	06	140	19	"
Strickland.....	13,818	61	14	140	45	"
Vancouver.....	15,696	60	21	139	42	"
Walsh.....	14,498	61	00	140	00	"
Wood.....	15,885	61	14	140	31	"

¹ These peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

NOTE.—The highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador, peaks of which exceed 6,000 feet, is Tabletop mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in N. lat. 48° 59', W. long. 65° 56', Gaspé district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,350 feet above sea level.

2.—Rivers and Lakes.

General.—The waterways of Canada constitute not only one of its most remarkable geographic features, but one of the most vital elements of its national existence. The water area of 137,493 square miles is unusually large, constituting almost 4 p.c. of the total area of the country, whereas the water area of the United States forms but slightly more than 1½ p.c. of its area. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the most notable fresh water transportation routes in the world. Their value in facilitating the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the Prairie Provinces cannot be overestimated. These lakes never freeze over, but usually most of their harbours are closed by ice about the middle of December and remain frozen over until the end of March or the beginning of April.

Drainage Basins.—The great drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (524,900 square miles), the Hudson bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico, (12,365 square miles). Table 2 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping and to the fact that minor basins are omitted, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the Prairie Provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	sq. miles.	Hudson Bay Basin.	sq. miles.
Miramichi.....	5,400	Koksoak.....	62,400
St. John.....	21,500	George.....	20,000
St. Lawrence.....	309,500	Big.....	26,300
Saguenay.....	35,900	Eastmain.....	25,500
St. Maurice.....	16,200	Rupert.....	15,700
French.....	8,000	Broadback.....	9,800
Nipigon.....	9,000	Nottaway.....	29,800
Ottawa.....	56,700	Moose.....	42,100
Lièvre.....	3,500	Abitibi.....	11,300
Gatineau.....	9,100	Missinaibi.....	10,600
Total.....	524,900	Albany.....	59,800
		Kenogami.....	20,700
		Attawapiskat.....	18,700

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada—concluded.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
	sq. miles.		sq. miles.
Hudson Bay Basin—concluded.		Pacific Basin—concluded.	
Winisk.....	24,100	Stikine.....	20,300
Severn.....	38,600	Nass.....	7,400
Hayes.....	28,000	Skeena.....	19,300
Nelson.....	370,800	Fraser.....	91,700
Winnipeg.....	44,000	Thompson.....	21,800
English.....	20,600	Nechako.....	15,700
Red.....	63,400	Blackwater.....	5,600
Assiniboine.....	52,600	Quesnel.....	4,500
Saskatchewan.....	158,800	Chilcotin.....	7,500
North Saskatchewan.....	54,700	Columbia.....	39,300
South Saskatchewan.....	65,500	Kootenay.....	15,500
Red Deer.....	18,300	Okanagan.....	6,000
Bow.....	11,100	Kettle.....	3,160
Belly.....	8,900	Pend d'Oreille.....	1,190
Churchill.....	115,500		
Kazan.....	32,700	Total.....	387,300
Dubawnt.....	58,500		
Total.....	1,486,000	Arctic Basin.	
Pacific Basin.		Backs.....	47,500
Yukon.....	145,800	Coppermine.....	29,100
Porcupine.....	24,600	Mackenzie.....	682,000
Stewart.....	21,900	Liard.....	100,700
Pelly.....	21,300	Hay.....	25,700
Lewes.....	35,100	Peace.....	117,100
White.....	15,000	Athabaska.....	58,900
Alsek.....	11,200	Total.....	1,290,000
Taku.....	7,600	Gulf of Mexico Basin.....	12,365

St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers of Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence river system. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow vessels drawing not over 14 feet of water to proceed from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior, practically half way across the continent.

Other River Systems.—Apart from the St. Lawrence, the great waterway of the eastern half of the Dominion, other systems also merit some attention. The Saskatchewan river, for example, flowing eastward from the Rocky mountains to lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay, drains a great part of the plains of the western provinces. In the north, the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries the Slave, Liard, Athabaska and Peace rivers, follows the northerly slope of the Great Plain and empties into the Arctic ocean, its waters having traversed in all a distance of 2,525 miles. The Yukon river, after draining a great part of the Yukon Territory, flows northward through Alaska into the Behring sea after a course of 1,765 miles. The Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean after draining the western slopes of the mountains of British Columbia. Table 3 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries, classified according to the course taken by their waters.

3.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

Rivers.	Miles.	Rivers.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Natashkwan (to Labrador boundary).....	160	Attawapiskat.....	465
Romaine.....	270	Albany (to head of Cat river).....	610
Moisie.....	210	Moose (to head of Mattagami).....	340
Ste. Marguerite.....	130	Mattagami.....	275
St. John.....	390	Abitibi.....	340
Miranichi.....	135	Missinaibi.....	265
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis).....	1,900	Harricana.....	250
Manikouagan.....	310	Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi).....	400
Outarde.....	270	Waswanipi.....	190
Bersimis.....	240	Rupert.....	380
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka).....	405	Eastmain.....	375
Peribonka.....	280	Big.....	520
Mi-tassini.....	185	Great Whale.....	365
Ashwamuchuan.....	165	Leaf.....	295
Chaudière.....	120	Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau).....	535
St. Maurice.....	325	Kaniapiskau.....	445
Mattawin.....	100	George.....	365
St. Francis.....	165		
Richelieu.....	210	Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Ottawa.....	685	Columbia (total).....	1,150
North.....	70	Columbia (in Canada).....	465
Rouge.....	115	Kootenay.....	400
North Nation.....	60	Fraser.....	695
Lièvre.....	205	Thompson (to head of North Thompson).....	270
Gatineau.....	240	North Thompson.....	185
Coulonge.....	135	South Thompson.....	120
Dumoine.....	80	Chilcotin.....	145
South Nation.....	90	Blackwater.....	140
Mississippi.....	105	Nechako.....	255
Madawaska.....	130	Stuart.....	220
Petawawa.....	95	Porcupine.....	525
Moir.....	60	Skeena.....	335
Trent.....	150	Nass.....	205
Grand.....	140	Stikine.....	335
Thames.....	135	Alek.....	260
French (to head of Sturgeon).....	180	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,765
Sturgeon.....	110	Yukon (Int. boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	655
Spanish.....	153	Stewart.....	320
Mississagi.....	140	White.....	185
Thessalon.....	40	Pelly.....	330
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika).....	130	Macmillan.....	200
		Lewes.....	338
Flowing into Hudson Bay.		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Hayes.....	300	Anderson.....	465
Nelson (to lake Winnipeg).....	390	Horton.....	275
Nelson (to head of Bow).....	1,600	Hay.....	350
Red (to head of lake Traverse).....	355	South Nahanni.....	250
Red (to head of Sheyenne).....	545	Petitot.....	260
Assiniboine.....	450	Twitya.....	200
Souris.....	450	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,525
Qu'Appelle.....	270	Peel.....	365
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel).....	475	Arctic Red.....	230
English.....	330	Liard.....	550
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	1,205	Fort Nelson.....	280
North Saskatchewan.....	760	Athabaska.....	765
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	865	Pembina.....	210
Bow.....	315	Slave.....	265
Belly.....	180	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,065
Red Deer.....	385	Finlay.....	250
Churchill.....	1,000	Parsnip.....	145
Beaver.....	305	Smoky.....	245
Kazan.....	455	Little Smoky.....	185
Dubawnt.....	580	Coppermine.....	525
Severn.....	420	Backs.....	605
Winisk.....	295		

The Great Lakes.—Table 4 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes. Particularly notable is the depth of lake Superior and the shallowness of lake St. Clair and lake Erie.

4.—Area, Elevation and Depth of the Great Lakes.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum depth.	Area.	Elevation above sea-level.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	square miles.	feet.
Superior.....	383	160	1,180	31,810	602·29
Michigan.....	320	118	870	22,400	581·13
Huron.....	247	101	750	23,010	581·13
St. Clair.....	26	24	23	460	575·62
Erie.....	241	57	210	9,940	572·52
Ontario.....	180	53	738	7,540	246·17

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,810 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, St. Clair and Ontario, only a part of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 685 miles long, the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long, and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned:—in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,459 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (1,765 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,762 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, the largest of which are Great Bear lake (12,200 square miles) and Great Slave lake (9,800 square miles) in the district of Mackenzie.

Table 5 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the delimitation of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Acts, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

5.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	square miles.		square miles.
Nova Scotia—		Ontario—concluded.	
Bras d'Or.....	230	La Croix, portion in Ontario.....	23
Little Bras d'Or.....	130	Lansdowne.....	98
		Long.....	75
New Brunswick—		Manitou, Manitoulin island.....	38
Grand.....	74	Mille Lacs, Lac des.....	104
		Mud.....	13
Quebec—		Muskoka.....	54
Abitibi, portion in Quebec.....	25	Namakan, portion in Ontario.....	19
Albanel.....	206	Nipigon.....	1,730
Apiskigamish.....	392	Nipissing.....	330
Aylmer.....	8	Ontario, portion in Ontario.....	3,727
Baskatong.....	17	Panache.....	35
Burnt.....	56	Pigeon.....	15
Champlain, portion in Quebec.....	3	Rainy, portion in Ontario.....	260
Chibougamau.....	138	Rice.....	27
Clearwater.....	478	St. Clair, portion in Ontario.....	257
Evans.....	231	St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part.....	24
Expanse.....	59	St. Joseph.....	245
Gull.....	125	Saganaga, portion in Ontario.....	21
Grand Victoria.....	57	Sandy.....	245
Great Long.....	245	Seul.....	392
Indian House.....	306	Simcoe.....	271
Ishimaniquagan.....	87	Scugog.....	39
Kakabonga.....	65	Stony.....	19
Kaniapiskau.....	441	Sturgeon, English river.....	106
Kipawa.....	117	Sturgeon, Victoria county.....	18
Lower Seal.....	220	Superior, portion in Ontario.....	11,178
Matapédia.....	16	Timigami.....	90
Manuan.....	113	Timiskaming, part.....	52
Matagami.....	87	Trout, English river.....	134
Mégantic.....	14	Trout, Severn river.....	233
Memphremagog, part in Quebec.....	28	Wanapitè.....	45
Minto.....	235	Woods, lake of the, part in Ontario.....	1,325
Mistassini.....	975		
Nemiskau.....	56	Manitoba—	
Nichikun.....	208	Athapapuskow.....	92
Noming.....	9	Atikameg.....	100
Obatogamau.....	56	Cedar.....	452
Olga.....	50	Cormorant.....	141
Patamisk.....	44	Cross (Nelson River).....	245
Payne.....	747	Dauphin.....	200
Pipiwakan.....	100	Dog.....	64
Pletipi.....	138	Etawney.....	546
Quinze, Lac des.....	46	Gods.....	319
Richmond.....	269	Granville.....	207
St. Francis, Beauce county.....	13	Island.....	650
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part.....	59	Kiskittogisu.....	122
St. John.....	350	Kiskitto.....	69
St. Louis.....	56	Kississing.....	112
St. Peter.....	130	Manitoba.....	1,817
Timiskaming, part.....	65	Moose.....	510
Temiscouata.....	29	Namew, part.....	9
Thirty-one Mile.....	23	North Indian.....	150
Two Mountains.....	63	Nuelin, part.....	76
Upper Seal.....	270	Pelican (W. of Winnipegosis).....	80
Wakonichi.....	44	Playgreen.....	283
Waswanipi.....	100	Reed.....	80
Whitefish.....	19	Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis.....	86
		Reindeer, part.....	245
Ontario—		St. Martin.....	125
Abitibi, portion in Ontario.....	331	Saskenam.....	73
Balsam.....	17	Setting.....	65
Buckhorn.....	14	Sipiwesk.....	178
Couchiching.....	19	South Indian.....	1,200
Dog.....	61	Swan.....	122
Eagle.....	128	Todatara, part.....	156
Erie, portion in Ontario.....	5,019	Waterhen.....	90
George, portion in Ontario.....	11	Wekusko.....	67
Huron, including Georgian bay, portion in Ontario.....	14,331	Winnipeg.....	9,459
		Winnipegosis.....	2,086
		Woods, lake of the, part.....	60

5.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	square miles.		square miles.
Saskatchewan—		British Columbia—concluded.	
Amisk.....	111	Harrison.....	89
Athabaska, part.....	1,700	Kootenay.....	220
Candle.....	56	Lower Arrow.....	80
Canoe.....	68	Okanagan.....	135
Churchill.....	213	Owikano.....	98
Cold, part.....	31	Que-nel.....	100
Cree.....	406	Shuswap.....	124
Cumberland.....	93	Stuart.....	140
Doré.....	242	Tacila.....	135
Ile-à-la-Crosee.....	187	Tagish, part.....	91
Johnstone.....	123	Teslin, part.....	123
Last Mountain.....	88	Upper Arrow.....	120
Little Quill.....	70		
Manitou.....	56		
Methy.....	77		
Montreal.....	162	Northwest Territories—	
Nome, part.....	73	Aberdeen.....	475
Peter Pond.....	302	Aylmer.....	510
Plonge, Lac la.....	64	Baker.....	975
Primrose, part.....	173	Clinton-Colden.....	310
Quill.....	151	Dubawnt.....	1,600
Reindeer, part.....	1,520	Franklin.....	175
Ronge, Lac la.....	450	Garry.....	980
Smoothstone.....	94	Gras, Lac de.....	450
Wollaston.....	768	Great Bear.....	12,200
		Great Slave.....	9,800
		Kaminuriak.....	360
		MacDougall.....	265
		Maguse.....	540
		Martre, Lac la.....	1,335
		Mackay.....	250
		Nuelin, part.....	260
		Nutarawit.....	350
		Pelly.....	331
		Schultz.....	110
		Thoolintoa.....	160
		Todatara, part.....	85
		Yathkyed.....	860
		Yukon—	
		Aishihik.....	107
		Atlin, part.....	12
		Kluane.....	184
		Kusawa.....	56
		Luberge.....	87
		Marsh.....	32
		Tagish, part.....	48
		Teslin, part.....	123
Alberta—			
Athabaska, part.....	1,032		
Beaverhills.....	76		
Biche, Lac la.....	97		
Buffalo.....	69		
Calling.....	53		
Claire.....	50		
Cold, part.....	100		
Lesser Slave.....	448		
Peerless.....	75		
Primrose, part.....	8		
Sullivan.....	60		
Utikuma.....	85		
British Columbia—			
Adams.....	62		
Atlin, part.....	280		
Babine.....	173		
Chilko.....	160		
François.....	87		

3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the numerous unsurveyed and little-known areas of the Arctic regions, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. Of the Arctic islands, but little can be said. They are known to be of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 207,610, 80,450 and 78,400 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, North Devon, Southampton, North Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville and Axel Heiberg are also of considerable size. Their economic possibilities, beyond scattered deposits of coal and other

minerals, have not been established. The Pacific coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 13,500 square miles, the mountain range which forms its backbone rising again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the West.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group, included in the province of Quebec, and the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello, part of the province of New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward Island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,120 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture in Prince Edward Island and mining in Cape Breton are among the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island in lake Huron and the Thousand Island group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

II.—GEOLOGY.

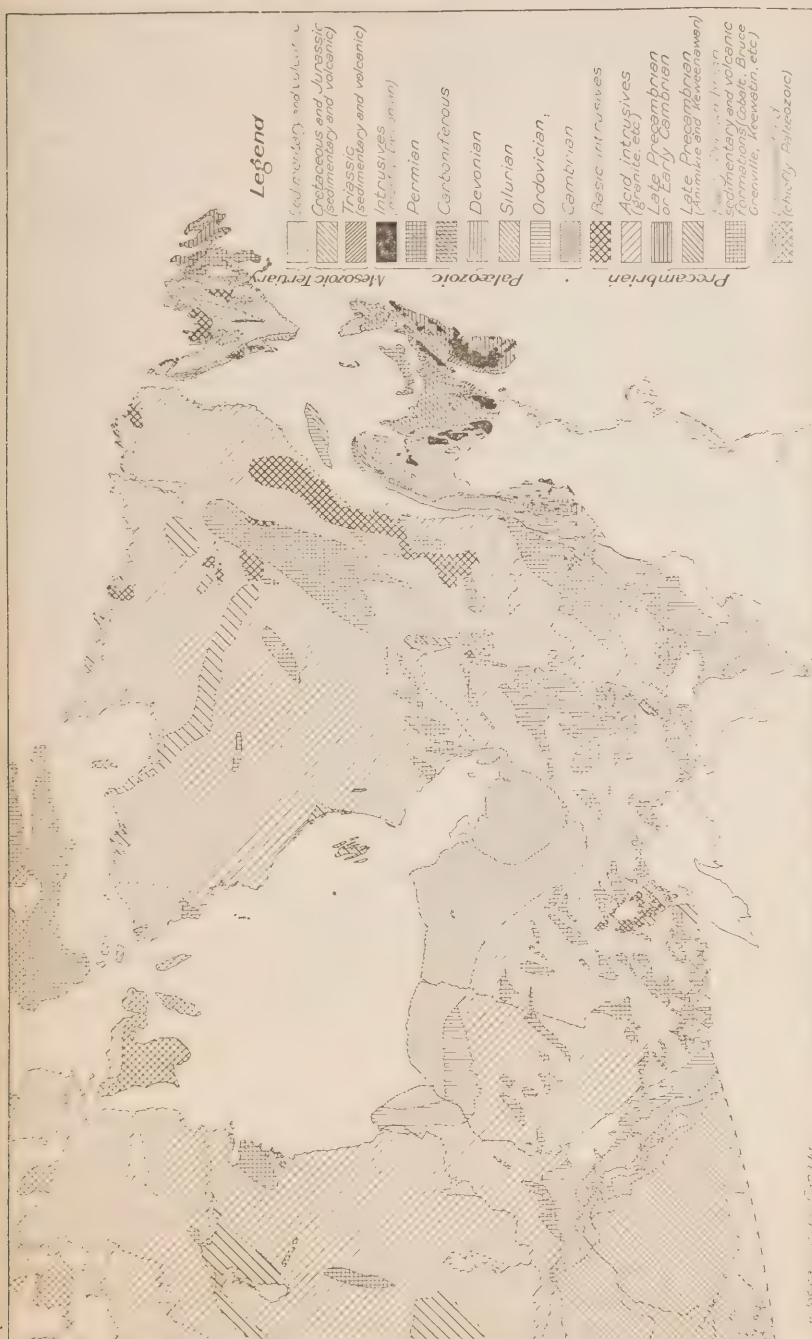
1.—Geology of Canada.¹

The outstanding feature of Canadian geology is the vast area underlain by formations of Precambrian age. These occupy nearly the whole of Canada east of a line joining lake Winnipeg and Great Bear lake, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, the extreme southern parts of Ontario and Quebec and a part of Ontario adjacent to the southern coast of Hudson Bay. The Precambrian rocks include the oldest known geological formations and are the foundation of a part of the North American continent that has existed as a land mass at intervals throughout all that portion of geological time that has been recorded in sedimentary formations exposed on the face of the earth.

Another prominent feature is the wide extent of nearly flat-lying sedimentary formations of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic age that almost wholly surround the Precambrian area. They form a mantle spread out on a sloping shelf of Precambrian rocks and at one time probably extended over a great part of the Precambrian area. In few places was there even fairly continuous sedimentation throughout the three great geological periods, and the succession of strata is in most places broken and incomplete.

Approaching the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the flat-lying sedimentary series give way to great assemblages of folded sedimentary and volcanic rocks pierced by granitic bodies and forming the Appalachian system of mountains on the east and the great Cordillera on the west. In the folding, rocks of Precambrian age are again brought to the surface. In the extreme north an analogous mountain range stretches from Greenland westward into Ellesmere island.

¹ By Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.



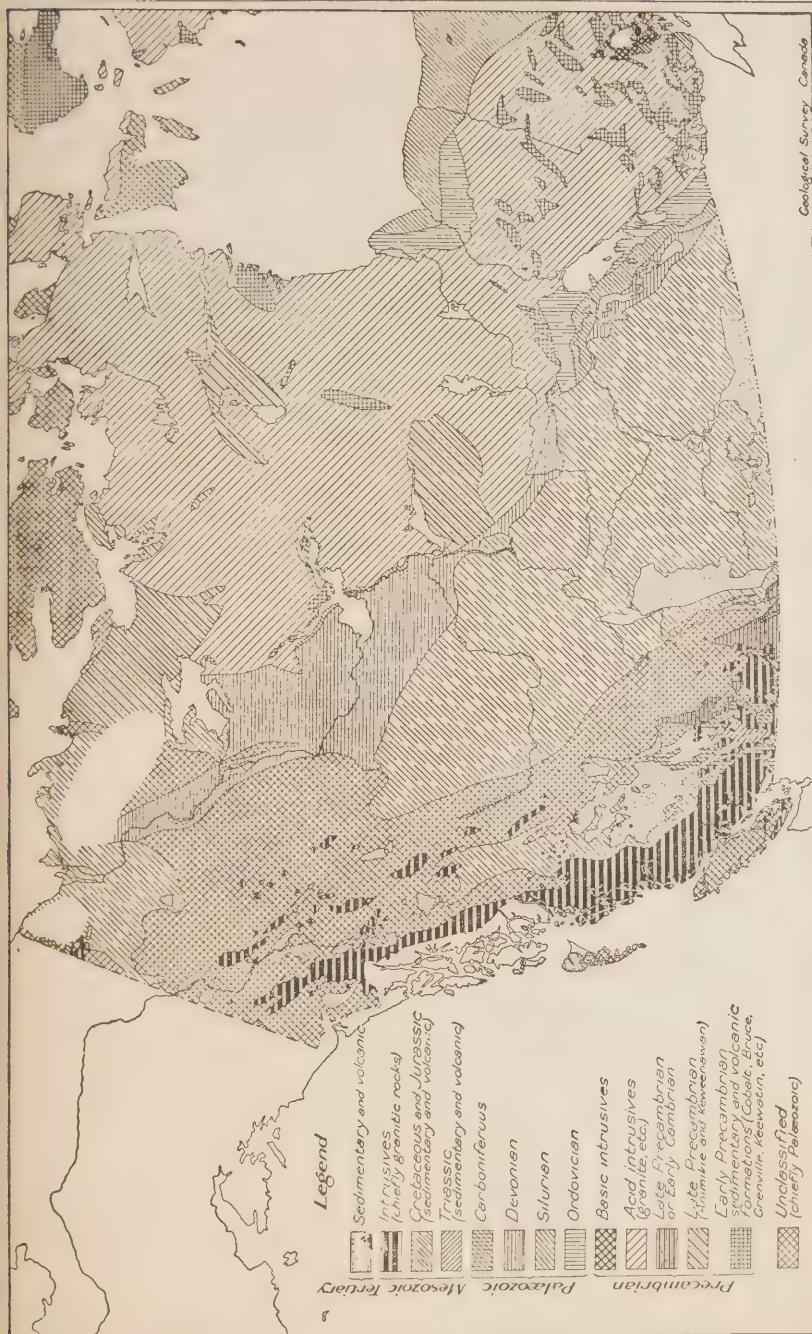
GEOLOGY OF EASTERN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

1.—Topography.

The topography of Canada is the outward or surface expression of geological processes that have been in operation at the surface of the earth and at depth throughout geological time. It is the imprint made by the deposition of sediments, the folding of strata, the intrusion of igneous masses, the ejection of volcanic material, and the dissolving, eroding and transporting of rock matter by agencies acting at the surface. The slow rising and sinking of broad continental areas, the forming of great mountain ranges, and their gradual levelling, are all involved. The present land form is but a momentary expression of a continent that is undergoing eternal change.

The great area in Eastern Canada underlain by rocks of Precambrian age is known as the Canadian (or Precambrian) Shield or the Laurentian plateau. It may be regarded as a subdued plateau or perhaps, more strictly speaking, a peneplanated surface that has been rejuvenated by Pleistocene glaciation and uplift. Its average elevation probably does not exceed 1,500 feet, and there are few areas except in the northeast that exceed 2,000 feet. In general the surface slopes gently to the surrounding plain and there are long stretches of the boundary in which there is no marked difference of elevation between the Precambrian Shield and the adjacent Palæozoic plain; there are other long stretches in which there is an abrupt rise of several hundred feet above the plain or the sea. The greatest known elevations are in the eastern part of Baffin island and along the coast of northern Labrador. In Labrador there are four peaks in the Torngats said to have an elevation of 6,000 feet. The Torngats are carved from the edge of an elevated tableland which is highest towards the Atlantic and sinks towards the west. The coast is one of the boldest and most rugged of the world, with nearly vertical cliffs rising 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. Though the Canadian Shield is an area of low relief and has a remarkably even sky line, the surface is generally rugged, with successions of rocky hills, 100 to 200 feet high. Occasional exceptions occur in which there is a relief of several hundred feet, as in the hills on the north shores of lake Huron and lake Superior. The area is dotted with lakes, large and small, of irregular outline and with numerous islands. They are rock basins that spill their waters from one to another by short streams with rapids and falls. In an area of 250 square miles in western Ontario that cannot be considered exceptional, aerial surveys have shown that there are 700 lakes. There are well-defined deep trenches like that occupied by lake Timiskaming, related to faulting or other structural features. The Saguenay river flows in a trench that descends to more than 800 feet below sea level, and lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the face of the earth, fills a basin in the Canadian Shield that reaches about 400 feet below sea level.

Extending south and west from the Canadian Shield, and limited on the east by the Appalachian mountain system and on the west by the western Cordillera of America, is the great North American plain. The northeastern part of this plain occupies southern Ontario south of a line extending from Georgian bay to the east end of lake Ontario, that part of eastern Ontario lying between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, and part of Quebec lying adjacent to the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec and extending in a very narrow belt down the river and including Anticosti island. The part of the plain west of the Canadian Shield is of wide extent, and stretches northward to the Arctic ocean between a line on the east approximately joining lake Winnipeg, lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake and the foothills of the Rocky mountains on the west.



Although these areas are but parts of one great plain and are disconnected in Canada only because the Canadian Shield happens to project across the International boundary in a narrow belt east of lake Ontario and in a wide zone between lake Huron and lake of the Woods, they will for convenience of treatment be considered separately. Those parts lying in the basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes have been designated the St. Lawrence Lowlands, while the western area has been named the Interior Plains.

The part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands lying in the eastern angle of Ontario and in Quebec south of Montreal, and extending down the St. Lawrence, is comparatively flat and lies less than 500 feet above sea level. On the lower St. Lawrence it is greatly narrowed by the near approach of the Appalachian system to the Canadian Shield. The part lying adjacent to lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron is of less even surface, has its greatest elevation of over 1,700 feet south of Georgian bay, and slopes rather gently to the Great Lakes. A striking topographical feature is the Niagara escarpment. This is an eastward-facing escarpment having a height of 250 to 300 feet and extending from Niagara peninsula northwest to Bruce peninsula.

The Interior Plains region is in general a rolling country with broad undulations and a slope eastward and northward of a few feet per mile, descending from an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet near the mountains on the west to less than 1,000 feet at its eastern border. The elevation of the Canadian Pacific railway at Calgary is 3,439 feet and at Winnipeg 772 feet. The rolling character of the area is relieved by several flat-topped hills—erosion remnants rising hundreds of feet above the surrounding country, by flat areas that formed the beds of lakes of considerable extent, and by deeply incised river valleys. A striking feature is the broken escarpment of western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, marking the rise of 400 to 1,000 feet from the Manitoba lowland to the upland on the west.

A lowland of considerable extent stretches for some distance into Ontario and Manitoba from the south shore of Hudson bay. The Arctic archipelago consists of large islands, many of which rise prominently from the sea as sloping table-lands, while others are comparatively low.

The Appalachian and Acadian regions occupy practically all that part of Canada lying east of the St. Lawrence, with the exception of the lowland west of a line joining Quebec city and lake Champlain. The Appalachian region is a continuation northward into the province of Quebec of three chains of the Appalachian system of mountains. The most westerly of these ranges stretches northeast into Gaspé peninsula, where it forms flat-topped hills over 3,000 feet high. Mount Jacques Cartier on Tabletop mountain has an elevation of 4,350 feet. The Acadian region, which includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, is an alternation of uplands and lowlands. The northwest part of New Brunswick is an upland with hills and ridges rising to 2,500 feet or higher. Adjacent to the bay of Fundy is a series of ridges rising in places to an elevation of 1,200 feet or more. Between these two New Brunswick uplands is a lowland forming the whole eastern coast of the province and converging towards the southwest. This lowland extends east so as to include Prince Edward Island, the western fringe of Cape Breton island and the mainland of Nova Scotia north of the Cobequid mountains, which have an elevation of 800 to 1,000 feet. South of them lies a long narrow lowland stretching from Chedabucto bay to Minas basin and along the Cornwallis-Annapolis valley between North and South mountains. South of this is a highland sloping to the Atlantic coast and having an elevation at its highest

part of about 700 feet. The northern part of Cape Breton island is a table-land 1,200 feet high, culminating in Ingonish mountain, with an elevation of 1,392 feet, the highest point in Nova Scotia.

The Cordilleran region, the mountainous area bordering the Pacific, extends northward from the United States through Canada into Alaska, and embraces nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon and the western edge of Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The eastern part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Rocky mountains. They consist of overlapping chains with peaks rising to heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. They extend northwest and die away towards the Liard river. North of this river the mountains with a similar trend lie 100 miles farther east and are known as the Mackenzie mountains. The western part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Coast range and the mountains of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. The Coast range rises to heights of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. Between the Rocky mountains and the Coast range lies a vast plateau system having elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and cut by deep river valleys. The plateau region merges into rugged mountain ranges as it approaches the Rocky mountains; it also breaks into mountains in northern British Columbia, but becomes subdued to a plateau again in the Yukon. A striking feature of the Cordillera is the deep trench that lies immediately to the west of the Rocky mountains, extends northwesterly from the international boundary into Yukon and is occupied by the headwaters of the Kootenay, Columbia and Fraser rivers and tributaries of the Peace and Liard rivers.

2.—Geology.

Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield is underlain by rocks of Precambrian age. These consist of series of sedimentary and volcanic formations and igneous intrusives of great variety. They were subjected to mountain-building processes, folded, crushed and metamorphosed. Although the mountains were reduced nearly to their present level before the earliest Palæozoic sediments were deposited, the Precambrian area has, during a great part of recorded geological time, maintained itself as a continent, a land mass offering a stout barrier to the buffeting of the waves and a stubborn resistance to the eroding action of the elements. The period of time represented by the Precambrian sedimentary deposits is probably much greater than that which has since elapsed.

Geologists do not agree on the main subdivisions of the Precambrian formations. They are, however, unanimous on one great unconformity which represents a long period of erosion and which divides the stratified rocks into two groups, an earlier group consisting of a great mass of volcanics with associated sedimentary rocks and a later group consisting more fully of sediments. The earlier group is greatly folded and altered; the later group has in general been less disturbed and altered. In the earlier group the most important series of rocks is that known as the Keewatin. The Keewatin consists essentially of lava flows accompanied in many places by tuffs and basic intrusives, and includes iron formation, which frequently is made up of thin layers of chert-like quartz, alternating with quartzose layers holding magnetite or hematite or both. Sedimentary rocks consisting of conglomeratic, sandy and slaty strata are frequently associated with the volcanics and are, in places, of considerable thickness and extent. They may underlie the volcanics, like the Couchiching of the Rainy Lake area, they may be interbedded with the volcanics, like the Doré formation of Michipicoten, or they may overlie the volcanics like the Timiskaming formation of northeastern Ontario and western

Quebec. Between the volcanics and overlying sediments of northeastern Ontario and western Quebec there is an unconformity that is regarded by some geologists as of major importance. The early Precambrian formations occupy numerous areas of various sizes up to several hundred square miles in western Quebec, northern Ontario, eastern and central Manitoba, and to a less degree in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

The later Precambrian formations consist in a large measure of sedimentary rocks—conglomerates, quartzites and slates. In an area lying immediately north of lake Huron and stretching northeast to beyond lake Timiskaming lies a succession of sediments known as the Huronian. These consist of (a) the Bruce series, made up of conglomerates, quartzites and impure dolomitic limestone with an aggregate thickness of 2,700 to 12,000 feet, and (b) the Cobalt series, made up of boulder conglomerate and other materials probably of glacial origin, overlain by quartzite and calcareous quartzite, with an aggregate thickness of 12,000 feet. An erosion interval of considerable time intervened between these two series. These strata are undulating with gentle dips except on the north shore of lake Huron and eastward, where they stand at high angles and represent the core of an ancient mountain range that probably flanked the southern edge of the continent.

In the vicinity of Port Arthur there is a series of nearly horizontal strata, consisting of conglomerate, iron formation and slate. This is the Animikie series. It probably belongs to the Huronian system and may be equivalent in age with the Whitewater series north of Sudbury, consisting of conglomerate, volcanic tuff, slate and sandstone. East of Port Arthur the Animikie is overlain by the Keweenawan series and several hundred feet of red conglomerate, sandstone, shale, calcareous beds, tuffs and lavas.

Strata, presumably of late Precambrian age, are known to occur on lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake, east of Great Bear lake, on Belcher islands, on the east of Hudson bay and at other points in the Ungava peninsula. In the southern part of Ungava peninsula sediments are found that bear a resemblance to the Grenville-Hastings group of southern Quebec and southeastern Ontario.

The Grenville-Hastings group consists of closely folded, highly altered sediments intruded by and in places interleaved with granite. They are in general rusty-weathering banded gneisses, quartzose gneisses grading into quartzites, crystalline limestones, amphibolites, pyroxene-rich rocks and volcanic schists. Pegmatite dykes are common and anorthosite occupies large areas. The Grenville-Hastings group forms a belt in the southern part of the Canadian Shield, extending east from Georgian bay. The formations have not as yet been indubitably correlated with the Keewatin and Huronian rocks to the north.

The Precambrian sediments have suffered intrusion at various times by granites. These have been unroofed at different stages in the history of the Precambrian and pebbles of granite are found in the conglomerates as early as those of Keewatin age. So complete has been the unroofing of the granites that they are exposed over the greater portion of the Canadian Shield. Basic intrusives were common in later Precambrian times. Sills and dykes of diabase cut the late Precambrian sediments around lake Nipigon, west of lake Timiskaming and many other points. A thick laccolith is found in the Sudbury district.

The Canadian Shield was intensely glaciated during Pleistocene times, with the exception of the more elevated parts of the northern Labrador coast, and in general only a scant amount of soil was left, sufficient partially to conceal the

rocks and maintain a forest growth. In some areas, as in part of northern Ontario and Quebec, adjacent to the Canadian National Railway, stratified fine sediments were deposited in lakes formed in front of the retreating glacier.

The Precambrian formations are prolific of mineral deposits of great number, variety and extent. They occur generally at or near the contact of the intrusives and the intruded rocks. Among them are the gold deposits of Porcupine and Kirkland lake, associated with intrusions of porphyry, the silver deposits of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda, associated with diabase sills, the enormous nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, associated with norite of a thick laccolithic intrusion, the auriferous copper sulphides of western Quebec, the copper-zinc sulphides of Flinflon, and the iron ores and iron pyrites of many localities of Ontario; in the Grenville-Hastings area are found deposits of galena, mica, graphite, feldspar, magnesite, fluorite, kaolin, molybdenite, talc and apatite.

St. Lawrence Lowland.—The St. Lawrence Lowland is divided into two parts by an arm of the Laurentian plateau that extends southward into New York state and crosses the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville. It is underlain by nearly horizontal Palæozoic sediments dipping gently away from the Canadian Shield and deposited on the sloping surface of Precambrian rocks which, prior to the deposition of the Palæozoic strata, had been reduced to a physiographic condition similar to that existing on the Canadian Shield today.

The sediments are almost wholly of marine origin, consist mainly of limestone, magnesian limestone and shale, and range in age from late Cambrian to late Devonian.

In the Ottawa-Montreal division the latest strata are Ordovician; these, together with the Potsdam sandstone (Cambrian), have a thickness of about 6,000 feet. In the Great Lakes region of southern Ontario the Ordovician formations are succeeded upward by those of Silurian age and these in turn by strata of Devonian age. The Ordovician formations form a zone extending from Kingston to the Niagara escarpment and stretching northwest to Georgian bay and into Manitoulin island. The Silurian formations are exposed in the Niagara escarpment and westward in a belt 25 to 50 miles wide stretching northwest from Niagara peninsula into Manitoulin island. West of this nearly the whole of the area between lake Erie and lake Huron is underlain by Devonian limestones and shales. Each in turn is exposed over an area farther to the southwest than the older and underlying formation, so that in travelling westward from Kingston to Sarnia one passes over the bevelled edges of successively younger strata. Borings made in the township of Dawn show a thickness of nearly 3,900 feet of sedimentary rocks.

It is evident that the seas in which some of these sedimentary rocks were formed extended northward over the Precambrian rocks through Hudson bay into the Arctic ocean. The presence of outliers on lake St. John, lake Nipissing, and lake Timiskaming in the south, and on lake Nicholson west of Hudson bay, of broad areas of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations south of Hudson bay, and of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations on the islands of the northern part of Hudson bay and of the Arctic seas, is clearly indicative of wide submergence. On the Arctic islands formations of Carboniferous (with coal seams) and Triassic age are widespread, and there are patches of Tertiary sediments with lignite. There is also evidence of the occurrence of rocks of Mesozoic age in Moose River basin.

The St. Lawrence lowland was covered by the glaciers of Pleistocene time and the bed rock is to a great extent concealed by thick deposits of glacial till. In places stratified deposits are found that formed in lakes at the edge of the retreating ice sheet. Marine deposits were laid down in an arm of the sea that extended up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys above Ottawa.

The only intrusives worthy of mention are the igneous rocks of alkali types that form the Monteregian hills of southern Quebec, Mount Royal and seven others to the east. They are circular or oval hills that rise 600 to 1,200 feet above the plain and appear to be stock-like bodies or conduits that may have led to volcanic vents or larger masses of intrusives.

The mineral deposits are such as are usually found in the less altered sedimentary rocks. Petroleum has been produced in southern Ontario for over 60 years; natural gas has been produced for nearly 40 years in the counties bordering on lake Erie; salt has for a great many years been obtained from thick beds lying at a depth of about 1,000 feet in the counties bordering on lake Huron and lake St. Clair; gypsum is produced in the Grand River valley; limestone and dolomite, utilized in chemical and metallurgical industries, are widespread; materials for construction, for brick, tile and cement manufacture are abundant.

Appalachian and Acadian regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian regions are composed of geological formations ranging from Precambrian through Palæozoic to Mesozoic. The Palæozoic sediments pass from dominantly marine formations upward into dominantly continental formations. A complete succession is not found and there are several hiatuses in sedimentation.

Sediments, probably of Precambrian age, occur in southeastern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, northern Cape Breton island and on the Atlantic coast of the mainland of Nova Scotia. The thick series of slates and quartzites, known as the Gold-bearing series, forms a belt occupying a very considerable part of the mainland of Nova Scotia, faces the Atlantic coast, and is probably of late Precambrian age.

During the Palæozoic period numerous disturbances took place in sedimentation; there were periods of uplift, of folding, and of erosion. Cambrian formations are found in southeastern Quebec, Ordovician formations are of extensive development in the Appalachian region from Vermont to Gaspé, Silurian and Devonian are well developed in Gaspé and the northwestern part of New Brunswick. Patches of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks are found in other parts of the Appalachian and Acadian regions.

The system of sediments most widely distributed in the Maritime provinces is the Carboniferous. The formations are mainly of continental deposition, although during Mississippian time a part of the area was submerged and received marine sediments. Towards the close of the Devonian period there was a period of intense mountain building and igneous activity. Granite batholiths of large size were formed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of smaller size in Gaspé and southeastern Quebec. The upheaval was succeeded by intense erosion, for some of the granite batholiths were exposed in early Carboniferous time.

The Carboniferous system occupies the triangular lowland forming much of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, the part of Nova Scotia north of Cobequid mountains, part of the lowland to the south of these mountains, southwestern and northeastern Cape Breton island and Prince Edward island. On Prince Edward island the Carboniferous may pass upward into the Permian. In the

Carboniferous system are found the coal measures of Sydney and Glace bay, of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia, and of the Minto coal field, New Brunswick. The extensive gypsum deposits and the salt beds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found in a formation of Mississippian age, and the bituminous shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also of early Carboniferous age. The Carboniferous system has in places been subjected to folding and faulting, but considerable areas have suffered little disturbance since these sediments were laid down.

Sandstones and lava flows of Triassic age are exposed on the bay of Fundy, particularly on the south coast. North Mountain is composed of basic lava flows capping Triassic sandstone. During the Pleistocene period the whole of the Appalachian and Acadian regions, with the exception of the higher parts of Gaspé, was subjected to glaciation.

The most important economic minerals of the Appalachian and Acadian regions are coal, asbestos, and gypsum. Reference has already been made to the occurrence of coal and gypsum. Asbestos occurs in altered peridotite in southeastern Quebec. These are the most productive deposits of the world. Chromite also occurs in the peridotite. Auriferous quartz veins, mainly of the interbedded type, are found on domes and pitching anticlines of the Gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia. Zinc-lead deposits occur in the Devonian shales and limestones of Gaspé peninsula, zinc-lead-copper sulphides in the southern part of Cape Breton island in a series of lava flows, and copper deposits in southern Quebec.

Interior Plains.—The Interior Plains are underlain by a series of nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary age. The Palæozoic rocks, consisting mainly of limestone, dolomite and shale of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian age, form a belt extending north through Manitoba and northwest through Saskatchewan and northeastern Alberta down the basin of Mackenzie river. East of the Mackenzie, rocks of Cambrian age are exposed in an area of limited extent. The Palæozoic formations rest upon the gently-sloping shelf of the Canadian Shield and pass westward with a dip of a few feet a mile beneath the shales and sandstones of Cretaceous age. The Cretaceous formations occupy nearly the whole of the plain from western Manitoba to the Rocky mountains and extend northward nearly to the Mackenzie river. There are also large parts of the Mackenzie basin, particularly of the lower half, in which the Devonian limestones are overlain by Cretaceous sediments. The Cretaceous sediments vary from shales predominantly of marine origin in the east to sandstones predominantly of continental origin in the west. Between the two are alternations of shales of marine origin with sandstones of brackish water or fresh water origin.

The Cretaceous beds are overlain in places by sediments of Tertiary age. The most extensive Tertiary formations are found in the hills of southern Saskatchewan and in a belt running north through central Alberta, where they lie in a broad syncline. Glacial till is widespread and clays were deposited in large lakes formed on the retreat of the ice-sheet. A large part of southern Manitoba formed the bed of glacial lake Agassiz.

The Interior Plains region is the great wheat-producing area of Canada. The mining of coal is one of the important industries; bituminous coal and lignite are produced in large quantities in Alberta and lignite in smaller quantities in Saskatchewan. The Cretaceous sediments are the reservoirs of great quantities of natural gas, and these and underlying formations are the source of the oil of the Turner

Valley and Wainwright oil fields. Oil has also been struck in the Devonian rocks north of Norman on the Mackenzie river. Gypsum is obtained from the Palæozoic rocks of Manitoba.

Western Cordillera.—In the western Cordillera is a fairly complete succession of sediments of Precambrian, Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary age.

The mountains to the west of the Rocky Mountain trench in southern British Columbia are composed of a series of late Precambrian quartzites, slates and magnesian limestones of great thickness. The area underlain by these widens near the international boundary and extends east beyond the Rocky Mountain trench and west beyond the Kootenay Lake valley. On Kootenay lake there is a series of mica schists, quartzites and crystalline limestones penetrated by pegmatites and other plutonic rocks of Mesozoic age. This is the Shuswap series, which may belong to the early Precambrian or be an altered phase of the late Precambrian. On the west shore of the lake the series grades upward into less altered rocks. These are overlain by sediments of Carboniferous age which extend northward to the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The Shuswap series extends from east of Revelstoke to Shuswap lake and northward to the headwaters of Fraser river. In places they are much altered and associated with intrusive rocks. Gneissic and schistose rocks, probably of the same age, are found on Finlay and Omineca rivers. Quartzites, mica schists and crystalline limestone with interbands and broad areas of schists of various kinds and intrusive granite gneiss are found over a wide stretch of the Yukon plateau. Slates, quartzites and conglomerates, also probably of Precambrian age, occur on the northern part of the Alaska-Yukon boundary, in the Ogilvie range and in the Kluane district.

The Rocky mountains consist of a series of great fault blocks in which an enormous thickness of Palæozoic and Mesozoic sediments is exposed. Many thrusts of great extent have resulted in an over-riding of the Mesozoic sediments by the Palæozoic, and the erosion of the softer strata of the former has produced longitudinal valleys between the harder Palæozoic blocks. The Palæozoic formations consist mainly of limestones with less amounts of sandstone and shale. A succession with few breaks from the Cambrian through the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous is found, and probably extends with certain deviations throughout the length of the Rocky mountains and Mackenzie mountains. Between the Cambrian and Precambrian beds there is apparently little angular unconformity, but the variation horizontally in the Precambrian strata on which the Cambrian formations rest and a similar variation in the ages of the over-lying Cambrian strata furnish evidence of a long period of erosion.

The Mesozoic strata consist of soft shales and sandstones some of which are coal bearing. Strata of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous age are represented.

On the interior plateau of British Columbia, limestones, quartzites and argillites of Carboniferous age and known as the Cache Creek group are of wide distribution. These are succeeded upwards by argillites and limestones and a great mass of volcanic intrusives and effusives of Triassic age, and these are succeeded by sediments and volcanics of Jurassic age. The Triassic and Jurassic formations are widely distributed, are found on the islands to the west, and some at least extend into the Yukon.

Formations of Cretaceous age are found on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands and in a belt extending up the Fraser and along the eastern edge of the Coast range into the Skeena valley. They are mainly formations of continental origin and carry coal seams, but also include sediments of marine origin and volcanics.

Very early Tertiary times were characterized by widespread orogenic disturbances in the Cordillera. The Rocky mountains were formed and there was much folding and faulting in places in the interior, followed by intense erosion. Tertiary sediments, partly of continental deposition with seams of lignite and partly of marine deposition, occur at many points throughout the interior of the Cordillera and on Vancouver island. Lava flows capping some of these sediments cover broad stretches of the interior plateau.

In Pleistocene time nearly the whole of the Cordillera with the exception of a large area in Yukon was subjected to glaciation, and glaciation still persists in the mountainous regions. Volcanics of recent age are found in areas of limited extent.

An episode of great economic importance in the geological history of the West was the intrusion of the granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith and of acid rocks at different points in the interior, particularly in the southern part of British Columbia in Mesozoic times. Many of the more important mineral deposits of British Columbia, such as the copper deposits of Hidden Creek, Britannia, and Allenby mountain, the gold-silver deposits of Salmon River district and the silver-lead deposits of the Slocan, had their origin in solutions given off by the magmas of these acid intrusives.

The lead-zinc deposit of the Sullivan mine lies in sedimentary rocks of Precambrian age. The Cretaceous and Tertiary formations carry seams of coal and lignite of great importance. There are economic deposits of other minerals in great variety throughout the Cordillera, and British Columbia is one of the leading mineral-producing provinces of Canada. The gold of the once famous Klondike region was found in placers of an unglaciated area and the gold of the Cariboo district occurs mainly in Tertiary placers that were unaffected or little affected by glaciation.

2.—Economic Geology of Canada, 1926.¹

The purpose of this paper is to call attention to the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada and published during 1926. The particular articles here referred to, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subjects treated; for further information it is advisable to consult the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines. The reference numbers appearing through the text indicate the publishers as listed at the end of this paper.

Bituminous Sand.—In a report entitled "Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta," S. C. Ellis² describes the bituminous sands exposed on Athabaska river and its tributaries, which because of their unusual character and great extent have attracted the attention of explorers and geologists for more than a century. The formation is a Cretaceous sandstone unevenly impregnated with bituminous matter, the origin of which is not known.

A careful consideration of the commercial possibilities of the bituminous sands as such and of the hydrocarbons that might be extracted therefrom is presented. It has been demonstrated that the sands are suitable for street paving. So far as the writer is aware, however, no successful process for the commercial recovery of the hydrocarbons has yet been evolved. Certain processes appear to possess real merit. Descriptions of various processes are presented and methods of prospecting and mining are described.

¹By Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.

Coal.—A report by Dr. W. A. Bell¹ on the Carboniferous formations of the northern part of the mainland of Nova Scotia contains a detailed description of the lithology and stratigraphic succession. The conclusions are of very direct interest to coal men in indicating the possible extension of known coal fields and in pointing out the futility of carrying on boring operations in certain areas with a view to discovering other seams.

Dr. John A. Allan calls attention in the Sixth Annual Report of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta to the discovery in a boring north of Wainwright, in Eastern Alberta, of a seam of lignite at a depth of between 2,209 and 2,216 feet. It is found below the Colorado marine shales and is probably of the same age as the Kootenay coal occurring in western Alberta. The seam is regarded as a good horizon marker for drillers. In another report of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, Ralph L. Rutherford describes the structural conditions existing in the coal field in the vicinity of Athabaska, MacLeod and Embarras rivers, and offers suggestions with regard to prospecting for the extension of the known seams. A sub-bituminous coal is mined in this area.

Detailed reports by Dr. B. R. McKay, George Wilkinson, and J. D. Galloway on the Hat Creek coal field, British Columbia, are found in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, for the year 1925. The reports present a description of the geology of the field, detailed sections, analyses, and notes on the character of the coal, which is a lignite.

Copper.—According to Dr. S. J. Schofield⁷, the copper deposits of Britannia mine are associated with a series of black slates and quartz diorite porphyry sills which have been altered to chlorite schist. The slates and schists are tilted at high angles. Three of the ore-bodies occur in wedge-like masses of chlorite schist driven as offshoots from the main chlorite schist belt into the slates; a fourth lies entirely in the sediments. The gangue consists of quartz, silicified chlorite schist and chlorite schist, and the chief economic minerals are chalcopyrite and pyrite. The Coast Range batholith is younger than the sediments and porphyry sills, and it is thought that the ore minerals were deposited from solutions rising from the batholith along the permeable shear zones and concentrated in the wedges of schist.

Arthur Barrette Parsons⁸ presents in an interesting article an account of a visit to the Rouyn Mining Camp in western Quebec. He describes the big problems that are encountered in the opening of a new mining camp, the difficulties of transportation, the obstacles to be overcome in the search for mineral deposits, and the methods of prospecting—trenching, magnetometric and electrical methods of surveying, and diamond drilling. Notes are presented on the character and extent of the ore-bodies on different properties and the extent of development operations. Not the least interesting are his thumbnail sketches of the geologists and mining engineers who are engaged in development work. Papers by Dr. H. C. Cooke⁵ and A. O. Dufresne⁶ tell of developments in the Rouyn district and describe the character and mode of occurrence of the more important ore-bodies. A paper by W. B. Timm and A. H. A. Robinson² presents a description of the ore deposits of Rouyn and gives notes on the methods of treating such ores metallurgically.

Gold.—A paper by Douglas G. H. Wright⁶ on the Red Lake gold area, Ontario, gives a rather detailed description of the geological features and of the character of the mineral discoveries of this area which attracted so much attention in 1926. The oldest formations are of Keewatin age and consist mainly of basic lava flows. Resting upon the Keewatin rocks is a series of sediments, probably of Timiskaming

age, consisting of quartzite, slate, greywacke, conglomerate and iron carbonate. The Keewatin and Timiskaming formations are much altered and closely folded, so that the strata are now almost vertical in position. These formations are intruded by quartz porphyry, granite porphyry, and masses of granite. It is thought that during the intrusion of the granite fracturing of the older rocks took place, producing easily replaceable zones or openings that were penetrated by residual solutions carrying quartz, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, minor tellurides and chalcopyrite, together with gold. Faults and shear zones are expressed topographically by linear valleys. The Howey find occurs in one of these valleys. The zone appears to consist of a wax-like sericitized quartz-porphyry mass or series of small porphyry masses. These are cut by numerous quartz veinlets from a fraction of an inch to two or three feet in width. The gold occurs mainly in the quartz veins and associated sulphides, of which pyrite is predominant. There is a certain amount of replacement of the adjoining schist by vein minerals.

Considerable attention has been directed in recent years to gold deposits in the Kenora and Rainy River districts, on many of which considerable work was done thirty years ago. Dr. E. L. Bruce,³ in reporting on these deposits, points out that high grade shoots of ore were found in several veins, but the greater part of the vein material was low grade, and the average of rich pockets and low grade vein matter together would be an ore of only medium grade. Ore shoots in many veins were found to be close to contacts between granite and greenstone and the resulting ore-body was, therefore, chimney-like in shape. Veins are better defined in granite than in greenstone. Granitic wall rocks offer but little opportunity for impregnation by vein solutions, and replacement or impregnation of the schistose greenstone is not great. It seems probable, however, that with proper management and foresight some of the deposits may be developed into paying mines.

The geology of the Clericy and Kinojervis areas, western Quebec, is described by Drs. W. F. James¹ and J. B. Mawdsley.¹ The formations are the easterly continuation of those that have been proved mineral-bearing in the Rouyn area. Although it is not considered probable that gold deposits of importance will be found at the contact of the great granitic batholith to the south with the older formations, or for several miles to the north of it, the association of mineralization with the small intrusives is particularly obvious in the Clericy map area, where practically every prospect worthy of development is located in the vicinity of such intrusives. In the Kinojervis map area the mineralization seems to be of the deep-vein type and occurs in a nearly straight comparatively narrow zone more than 30 miles long, roughly parallel to the contact of the granitic batholith.

Attempts have been made to revive interest in the possibilities of the gold districts of Nova Scotia. J. C. Murray⁶ points to the occurrence of large bodies of low grade or medium grade ore, to the ease with which these are worked and to other conditions favouring low working costs. Sir Stopford Brunton⁵ presents a new hypothesis of the deposition of gold in the Nova Scotia gold districts, the hypothesis that gold enrichments took place at the intersections of three series of long parallel fault planes.

An interesting occurrence of gold, cobaltite and lodestone is found in the Windpass mine in the North Thompson valley, British Columbia. The deposit, according to Dr. W. L. Uglow,⁷ is a mineralized shear zone in quartz diorite and the minerals are gold, cobaltite, lodestone, bismuthinite, bismuth, chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, native copper and calcite. The chief value of the ore is in the gold and copper content. The core of the shoot is characterized by a concen-

tration of cobaltite with high gold content. The cobaltite is found in masses as large as walnuts mixed with magnetite and chalcopyrite. Gold values amounting to several ounces a ton are associated with this shoot. Bismuth and bismuthinite appear to be related to the localization of gold in or near the cobaltite. Lodestone carrying much free gold occurs abundantly near the surface.

Among the other important reports and articles are those by F. L. Finley³ on the Kamiskotia gold area, by Ellis Thomson,¹ C. W. MacLeod and George S. Cowie⁵ on the Goudreau area, by G. Vibert Douglas³ on the Whiskey Lake area, by T. L. Gledhill³ on the Lightning River area, and by Edward H. Orser⁶ on Kirkland Lake gold district.

Gypsum.—The character of the gypsum deposits of Ontario, the uses of gypsum and the extent of the gypsum industry are described by George E. Cole.³ The gypsum beds, which are found in the Salina formation along Grand river from one mile northeast of Paris to four miles southeast of Cayuga, vary in number from place to place and range in thickness from several inches to eleven feet. They are not continuous but form a series of lenticular masses varying in length from 100 yards to over half a mile. In the mine of the Ontario Gypsum Co. at Caledonia a bed has been worked for a length of 4,000 feet and a width of 3,000 feet with no signs of thinning.

The distribution of the gypsum deposits in Ontario, their geology and the theory of their origin, are described by Dr. W. S. Dyer³, and an estimate of the available commercial gypsum of Moose River basin, Northern Ontario, is presented by J. Lanning⁴.

Iron.—Considerable work has been done on the iron formations of Ontario in recent years with a view to determining their economic possibilities. Drs. W. H. Collins and T. T. Quirke¹, in describing the Michipicoten area, Ontario, point out that instead of a single iron formation repeated by folding, many formations exist and are interstratified with the Keewatin volcanics at several horizons throughout a thickness of thousands of feet. Where most fully developed they consist from top to bottom of:—(1) A banded silica member overlain sharply by a volcanic formation prevalently of basic composition, (2) a pyrite member or zone which grades downward into (3), a siderite zone which passes gradationally downward into a volcanic formation usually of acid composition and usually pyroclastic. A theory of the origin is presented. It has been estimated that the ore-body of the Helen range contains between 69,000,000 and 100,000,000 tons of ore in a depth of 1,700 feet, 11,000,000 tons of this lying above the level of the adit. Large bodies of pyrite are found and have been mined to a considerable extent.

A description of the Mississagi Reserve and Goulet river iron ranges is presented by Dr. E. S. Moore³. The iron formation occurs in intimately interbedded series of ellipsoidal greenstones, conglomerate and greywacke, and is associated with both sediments and lavas. There is very little ore exposed as yet in this area that would not require beneficiation for commercial treatment under present conditions.

The results of an examination by J. E. Gill¹ of a number of points in the Gunflint iron formation which extends southwestward from Loon lake at the head of Thunder bay across the International boundary at Gunflint lake, show that the formation is similar to the iron-bearing formation of the Mesabi iron mining district in the United States. The theory of the origin of the concentrations of merchantable ore is considered and suggestions are given as to localities that might be examined for the occurrence of bodies of limonite and hematite. No single bed or

group of beds was found sufficiently rich in magnetite to be utilized as an ore without preliminary concentration. Dr. T. L. Tanton¹, presenting the results of a study of the eastern part of the Mattawin iron range, concludes that no merchantable bodies of iron ore have been found in the area examined either in the Keewatin or Windigokan iron formations and that the possible commercial value of the formation depends on the feasibility of employing a method of beneficiation.

Dr. J. E. Hawley³ describes the geological features of the Sutton Lake area, northern Ontario, where iron formation occurs. No iron ore deposits of commercial value were observed. A description of the titaniferous magnetite deposits of Bourget township, Quebec, which are associated with anorthosite, is given by A. H. A. Robinson².

The genesis of the magnetite deposits near the west coast of Vancouver island has been discussed by Dr. W. L. Uglow⁶. He classifies these deposits as: (1) magnetite deposits in limestone; (2) magnetite deposits in andesite and andesitic tuff; and (3) copper-magnetite deposits in limestone, andesite or andesitic tuff and diorite. The larger and purer deposits occur in limestone. The magnetite is thought to owe its origin to the later granodiorite or granite. The writer contends that the magnetite bodies are not in the nature of dikes and sills solidified from a magnetite magma that intruded and brecciated the rocks, but are the results of the migration of iron-bearing solutions through previously fractured or porous rocks accompanied by deposition of magnetite within the fractures and, in places, preferential replacement of the country rock by magnetite from tenuous solutions of high penetrability. The contention is supported by a number of pointedly expressed arguments.

Lead and Zinc.—The zinc-lead deposits of Lemieux township, Gaspé peninsula, are described by Dr. F. J. Alcock¹. The minerals, consisting of sphalerite and galena in a gangue of quartz and carbonates, with pyrite, marcasite and chalcopyrite present in minor amounts, occur in veins in shales and limestones of lower Devonian age. The Devonian rocks are folded, faulted and brecciated and are intruded by porphyry and syenite. The veins pinch and swell. In places they form sharp contacts with the enclosing rock and in other places brecciated zones occur in which there is a gradual transition from massive vein material to country rock. The ore deposits are thought to be genetically related to deep-seated intrusive rocks.

The Stirling zinc deposits of Cape Breton island have been described by Dr. L. J. Weeks¹. These deposits are replacements in parallel bands of an old volcanic complex consisting in greater part of acid flows and tuffs. The ore consists of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena with varying amounts of pyrite, associated with blebs of silicate minerals representing the unreplaced parts of the original rocks. The sulphides are genetically related to quartz diorite and granitic intrusives.

The unique occurrence of a galena-sphalerite vein in the iron formation in the township of Genoa, Ontario, is described by Dr. E. S. Moore². The galena and sphalerite cannot be regarded as part of the original formation, but are probably associated genetically with a later igneous intrusion.

Among the most important mineral deposits of the Windermere area are the silver-lead and silver-lead-zinc deposits which, according to Dr. J. F. Walker¹, are essentially of the fissure and bed-vein types and are generally associated with minor anticlinal folds in sediments or wrinkles on the limbs of the larger folds. The sulphides are chiefly galena, sphalerite, pyrite and a little chalcopyrite. Freibergite

is the principal silver mineral. Oxidation has taken place and cerussite is an important mineral in one of the mines. Work has not been carried deep enough in any mine to determine whether the zinc content increases with depth, but it is notable that the properties situated at the higher elevations are on the whole essentially silver-lead bearing and practically free from zinc, whereas the properties located at lower altitude carry zinc.

Magnesium and Sodium Salts.—Investigations by L. H. Cole² have shown that in western Canada there are deposits of hydrous salts, mainly sodium sulphate, amounting to 115,000,000 tons. Deposits of all degrees of concentration occur, from the lake the waters of which are only slightly alkaline and in which no crystal bed is present, to the heavily bedded deposit which is either completely dry or has a covering of brine that is at or near the saturation point. They occur in depressions in the moranic drift of the Prairie Provinces, having no apparent outlet. It seems probable that the salts have their source in the unconsolidated drift material. It is suggested that calcium salts in solution in meteoric waters exchange bases with alkaline silicate in the bentonite of the drift, setting free soluble sulphates that are concentrated in undrained lake basins.

Deposits of magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate in southern British Columbia, from which epsomite is recovered for the market, are described by M. F. Goudge². The sodium carbonate lakes found north of Clinton are also described.

Nickel.—The most exhaustive work of recent years on the igneous rocks and ore deposits of the Sudbury mining district is one by Dr. T. C. Phemister³. From eleven sections made at different points across the elliptical ring of norite and micropegmatite Dr. Phemister finds that the norite typical of the southern part of the ring has its most basic facies from half to three-quarters of the total width of its outcrop from the basal contact, that the micropegmatite in general becomes more acid towards its contact with the norite, that although no sharp contact between the norite and micropegmatite was observed the transition zone never exceeds 80 yards where dynamic metamorphism has not obscured the relationship, and that the norite near the micropegmatite has suffered alteration. For these and other reasons he concludes that the norite and micropegmatite are separate and distinct intrusions.

With regard to the sulphide deposits he is of the opinion that the sulphide-bearing solutions were emanations from the same general source as furnished the rest of the material for the Keweenawan volcanic period.

"The ore-forming agency was not a magma, for it contained sufficient aqueous material to effect extensive hydrothermal replacement and hence cannot be regarded as molten. Again, the distribution of the ore bodies does not support the view that they gained their position by intrusion alone. At the same time, when the inclusions in the ores are studied, their abundance and their frequently roughly angular character indicates that replacement, though important, has not been the only process operative in the isolation of these fragments of the country rock. Some intrusive power must be allowed to the original ore-forming solution. This is by no means an unreasonable assumption, since it is already known that the sulphides have been formed under conditions of high temperature and pressure. The intrusive power of the hydrothermal solution may have been due partly to gaseous tension and partly to forces exerted on it from below."

Dr. Phemister's report calls forth criticism by Dr. A. P. Coleman⁴, who is a strong exponent of the magmatic segregation hypothesis of the origin of the nickel

ores. An interesting and valuable paper by Dr. Paul D. Merica⁵ describes the uses of nickel and nickel alloys.

Dr. J. F. Wright¹ presents a description of deposits of pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite occurring in the Oiseau River area, Manitoba. The ore consists of small lenses occurring in sheer zones in andesite lava along an andesite-peridotite and andesite-granite contact never more than 300 feet from the peridotite masses.

Petroleum.—A report by Dr. G. S. Hume¹ on the Wainwright oil field presents a description of the sedimentary formations exposed on the surface and penetrated by boring. The structural features, as determined from surface outcrops and from the logs of wells, are described and indicated on an accompanying map. The results of borings made for petroleum on Peace and Athabaska rivers in northern Alberta are described by Dr. R. T. Elworthy².

Silver.—The results of detailed field and laboratory investigations into the geology and ore deposits of the Premier mine, British Columbia, are presented by W. D. Burton⁷. The country rock consists of granodiorite, porphyry and andesitic tuff or a near-surface intrusive of andesite. These rocks have been intensely altered and somewhat sheared, and are intruded by the granodiorite of the Coast Range batholith. The veins were formed chiefly by replacement of the rocks in the vicinity of fracture zones. There were two distinct periods of replacement: (1) Replacement, preferably of the porphyry, by quartz, adularia, and pyrite with some sericite and chlorite; (2) Replacement of these minerals by sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, electrum, argentite, pyrargyrite and polybasite, deposited in successive but over-lapping periods. Considerable supergene enrichment took place in the upper 650 feet in the vicinity of fractures, with deposition of native silver and polybasite. The higher gold values near the surface are regarded as due to the vertical zoning of primary gold, probably as electrum, rather than to supergene gold enrichment.

The Matabitchuan area, in eastern Ontario, is, according to E. W. Todd³, underlain by Precambrian formations ranging in age from Keewatin to Keweenaw. Several small veins carrying cobalt minerals were discovered a number of years ago. Keewatin greenstones and the Cobalt sedimentary formations are cut by extensive masses of Nipissing diabase. In prospecting for silver attention should be directed to the margins of the diabase and to the Cobalt and Keewatin rocks in the vicinity of the diabase intrusions.

Miscellaneous.—A deposit of china clay on the east bank of the Mattagami river, 60 miles north of the Canadian National railway, is claimed by H. Sydney Hancock, Jr.,⁶ to be of great size, of good grade similar to the Cornish kaolins and mixed with quartz sand that is practically pure silica.

Attention is called by Wyatt Malcolm¹ to the high calcium content of the limestones exposed on Abitibi and Mattagami rivers, in northern Ontario. As very little limestone is found in northern Ontario and Quebec, these deposits, when rendered accessible by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, may prove of great economic value.

The occurrence of lepidolite, a lithium-bearing mica in pegmatite, 10 miles northeast of Point du Bois, Manitoba, is described by Dr. J. F. Wright¹. Other lithium-bearing minerals such as spodumene and montebrasite are also found.

The salt deposit of Malagash has been made the subject of further investigations. Dr. H. V. Ellsworth¹, after presenting the results of numerous chemical analyses of samples from different parts of the deposit, discusses the possible origin of the salt and submits certain economic considerations.

Horace Freeman⁶ and others continue a discussion of Mr. Freeman's paper describing the results of experimental work in the fusibility of sulphides of metals and of the double sulphides of sodium and the metals, of the solubility of the double sulphides, their reaction with water, the effects of oxidation and the bearing of these experimental results on the problems of solution and deposition of ore minerals.

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

(1) Geological Survey, Ottawa; (2) Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa; (3) Department of Mines, Toronto; (4) Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, Quebec; (5) Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Drummond Building, Montreal; (6) Engineering and Mining Journal, New York; (7) Economic Geology, New Haven, Conn.

3.—The Geological Survey of Canada.

An article dealing with the history of the Geological Survey of Canada was contributed by Wyatt Malcolm M.A., to the 1926 issue of the Year Book, appearing at pages 34 to 36.

III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared on page 30 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading, the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See page 25 of the 1922-23 edition or page 73 of the 1921 edition.

V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See page 32 of the 1922-23 edition or page 82 of the 1921 edition.

VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later, mainly upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their own resources and utilizing those of less developed areas. Canada is distinctly a new country, the resources of which are but now commencing to be appreciated; in recent years numerous surveys and investigations as to their extent and value have been made. A short summary of important details regarding them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to later sections—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water-Powers—of this volume.

Agricultural Lands.—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,332,855,040 acres), it is estimated that approximately 358,162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production. This figure is of course an estimate and is taken to include lands now occupied by agriculturists, including grazing lands, and all lands possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1926 being 56,927,371

acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 9,308,440 acres. Statistics of farm lands at the census of 1921 place the area then occupied at 140,887,903 acres; the area, therefore, of what may be considered as agricultural land still available for occupation is 217,174,287 acres. Details are given by provinces in Table 6.

6.—Area of Occupied and Available Farm Lands in the Nine Provinces of Canada, 1921.

Provinces.	Area Occupied.	Area Available.	Total Agricultural Land.	Total Land Area.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,216,483	41,707	1,258,190	1,397,760
Nova Scotia.....	4,723,550	3,368,450	8,092,000	13,483,520
New Brunswick.....	4,269,560	6,448,440	10,718,000	17,863,040
Quebec.....	17,257,012	26,487,988	43,745,000	373,692,800 ¹
Ontario.....	22,628,901	33,821,099	56,450,000	234,163,200
Manitoba.....	14,615,844	10,084,156	24,700,000	148,432,640
Saskatchewan.....	44,022,907	49,435,093	93,458,000	155,763,840
Alberta.....	29,293,053	67,829,947	97,123,000	161,872,000
British Columbia.....	2,860,593	19,757,407	22,618,000	226,186,240
Total.....	140,887,903	217,174,287	358,162,190	1,332,855,040¹

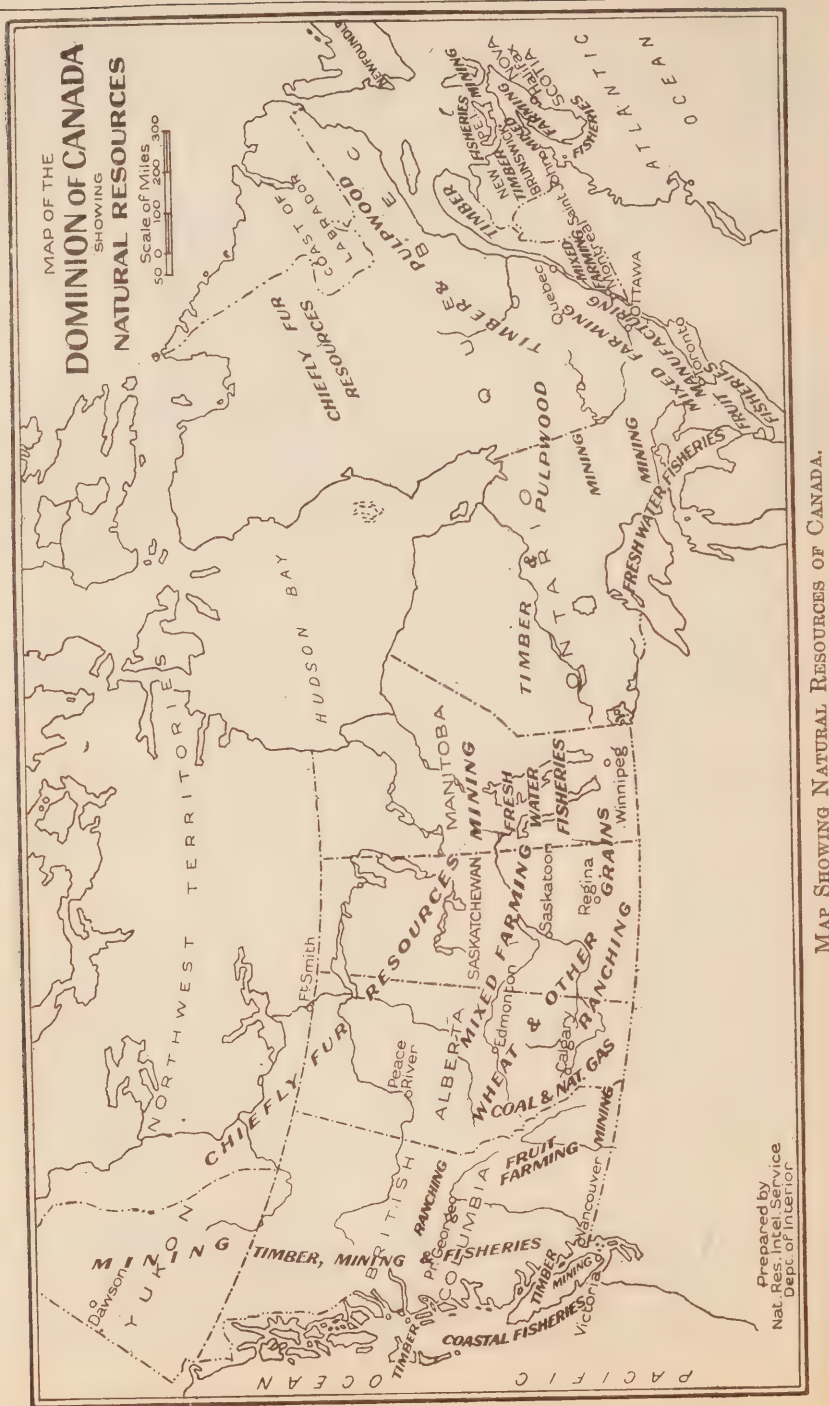
¹ As per Labrador Boundary Award of Mar. 1, 1927.

Thus, in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, large areas are still available for settlement, and while the nature of the soil and of the climate may in some cases restrict the variety of crops, in general the grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock raising is carried on successfully both in the more densely settled areas and on their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, perhaps particularly for the oat and potato crops of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed farming communities, various districts specializing in dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula in Ontario has long been famous for its fruit crops of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of grains is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture, while the stock raising industry, once so typical of the prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, and numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island are given over to general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, in which splendid crops are grown, is to a large extent undeveloped, and even larger areas in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta await cultivation.

Furs.—Canada is one of the world's greatest fur producers. As early as 1676 Canadian furs sold in England were valued at £19,500. Since that time great areas of northern territory have been explored by hunter and trapper. The larger companies engaged in the business, notably the Hudson's Bay Co. and Révillon Frères, maintain extensive systems of trading posts where trappers call at intervals to dispose of their pelts and procure supplies. The large uninhabited areas of northern



Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, among the most important of which are the beaver, fisher, various varieties of foxes, marten and others. The animals are usually caught in traps during the winter months, when the country is more accessible than during the summer and the pelts are in the best condition. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came with the period of rising prices after 1890, and has since developed into an important industry. Prince Edward Island has always been the centre of the industry, but farms are now found in all provinces of the Dominion. On Dec. 31, 1926, 2,517 fox farms were in operation with a total of 51,359 foxes, principally of the "silver" variety.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, lynx, coyote, rabbit, marten and fisher. Karakul sheep, from which are obtained the furs known as "Persian lamb", "astrachan" and "broadtail", are also being raised successfully in Canada. In 1926 the number of farms engaged in the raising of fur-bearing animals other than foxes was 185. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming next. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

During the year 1925-26 the value of pelts taken in Canada amounted to \$15,072,244. Pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year 1926 were valued at \$1,218,111 and animals sold at \$2,276,664.

Forests.—Among the most notable of all Canadian natural resources are those of the forests. From the days when early French settlers established ship-building yards along the St. Lawrence up to the present, when our forests supply millions of tons of pulp, paper and other wood products yearly, these resources have been of immense value, not only to Canada but to the Empire. Canada's forest areas may be stated as follows:—(1) the great coniferous forest of the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast, (2) the northern forest, stretching in a wide curve from the Yukon north of the Great Lakes to Labrador, and (3) the forest extending from lake Huron through southern Ontario and Quebec to New Brunswick and the Atlantic coast. Estimates have placed the extent of timber lands in the Dominion at 1,116,720 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. About 381,000 square miles are covered with saw timber of commercial size. With regard to quantity of timber, it has also been estimated that the stand of timber of merchantable size in 1926 comprised 459,000,000,000 feet board measure of saw timber and 1,215,000,000 cords of pulpwood, etc., the stands in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia making up over 43 p.c. of the total, which amounted to some 234,000,000,000 cubic feet. These figures place Canada next to the United States among the countries of the world with respect to forests, and while, during recent years, the annual cuts have generally exceeded new growth and considerable losses have been caused by fire and other destructive agencies, the extent of the uncut forests and the measures taken to preserve them and induce the development of new growth by reforestation assure an adequate supply for many years to come.

A classification of Canada's forest areas is given in Table 7. Total forest land is divided into the areas at present carrying merchantable timber and other areas unsuited for present exploitation. It may be pointed out, however, that these latter will presumably, in part at least, develop into productive areas, since the totals of forest lands, given below, are those of land which is on the whole better suited for forest production than for any other purpose, although they include about 100,000 square miles of potential agricultural land at present covered with forest.

7.—Area of Productive and Unproductive Forest Land in Canada, 1927.

Provinces.	Forest Land.			Total Land Area.
	Area carrying Merchantable Timber.	Unprofitable or Inaccessible. ¹	Total.	
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
Prince Edward Island.....	300	—	300	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	3,720	11,030	14,750	21,068
New Brunswick.....	18,000	3,476	21,476	27,911
Quebec.....	143,125	263,700	406,825	583,895 ²
Ontario.....	75,000	165,000	240,000	365,880
Manitoba.....	27,600	110,000	137,600	231,926
Saskatchewan.....	25,000	24,775	49,775	243,381
Alberta.....	60,000	26,650	86,650	252,925
British Columbia.....	28,215	121,129	149,344	353,416
Territories.....	1,000	9,000	10,000	1,464,644
Total.....	381,960	734,761	1,116,720	3,547,230²

¹ Includes young growth of less than merchantable size.² As per Labrador Boundary Award of Mar. 1, 1927.

The strength and durability of many of the woods of British Columbia, notably the Douglas fir and the cedar, place them among the most valuable in commercial use, while pulpwood and some of the hardwoods from limits in eastern Canada are of equally high grade. Statistics of primary forest production in 1925 place its total value at \$209,276,561, of which \$71,854,926 and \$48,012,602 represent logs sawn and pulpwood used respectively, or its equivalent in standing timber at 2,839,138,401 cubic feet. The total value of paper production alone in the same year was \$158,395,119; in 1924 it amounted to \$133,395,673.

Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America the cod-banks south of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundant catches. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The most important fishes of the out-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish, Hudson bay, with a shore line of 6,000 miles, and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut, herring and whales are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1926 was \$56,360,633.

Minerals.—The numerous and varied mineral deposits of the Dominion form another of her most important resources. Mining is an old industry, coal having

been produced in Nova Scotia and iron ore in Quebec early in the eighteenth century. The main development in the industry has taken place, however, in the twentieth century, during which there has been a great increase in the per capita consumption of minerals and mineral products.

There is a great variety of minerals, metallic and non-metallic. The value of the coal raised greatly exceeds that of any other mineral. Coal will continue for an indefinite period to hold a commanding position in the industry, for Canada's reserves of this fuel are known to be very great, sufficient for centuries at the present rate of exploitation. The other leading non-metallic minerals are asbestos, natural gas, gypsum, petroleum and salt. Others that are produced to the annual value of between \$100,000 and \$400,000 each are feldspar, graphite, magnesite, mica, quartz, talc and soapstone. In quantity of asbestos produced Canada takes the lead, nearly all of the production being from Quebec. Natural gas is produced in large quantities in Ontario and Alberta and to a less extent in New Brunswick. The decline in the production of petroleum in Ontario has been offset by discoveries in Alberta.

The value of the metallic minerals is much greater than that of the non-metallic minerals. Those amounting to more than \$1,000,000 per annum are:—gold, lead, nickel, copper, silver, zinc, cobalt and the platinum group of metals. The value of the gold amounted in 1926 to \$36,263,110 and greatly exceeded that of any other metal, Canada having risen since the development of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake mines to third place among gold-producing countries. Lead and zinc mining has in recent years made a rapid growth. Ontario meets about 90 p.c. of the world's requirements in nickel, and has reserves to last for centuries. Platinum and palladium are recovered in the process of refining the copper-nickel ores. British Columbia and Ontario are the main copper-producing provinces; important copper-sulphide deposits are being developed in western Quebec, and in Manitoba a large body of copper-zinc sulphides is being developed. The total mineral production for 1926 amounted to \$240,437,123.

Water-Powers.—Canada's water area of 137,493 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 18,255,000 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 32,076,000 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. is possible. The present turbine installation of 4,778,000 h.p. represents only about 11½ p.c. of the recorded water-power resources. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Mar. 1, 1927, to 951,000 h.p. Over 90 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 7,000,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

Game and Scenery.—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. With the increasing growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist and the fisherman new types of scenic effects and innumerable game preserves,

and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season.

The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, administering the eleven parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this same body are numerous historic sites which have been preserved throughout the country. Several of the provinces also maintain parks for similar purposes.

In these parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species; the deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages for this means of recreation.

A list of the national parks and reserves is appended as Table 8.

8.—Canadian National Parks and Reserves.

Parks.	Location.	Date of Establish- ment.	Area. sq. miles.
Rocky Mountains Park.....	Alberta, east slope of Rockies.....	1885	2,751
Yoho Park.....	British Columbia, west slope of Rockies	1886	476
Glacier Park.....	British Columbia, summit of Selkirks..	1886	468
Revelstoke Park.....	British Columbia.....	1914	100
Kootenay Park.....	British Columbia.....	1920	587
Jasper Park.....	Northern Alberta.....	1907	5,380
Waterton Lakes Park.....	Southern Alberta, adjoining U.S. Glacier Park.....	1895 1905	220 (140 acres)
St. Lawrence Islands.....	Ontario.....	1919	(20 acres)
Broder Park.....	Ontario.....	1918	4
Pt. Pelee Park.....	Ontario, on lake Erie.....	1921	(17 acres)
Vidal's Point.....	Saskatchewan.....	1	Vacant lands around lakes.
Little Manito Lake Reserve.....	Saskatchewan.....	1927	1,377
Prince Albert Park.....	Saskatchewan.....	1	2
Tar Sand Reserve.....	Alberta.....		
Animal Parks and Reserves.			
Buffalo Park.....	Near Wainwright, Alberta.....	1907	197.5
Elk Island Park.....	Near Lamont, Alberta.....	1899	51
Foremost Antelope Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.....	1	9
Nemiskam (Antelope).....	Alberta.....	1922	9
Wawaskesy (Antelope).....	Alberta.....	1922	54
Menissawok (Antelope).....	Saskatchewan.....	1922	17
Wood Buffalo Park.....	Alberta and N.W.T.....	1926	17,000
Historic Parks.			
Fort Howe.....	St. John, New Brunswick.....	1914	(19 acres)
Fort Anne.....	Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.....	1917	(31 acres)

¹ Reserved by order of the Minister.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

1.—The Climate of Canada.¹

Canada, the northern half of the continent of North America, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the United States boundary to the Arctic ocean, covers an enormous territory, most varied in altitude, in distance from the sea, and in topographical features. It follows, then, quite naturally, that climatic conditions are very varied; and since lofty mountain ranges parallel the coast of the Pacific at no great distance from it, it follows also that the continental type of climate predominates, while only the immediate coast-line of British Columbia possesses a climate of the marine type such as that of northwestern Europe. The Atlantic provinces, although subject to a modified marine type of climate, do not display conditions so mild as those of Europe, on account of the cold Labrador current of the northwestern Atlantic and the prevailing easterly movement of the northern anticyclones.

The most southerly point of the Dominion is Pelee island in latitude $41^{\circ} 40'$ (corresponding to that of Rome, Italy), while lands with some agricultural possibilities exist in the valley of the Mackenzie river, near the Arctic circle. The foothill lands of Alberta are at an altitude exceeding 3,000 and even 3,500 feet in the southern portion of the province, while to the north they fall away to 1,000 feet along the lower reaches of the Peace river. Eastward the general elevation of 2,000 feet extends to eastern Saskatchewan, while in eastern Manitoba altitudes are generally less than 1,000 feet. Farther eastward the general slope is to sea-level, along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river to the Atlantic ocean; while northward the land slopes slowly in the far West along the Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean, and in the East much more quickly to the level of Hudson bay.

Between Hudson bay and the St. Lawrence the watersheds are divided by the Laurentian hills, whose general elevation is about 1,000 feet, although the highest elevations near the sea in the northeast reach 6,000 feet. On the Pacific side of the Dominion, the Andean chain with peaks ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 feet cuts off the British Columbian coast and the interior valleys from the great plains of the West already mentioned. These western prairie lands are far removed from the tempering influence of the ocean, while the great mountains of the west and the great inland lakes of the east play important roles in modifying climatic conditions.

British Columbia.—This province, spreading over eleven degrees of latitude, with an average width of 700 miles and some districts of great elevation, has, within its own limits, climates which differ greatly from one another. The littoral region is mild and humid, while the interior valleys and plateaus, on account of the distance from the coast and the higher altitude, have colder and drier winters.

Vancouver island occupies in the Pacific ocean somewhat the same position in regard to the American continent that Great Britain occupies in the Atlantic towards Europe, besides lying between nearly the same parallels of latitude. The climate, as in all other parts of British Columbia, varies much with the orographical features. The annual rainfall along the western coast of the island is very great, generally exceeding 100 inches, while on the southeastern tip it is scarcely more than a third of that. A comparatively dry period extends from May to September, while copious rains fall between September and March. The mean monthly and mean annual temperatures correspond very closely with those of England; the summers are quite as long and severe frosts scarcely ever occur.

¹Contributed by Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto.



MAP OF CANADA SHOWING NORMAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN JANUARY.

On what is usually termed the lower mainland of British Columbia the climate is everywhere equable and mild. The lower Fraser valley in its northward reach to its junction with the Thompson river traverses latitudes corresponding to those of the southern half of England. Spring opens early, the summers are warm, while the winters, which are mild and rainy near the coast, increase somewhat in severity with increasing distance from the sea.

The change in climate between the east and west sides of the Coast range is decidedly abrupt. The Pacific winds yield much of their moisture in ascending the western slopes of the mountains, while the air which flows on the eastern slopes or is drawn down to the lower levels is drier. Hence the interior plateaus between the Coast and Selkirk ranges possesses a relatively dry climate; the summers are warmer and the winters colder than on the lower mainland. The cold of winter, however, is seldom severe, while the hottest days of summer are rendered pleasant by the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool.

In all the lower levels of British Columbia, March is distinctly a spring month. In the more southerly divisions the mean temperature of April corresponds very closely with the mean temperature of the same month in England, while the summer months may very well be compared with those of southern Ontario, except that the air is much drier and the rainfall scanty. This is a fine fruit-growing country, and orchards and vineyards, even in the higher reaches of the valleys, yield fine and large crops. In the more northerly districts of the province, the climate near the coast is distinctly wet but mild. Observations at Prince Rupert show an annual precipitation of 103 inches, an average January temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, and an average July temperature of 57°, which is not unlike the record of parts of Scotland. On the interior plateaus of the central and northern districts, very generally at an altitude exceeding 3,000 feet, the climate becomes more severe with increase of distance from the coast and with increase of latitude, but large areas are suitable for mixed farming and ranching.

Alberta.—It is doubtful whether any other territory on the surface of the globe has a climate as variable, in the winter, as that of this province. The normal winter is cold, and in some years extreme cold persists from November to March, but in other years the chinook wind dominates the winter, warm days with bright sunshine frequently occurring. As instances we may refer to November 1890, with a mean temperature at Calgary of 39°, November 1896, mean temperature 2°, and to January 1906, whose mean temperature was 6° below zero, while the mean of the January of the following year was 26° above zero.

An average daily maximum of 53° at Calgary, 53° at Edmonton, and 58° at Medicine Hat, indicates very clearly that April is truly a spring month, and confirms the statement that spring seeding is well under way, and in some years complete, in April. The upward trend of the temperature curve is rapid during the month and continues so during May and June. From the middle of May until the end of July occurs the heaviest rainfall of the year, a rainfall which is, on the average, nearly equal to that of Ontario or Quebec during the same period, but varies considerably from year to year.

Bright, hot days may be confidently expected during July and August, temperatures occasionally exceeding 90°, while in a few exceptional years 100° may be reached or exceeded in some southern districts. The average mean maxima, however, are 82° at Medicine Hat, 75° at Calgary, 74° at Edmonton, figures which indicate a not unpleasant warmth, while the corresponding minima show that the nights are pleasantly cool after the heat of the day. An important fact in connection



MAP OF CANADA SHOWING NORMAL MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN JULY.

with the climatology of Alberta is that the isotherms in the summer months run nearly north and south, so that the mean summer temperature is almost as high in the more northerly regions as in the southern districts.

Thus Dunvegan in the Peace river country and Chipewyan on lake Athabasca have nearly the same summer temperature as Calgary and Edmonton; while it is said that with the longer period of sunlight, plant life in the north makes more rapid growth than in the south. The effect of latitude, however, begins to be evident towards the end of August in the more rapidly diminishing temperature at the northern stations. On the average the winter, December to March, has mean temperatures distributed from south to north as shewn by these figures:—Calgary 18°, Edmonton 14°, Dunvegan 6°, Chipewyan 3° below zero.

The chinook wind, one of the characteristic features of the climate of Alberta, usually blows strongly from a southwest or west direction. Although of more frequent occurrence in the southern districts, it is by no means uncommon even in the Peace river country. Sometimes a change of wind from the northeast and north to the southwest will, in Alberta, cause a rise of temperature from perhaps 20° below zero to 40° above zero in a few hours. Largely to the effect of this wind is due the fact that the ground is usually bare of snow over large areas of the prairies of southern Alberta during the winter.

Saskatchewan.—The southern half of this province is almost wholly prairie land, and it is only to the northward of the Saskatchewan river that any extensive forest areas are to be found. The climate is similar to that of Manitoba. It is like that of Alberta, however, in respect to the rather earlier commencement of spring in the southwestern portion as compared with a generally later opening in the north and east, while in midwinter the chinook extends sometimes into this province, occasionally as far east as Regina. Up to the end of April the temperature of southern Saskatchewan is somewhat higher than that of southern Manitoba, but from May onward through the summer it is a little lower and remains so until December. The mean daily range of temperature during the summer months is here, as in other prairie provinces, very large, amounting to 25° or even 30°. Occasionally during both early June and late August the temperature goes dangerously near the freezing point, and there are several instances of record when considerable damage was done to unripened crops by frost. The mean total annual precipitation is from 15 to 18 inches, of which nearly 60 p.c. falls during the growing season, from May to the end of August. Snowfall is from 30 to 35 inches (that is, from 3 to 3½ inches of water) in the western and southern districts, and from 40 to 50 inches in some of the northern and eastern districts.

Manitoba.—This Province is almost in the centre of the continent about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic ocean. As it is many hundreds of miles distant from any high mountains, the topographical features are not pronounced. About two-thirds of the total area, including lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, are at a level of less than 1,000 feet, while to the westward the levels increase gradually to about 1,600 feet, with a few districts a little higher. In view of its geographical situation and these topographical features, it is not surprising that the climate is typically continental in character, and that such differences as exist between districts are due chiefly to latitude and elevation. The very pronounced contrast between the continental and littoral type of climate is well illustrated by some comparisons between Manitoba and British Columbia. The mean range between the warmest and coldest months of the year is 70° at Winnipeg, while at

Victoria, on the Pacific Coast, it is but 21°. The absolute recorded range of temperature at Winnipeg is 153°, and at Victoria 97°. A change of temperature of 40° in 24 hours is not exceptional in winter in Manitoba, while a change of 49° has occurred. The average daily change is from 20° to 25° in Winnipeg, while in Victoria it is from 5° to 8°. These instances of the continental type of climate are, of course, just as typical of Saskatchewan as of Manitoba.

Great variations in the character of a winter are possible in Manitoba as in the other prairie provinces. There is a January on record with a mean temperature 10° above normal, a February 25° above normal, and a February 13° below normal. Variations in the temperature of the summer months are much less pronounced; the mean temperature of the warmest July at Winnipeg was 70°, the coolest 61°.

The change from winter to spring is much more rapid than in Great Britain or western Europe; frequently April, wintry at the beginning, ends with conditions approaching those of midsummer. The average April is, however, not so warm in Manitoba as in England. The nights are cold, but on the other hand the day temperature rises quite high. The frost leaves the ground early and the farmer may commence sowing at a date very much earlier than the mean temperature would lead one to consider possible.

The mean temperature of May is as high as in the south of England, with the afternoon temperatures considerably higher; and while frosts occasionally occur they are seldom severe. Light snowfalls may in some years occur in this month, sometimes accompanied by high winds, but these storms are seldom injurious to agriculture. During June the temperature continues to increase with daily maxima on the average ranging between 70° and 75°, according to district. In July the daily maximum averages 75° to 80° in the southern districts. Mean temperatures are 65° and higher. Few summers go by without several spells of heat; during these, the temperature exceeds 90°. In August 1886 103° was recorded in Winnipeg, and 104° further west. In July 1914 the high record from the south central district was 107°, and in August of the same year, 105°.

After the middle of August, the mean temperature exhibits a rather rapid fall on the average; and the last fortnight is a period of uneasiness to farmers, particularly in those years when seeding was later than usual in the spring, since it is known that light frosts occur in some years, with consequent damage to wheat not fully matured. Even if frosts do occur, summer is not yet over, for periods of exceptionally warm weather are not infrequent even in September. October is the true autumn month, when the normal temperature curve exhibits its most rapid decline; and before its close nightly frosts occur, while on some days the temperature may not rise above the freezing point.

The winter may be regarded as lasting for five months, from November to the end of March. It is not usually, however, until the last week in November that the temperature falls to zero for a few days. It is seldom that a temperature so low as zero is registered after March 25.

At Winnipeg the greatest annual precipitation on record was that of 29.24 inches in 1878, and the least, 14.38 inches in 1886. In this latter year only 4.23 inches fell during the period from May to August. Most of the summer rainfall occurs in thunderstorms, which at times are quite heavy, accompanied by violent squalls. Less frequently hail accompanies these storms. Very rarely do these storms attain something like the energy of the tornado, which is not uncommon on the great plains to the south. In general the precipitation of Manitoba is not subject to as much fluctuation from year to year as that of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and is besides, on the average, a little greater in amount.

The snowfall of Manitoba ranges from 50 to 55 inches in the eastern and southwestern districts, and from 40 to 45 inches in the central and northwestern districts. The ground is usually covered with snow from December to March, but it is seldom that the depth is very great. In most winters there are several northwest gales succeeding the passage of low pressure areas, and in these storms, accompanied by a blinding drift of dry snow whirled up off the ground, we have the well known "blizzard" of the prairies.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is a vast territory, extending over 15 degrees of latitude, from a point as far south as Rome, Italy, to a point as far north as northern Denmark. Its breadth includes 20° of longitude, from near the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers westward to the boundary of Manitoba, but a narrow portion forming a sort of peninsula surrounded by lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, is the most southerly region, the oldest in point of settlement, and the most populous. The north and east shores of all the Great Lakes except Michigan belong to Ontario, while to the north about half the west shore line of Hudson bay lies in this province. The climate of a great part of Ontario is tempered either by the Great Lakes or by the great inland sea. In the northwestern portions, however, the cold waves of winter, moving east from the prairies, suffer little moderation in intensity. Altitude also plays some part in climatic variations, the country rising away from the lake levels to heights which reach 1,800 feet just south of the Georgian bay, and to over 1,500 feet near the Ottawa river.

The climate of the peninsula of Ontario is much warmer than that of the northern districts. The first part of March is cold as a rule, but towards the end bright sunshiny days, the rapid disappearance of snow which now lies only in sheltered places, and the swelling buds, give omen of spring, which soon comes on apace. April is truly spring, for although light snowfalls occasionally occur, the mean temperature ranges from 40° to 45°, rainfall is generally 2 to 3 inches, and sunshine reaches a total of nearly 200 hours, with wild flowers in bloom, and trees leafing, before the close of the month. During May the high percentage of bright sunshine, with ample rain, stimulates growth to rapid progress. Frosts are quite infrequent, and by May 24 most of the trees are in whole leaf.

The summers, while warm, are not oppressively hot, the mean temperature of July at the more southern points not much exceeding 70°, while in June and August it is a little lower. Wholly overcast and rainy days are of rare occurrence, the rain generally falling in showers and thunderstorms of short duration; indeed, from the middle of June to the end of August we may expect no day without a few sunny hours.

The autumn sets in gradually, and while frosts may sometimes occur as early as Sept. 20, it is usually well on in October before there is anything severe, and towards the end of November before the mean daily temperature falls to the freezing point.

Northward and eastward from lake Ontario to the Ottawa valley the spring opens somewhat later than in the south, but from mid-April until the end of August the temperature and rainfall are much the same as in the southern parts of the Province, modified in certain districts by the effect of higher altitude, and in other districts by the effect of close proximity to the Great Lakes. In September, however, there is a more rapid downward trend of temperature in the north. Killing frosts occur at an earlier date, and the whole north country is usually covered with snow before the close of November, while all the southern counties are bare. In the North the mean temperature of the three winter months is fully 10 degrees lower than in the south, but during March and April the temperature curves of the two districts converge. The lowest temperature of which there is record at Ottawa

is minus 33°, at Toronto and London minus 26°. Yet at the southern stations such extremes are of very rare occurrence, while at northern stations they are not infrequently recorded.

That portion of the province north of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, sometimes called New Ontario, lies between lakes Superior and Huron and Hudson bay, and includes the major portion of the province. This region was long only sparsely settled, with but few meteorological observations. In recent years the great increase in mining activity in the north, and the extension of agriculture into the "clay belt", have largely multiplied the population of this region, with consequent opportunity for extending the climatic data. There are, however, immense areas which are still seldom traversed. This region has very cold winters, especially that northwestern portion called the district of Patricia. In the more southerly parts of New Ontario the spring is well in evidence in April, and by the first of June trees are in leaf. Northward towards James bay the opening of spring is later, with a probability of frosts in June; but the summer is fairly warm near James bay, with frequent temperatures of 80° and occasional occurrences of maxima exceeding 90°. In some of the more elevated regions sudden and severe drops in temperature occur in spring and fall with the advance of cool waves, which are not felt with comparable severity in the remainder of the north.

Near lakes Nipissing and Temiskaming the rainfall of the growing season, May to August, is 10 to 15 inches, very similar to that of southern Ontario. Northward and northwestward this diminishes to less than 10 inches. The winter snowfall is between 70 and 100 inches. In most years the mild spells are not sufficiently long or warm enough to remove much of the snow, which gradually accumulates in depth as the winter passes. North of lake Superior and west to the lake of the Woods there is a zone with rainfall from May to August generally exceeding 10 inches, and with a winter snowfall of 40 to 80 inches.

Quebec.—The province of Quebec is, like Ontario, an immense area of which only a small part is thickly populated; but here, too, the great natural resources of the north and northwest are attracting settlement at a rapidly increasing rate. The whole area, between 22 degrees of longitude, extends northward from latitude 45° to the barren lands on the shores of Hudson strait. The southwest and warmest districts are not, as in the Ontario peninsula, protected by the Great Lakes; the winters are, therefore, considerably colder and the autumnal frosts occur a little earlier. Of the Montreal climate, however, one of the most striking features is the rapidity of the advance of spring. While March is essentially a winter month, April has a mean temperature nearly as warm as in Toronto, while May and the summer months are all slightly warmer than in Toronto. For September and October the figures are quite similar to those of southwestern Ontario but in November the temperature trends downward more rapidly with January 10° colder on the average than in Toronto.

Downstream at Quebec city we find the winter months three or four degrees colder than at Montreal, and the summers two or three degrees cooler. On the south shore of the estuary, and eastward into the Gaspé peninsula, the summers are 5° or 6° cooler, or in some more elevated regions, 7°, or more, cooler than at Montreal. The warmest month averages from 62° to 65° according to locality. The winters are colder than at Montreal, especially at the higher levels nearer the northern boundary of New Brunswick.

North of the St. Lawrence river the summers are warm; in fact there are occasionally recorded temperatures of 100°. Hot as the days may be, however, there is a more pronounced fall in temperature at night than occurs at either Montreal or Quebec, or at any other point along the river. Frosts in some years occur in mid-

summer, although the temperature a few days later may again be very high. In the winter months the cold becomes more severe as we go north from the river, till we find January with an average temperature of zero in the region near lake St. John and along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. In severe cold waves temperatures of 20° to 45° below zero may be recorded. Still further north on the eastern shore of James bay at fort George we find an average temperature of 10° below zero in January and February. Temperatures of 90° are, however, recorded sometimes in summer, with a mean temperature of about 60° in July.

On the north shore of the Gulf the winters are not so cold as in the northern interior, the intensity of the cold waves breaking down as they approach the Atlantic. On the other hand, the summers are very much cooler as we go east to the Labrador coast, the mean temperature of July and August usually remaining below 55°, while on the warmest days 75° will be the maximum.

For four months in the St. Lawrence valley the ground is usually covered with between one and three feet of snow. Although winter rains not infrequently occur, especially along and south of the river, it is not till the end of March that they are heavy enough to commence to carry away the snow. In April the total rainfall will vary from one to two inches; in May it will amount to nearly three inches in practically all districts as far north as the Height of Land. Two and one-half to four inches fall in each month from May to September. In October the total precipitation is about the same but is partly snow in the northern and eastern districts. The winter snowfall varies from 7 to 10 feet, and is considered a great asset in that it makes possible travel and traffic through the forests, where lumbering is carried on on a great scale in the winter months.

North of the Height of Land, and east of Hudson bay to the Labrador coast, lies an immense territory of which little is known. What information we have suggests that the summers are too short for agriculture, although garden stuff will mature in some of the more southern localities, while sheep and cattle have been successfully kept at some of the posts of the Hudson's Bay Co., interested mainly in these regions in dealing with fur trappers.

The Atlantic Provinces.—These provinces have a climate which is in many respects comparable with that of southern Ontario. The winters are warmer in some parts of southwestern Nova Scotia than in Toronto. In New Brunswick the southern counties have a winter with much the same temperature on the average as that of the upper St. Lawrence valley in Ontario, while the northern counties resemble, in the same season, the Ottawa valley. At Yarmouth, in the extreme southwestern portion of Nova Scotia, the coolest month is February, with a mean temperature of 25° as compared with 22° at Toronto. At Kentville, in the Annapolis valley, the same month has a mean of 19°, while Stillwater in the east has a mean of 16°. At Sydney in Cape Breton island the mean is 20°, and at Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island, 16°. At Fredericton the coldest month has a mean of 13°, while further north in New Brunswick, Grand Falls, Williamsburg and Dalhousie have a mean temperature of 9°. The comparative cold of the winters in this maritime position is somewhat surprising to a European, but it should be remembered that the waves of high pressure from the interior of the continent have a general motion from northwest to southeast, so that the frigid air from the northern interior of Quebec frequently flows over the Atlantic provinces in winter.

The summers are not quite so warm as in southern Ontario, although warmer than in the south of England. Temperatures exceeding 85°, and at times 95°, sometimes occur. Spring opens a little later, but temperatures in southern regions do not fall so rapidly in October as in southern Ontario. In the interior of New Brunswick the extremes of heat and cold are more pronounced than in Nova Scotia.

The average precipitation of these provinces is between 40 and 45 inches, except along the southern coastline of Nova Scotia, where it is nearly 10 inches greater. The snowfall is very heavy in northern New Brunswick, where it exceeds 100 inches. It diminishes southward to Nova Scotia, where the precipitation accompanying winter storms is usually partly in the form of rain.

The climate of these provinces is eminently suited to agriculture and the raising of cattle, while in such situations as the Annapolis valley orchards bear fruit of famous quality. A trip through the Annapolis valley in October will amply repay the tourist, as nothing can be conceived more beautiful than the gorgeous autumn tints which everywhere enhance the loveliness of the landscape.

2.—The Factors which control Canadian Weather.

Under the above heading, Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, contributed an article which appeared at pp. 26 to 31 of the 1924 Year Book, also at pp. 36 to 40 of the 1925 Year Book.

3.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada.

An article on "The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada", contributed by A. J. Connor, Climatologist, Dominion Meteorological Office, Toronto, appeared at pp. 42 to 46 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book.

4.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederick Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, which for reasons of space is not reprinted here, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43-47); to it the interested reader is referred.

5.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables 9 and 10 which follow, have been prepared by the Meteorological Service of Canada for insertion in the Year Book and have been revised for the present edition so as to cover longer periods of observation. For the interpretation of Table 9 a note on the method used in measuring temperature and precipitation is appended.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

TEMPERATURE.—At the stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The mean minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign (—) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

PRECIPITATION.—Under the collective term "precipitation" is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth; rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and measuring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice. All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain. The capital letter "T", used in the precipitation columns, indicates a "trace" of snow or rain, less than a hundredth part of an inch.

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Lat. 48° 24' N., long. 123° 19' W. (Observations for 42 years, 1885-1926.)

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	38.6	42.6	34.6	55	-2	8.0	4.02	6.1	4.63	9.95	2.56
Feb.	40.4	45.1	35.6	60	6	9.5	2.68	5.3	3.21	7.03	0.80
Mar.	43.6	49.9	37.4	68	17	12.5	2.26	1.1	2.37	5.37	0.32
April.	48.4	56.1	40.8	75	24	15.3	1.47	T	1.47	5.40	0.21
May.	53.0	60.9	45.2	84	30	15.7	1.11	-	1.11	2.83	0.09
June.	57.0	65.3	48.8	95	36	16.5	0.87	-	0.87	2.37	0.03
July.	59.9	68.9	50.9	92	37	18.0	0.39	-	0.39	1.23	0.00
Aug.	59.9	68.6	51.2	88	38	17.4	0.62	-	0.62	2.26	0.00
Sept.	56.0	63.8	48.1	85	30	15.7	1.78	-	1.78	4.27	0.32
Oct.	50.4	56.2	44.5	73	28	11.7	2.65	T	2.65	5.60	0.46
Nov.	44.6	48.8	40.3	63	14	8.5	4.92	1.0	5.02	11.50	0.91
Dec.	41.0	44.6	37.4	59	12	7.2	5.45	1.3	5.58	13.41	0.59
Year.....	49.4	55.9	42.9	95	-2	13.0	28.22	14.8	29.70	51.03	21.11

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Lat. 49° 17' N., long., 123° 5' W. (Observations for 28 years ended 1926.)

Jan.	35.6	39.6	31.7	56	2	7.9	7.20	12.0	8.40	12.16	3.15
Feb.	38.3	43.3	33.3	58	10	10.0	5.24	7.9	6.03	10.50	1.21
Mar.	42.2	48.9	35.6	65	15	13.3	4.62	3.6	4.98	14.55	0.89
April.	47.6	55.9	39.4	79	27	16.5	3.28	0.1	3.29	8.20	1.04
May.	53.9	62.7	45.1	82	33	17.6	2.99	-	2.99	5.39	0.31
June.	59.0	68.3	49.8	92	36	18.5	2.57	-	2.57	5.42	0.17
July.	63.3	73.4	53.3	19	43	20.1	1.23	-	1.23	5.25	0.02
Aug.	62.3	71.7	52.9	92	39	18.8	1.70	-	1.70	5.86	0.22
Sept.	56.4	64.7	48.2	82	30	16.5	4.07	-	4.07	10.37	0.30
Oct.	49.4	55.6	43.2	72	23	12.4	5.63	0.2	5.65	10.08	1.76
Nov.	42.7	47.3	38.1	63	15	9.2	9.27	2.5	9.52	18.99	2.63
Dec.	38.3	42.1	34.6	58	9	7.5	7.84	3.8	8.22	15.88	4.21
Year.....	49.1	56.1	42.1	92	2	14.0	55.64	30.1	58.65	72.29	40.63

PORT SIMPSON, B.C.—Lat. 54° 34' N., long. 130° 25' W. (Observations for 22 years, 1886-1907.)

Jan.	34.0	40.0	28.1	64.0	- 9.0	11.9	8.62	9.8	9.60	16.74	1.08
Feb.	34.8	41.8	27.7	63.0	-10.0	14.1	6.07	11.8	7.25	16.65	1.93
Mar.	37.6	44.8	30.3	63.0	11.0	14.5	5.06	5.3	5.59	8.16	1.41
April.	41.6	49.9	33.4	73.0	18.0	16.5	4.85	3.0	5.15	14.31	2.24
May.	48.3	56.5	40.0	79.0	27.0	16.5	5.14	-	5.14	9.84	1.63
June.	52.8	60.5	45.1	88.0	34.0	15.4	4.26	-	4.26	7.50	1.20
July.	56.0	63.3	48.8	88.0	29.0	14.5	4.42	-	4.42	9.41	1.28
Aug.	56.7	63.8	49.5	80.0	31.0	14.3	6.93	-	6.93	14.11	1.74
Sept.	52.2	59.1	45.2	74.0	30.0	13.9	9.03	-	9.03	14.63	2.20
Oct.	47.1	53.5	40.7	65.0	28.0	12.8	12.21	-	12.21	16.99	6.71
Nov.	39.7	45.6	33.7	65.0	6.0	11.9	11.47	1.6	11.63	23.90	3.26
Dec.	36.9	42.6	31.2	62.0	5.0	11.4	10.11	8.7	10.98	18.82	5.23
Year.....	44.8	51.8	37.8	88.0	-10.0	14.0	88.17	40.2	92.19	126.48	62.05

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—Lat. 50° 41' N., long. 120° 23' W. (Observations for 34 years, 1892-1925.)

Jan.	21.8	27.6	16.0	54	-31	11.6	0.10	8.2	0.92	1.82	0.30
Feb.	26.8	33.8	19.8	64	-27	14.0	0.17	5.5	0.72	1.48	T
Mar.	37.9	47.5	28.3	70	- 6	19.2	0.19	1.5	0.34	1.10	0.01
April.	49.6	61.3	37.8	92	13	23.5	0.40	T	0.40	1.36	T
May.	57.7	70.5	44.9	100	26	25.6	0.94	-	0.94	2.50	T
June.	64.5	76.7	52.3	101	35	24.4	1.33	-	1.33	3.12	0.12
July.	60.8	83.3	56.4	102	42	26.9	1.08	-	1.08	3.50	0.11
Aug.	68.3	81.3	55.3	101	35	26.0	1.10	-	1.10	3.73	0.00
Sept.	58.6	69.9	47.2	93	28	22.7	0.96	-	0.96	5.03	0.10
Oct.	47.6	56.2	38.9	84	16	17.3	0.58	0.3	0.61	1.41	T
Nov.	35.6	41.2	29.9	72	-22	11.3	0.40	5.3	0.93	1.92	0.07
Dec.	27.2	31.5	23.0	59	-21	8.5	0.19	13.3	1.52	4.18	0.12
Year.....	47.1	56.7	37.5	102	-31	19.2	7.44	34.1	10.85	13.50	7.07

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

DAWSON, YUKON.—Lat. 64° 4' N., long. 139° 29' W. (Observations for 29 years ended 1926.)

NOTE.—The temperatures for December, 1917 were so extraordinarily low that they were omitted in striking a normal. Probably such temperatures might not occur again for 100 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	-22.4	-15.9	-28.9	30	-68	13.0	0.00	8.3	0.83	1.97	T
Feb.....	-11.8	- 4.1	-19.4	45	-59	15.3	T	7.1	0.71	1.65	0.20
Mar.....	4.4	16.3	- 7.4	52	-47	23.7	T	5.3	0.53	1.76	0.00
April.....	27.6	40.3	14.9	67	-31	25.4	0.17	4.0	0.57	1.70	0.13
May.....	46.3	58.9	33.8	85	9	25.1	0.84	0.7	0.91	2.00	0.25
June.....	56.8	70.5	43.1	91	25	27.4	1.20	0.2	1.22	2.66	0.25
July.....	59.3	72.3	46.3	95	29	26.0	1.54	-	1.54	3.32	0.06
Aug.....	54.3	67.1	41.5	88	17	25.6	1.42	-	1.42	2.38	0.07
Sept.....	41.6	51.5	31.8	78	8	19.7	1.33	1.3	1.46	3.52	0.37
Oct.....	26.2	32.7	19.6	68	-22	13.1	0.31	8.3	1.14	4.09	0.10
Nov.....	1.2	7.0	- 4.5	46	-48	11.5	0.01	11.5	1.16	3.75	0.08
Dec.....	-11.2	- 5.4	-17.1	39	-63	11.7	T	10.0	1.00	2.09	0.08
Year.....	22.7	32.6	12.8	95	-68	19.8	6.82	56.7	12.49	17.75	6.28

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Lat. 53° 33' N., long. 113° 30' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	6.3	15.9	- 3.3	57	-57	19.2	0.05	8.3	0.88	2.49	0.05
Feb.....	11.3	21.8	- 6.2	62	-57	21.0	0.01	6.8	0.69	2.33	T
Mar.....	23.2	34.5	11.9	72	-40	22.6	0.04	6.9	0.73	1.93	T
April.....	40.6	52.7	28.5	84	-15	24.2	0.46	3.8	0.84	2.60	0.04
May.....	51.1	64.3	37.9	90	10	26.4	1.44	1.6	1.60	4.04	0.20
June.....	57.2	70.0	44.4	94	25	25.6	3.36	T	3.36	12.17	0.00
July.....	61.5	74.1	48.9	98	29	25.2	3.37	-	3.37	11.13	0.15
Aug.....	59.2	71.7	46.6	93	26	25.1	2.57	-	2.57	6.43	0.49
Sept.....	50.0	62.2	37.8	87	12	24.4	1.27	0.9	1.36	4.32	0.00
Oct.....	41.2	52.6	29.8	82	-15	22.8	0.40	3.4	0.74	2.28	0.00
Nov.....	24.8	33.7	15.9	74	-39	17.8	0.05	6.5	0.70	3.57	0.00
Dec.....	14.6	23.3	6.0	60	-45	17.3	0.06	7.4	0.50	3.21	0.00
Year.....	36.8	48.1	25.4	98	-57	22.7	13.08	45.6	17.64	30.83	8.16

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Lat. 50° 1' N., long. 110° 37' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	12.0	22.3	1.7	62	-51	20.6	0.01	6.5	0.66	1.92	0.00
Feb.....	14.3	24.9	3.7	64	-46	21.2	0.01	5.8	0.59	1.51	0.00
Mar.....	27.4	38.8	16.0	84	-38	22.8	0.09	5.3	0.62	1.65	T
April.....	45.2	58.6	31.8	96	-16	26.8	0.40	2.8	0.68	2.66	T
May.....	55.2	68.6	41.8	99	12	26.8	1.58	0.4	1.62	6.29	0.12
June.....	63.2	76.4	49.9	107	30	26.5	2.52	-	2.52	5.62	0.00
July.....	69.2	83.7	54.8	108	36	28.9	1.71	-	1.71	4.86	0.09
Aug.....	66.6	81.2	52.1	104	31	29.1	1.35	-	1.35	5.65	0.00
Sept.....	56.5	70.1	42.9	94	17	27.2	0.95	0.7	1.02	3.25	0.00
Oct.....	45.8	58.4	33.1	93	-10	25.3	0.42	1.6	0.58	3.48	0.00
Nov.....	31.6	40.6	22.6	76	-36	18.0	0.07	5.9	0.66	3.11	T
Dec.....	21.0	29.9	12.2	68	-38	17.7	0.04	6.4	0.68	2.94	0.00
Year.....	42.3	54.5	30.2	108	-51	24.2	9.15	35.4	12.69	22.28	6.72

FORT VERMILION, ALTA.—Lat. 58° 27' N., long. 116° 3' W. (Observations for 21 years, 1905-1926.)

Jan.....	-14.3	- 2.2	-26.3	48	-77	24.1	0.00	6.0	0.60	1.70	0.13
Feb.....	- 5.6	8.8	-19.9	49	-71	28.7	0.00	3.3	0.33	0.78	0.03
Mar.....	7.8	23.2	- 7.6	62	-49	30.8	0.01	4.8	0.49	1.70	0.00
April.....	30.2	45.0	15.4	75	-38	29.6	0.38	3.3	0.71	1.38	0.03
May.....	47.0	61.1	32.8	103	-20	28.3	0.94	0.9	1.03	3.32	0.00
June.....	54.9	69.6	40.2	98	16	29.4	1.85	1.0	1.86	5.55	0.57
July.....	60.0	74.3	45.7	92	20	28.6	2.14	-	2.14	4.49	0.41
Aug.....	56.8	70.8	42.8	92	23	28.0	2.05	-	2.05	3.80	0.42
Sept.....	45.6	59.3	31.8	86	- 4	27.5	1.34	0.5	1.39	3.43	0.13
Oct.....	32.0	43.0	21.0	76	-22	22.0	0.47	2.7	0.74	1.56	0.13
Nov.....	10.3	20.8	- 0.3	60	-47	21.1	0.06	4.6	0.52	1.40	0.05
Dec.....	- 4.1	6.5	-14.6	49	-64	21.1	0.00	4.2	0.42	0.85	0.05
Year.....	26.7	40.0	13.4	103	-77	26.6	9.24	30.4	12.28	16.41	8.87

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA.—Lat. 58° 42' N., long. 111° 10' W. (Observations for 34 years. Broken period.)

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	-12.7	-3.6	-21.8	45	-58	18.2	T	6.8	0.68	1.68	T
Feb.....	-6.9	3.2	-17.0	59	-60	20.2	T	5.4	0.54	2.03	0.03
Mar.....	4.9	15.6	-5.9	57	-54	21.5	0.03	6.5	0.68	1.75	T
April.....	26.6	37.3	15.9	72	-32	21.4	0.25	4.4	0.69	1.34	T
May.....	42.3	52.3	32.3	83	-14	20.0	0.67	1.6	0.83	2.08	T
June.....	52.9	63.4	42.4	92	16	21.0	1.35	0.1	1.36	3.81	0.02
July.....	59.4	69.3	49.4	93	23	19.9	2.31	-	2.31	9.52	0.21
Aug.....	55.8	65.3	46.3	89	23	19.0	1.63	-	1.63	4.43	0.36
Sept.....	44.4	53.1	35.7	79	10	17.4	1.21	0.1	1.22	2.93	0.27
Oct.....	32.5	39.8	25.2	76	-14	14.6	0.45	4.6	0.91	5.30	0.20
Nov.....	14.4	20.0	8.7	57	-45	11.3	0.06	8.8	0.94	2.21	0.10
Dec.....	-1.8	6.4	-10.0	57	-57	16.4	T	8.0	0.80	3.20	T
Year.....	26.0	35.2	16.8	93	-60	18.4	7.96	46.3	12.59	17.09	5.69

QU'APPELLE, SASK.—Lat. 50° 30' N., long. 103° 47' W. (Observations for 42 years, 1885-1926.)

Jan.....	0.4	9.6	-8.8	50	-47	18.4	T	7.5	0.75	2.28	0.05
Feb.....	3.8	13.0	-5.4	50	-55	18.4	0.01	8.1	0.82	2.85	0.12
Mar.....	16.6	26.3	7.0	76	-45	19.3	0.06	10.5	1.11	4.11	0.05
April.....	37.3	49.1	25.5	89	-24	23.6	0.51	7.2	1.23	3.59	0.29
May.....	50.2	62.8	37.6	92	8	25.2	2.24	2.5	2.49	6.95	0.23
June.....	59.4	70.9	48.0	101	25	22.9	3.62	-	3.62	8.22	0.32
July.....	64.0	76.4	51.6	102	30	24.8	2.77	-	2.77	7.25	0.58
Aug.....	61.5	74.1	48.9	100	27	25.2	2.02	-	2.02	5.03	0.30
Sept.....	52.0	64.2	39.9	93	11	24.3	1.49	1.3	1.62	5.39	0.08
Oct.....	40.4	51.0	29.9	86	-14	21.1	0.62	5.1	1.13	3.35	T
Nov.....	22.6	31.0	14.1	73	-30	16.9	0.15	8.7	1.02	2.51	0.12
Dec.....	9.8	17.8	1.8	49	-40	16.0	0.03	7.2	0.75	3.11	0.03
Year.....	34.8	45.5	24.2	102	-55	21.3	13.52	58.1	19.33	27.19	10.14

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—Lat. 53° 10' N., long. 105° 38' W. (Observations for 42 years, 1885-1926.)

Jan.....	-4.6	6.1	-15.2	55	-67	21.3	0.00	7.9	0.79	2.00	0.11
Feb.....	0.7	12.8	-11.4	55	-70	24.2	0.01	6.0	0.61	2.15	0.04
Mar.....	14.2	26.8	1.7	68	-44	25.1	0.09	7.8	0.87	2.71	T
April.....	36.6	49.0	24.2	86	-23	24.8	0.41	4.7	0.88	3.37	0.03
May.....	49.6	63.1	36.1	95	2	27.0	1.40	1.7	1.57	4.87	0.01
June.....	58.3	71.0	45.6	96	17	25.4	2.67	-	2.67	7.36	0.34
July.....	62.8	75.0	50.5	95	33	24.5	2.24	-	2.24	5.31	0.17
Aug.....	59.6	72.4	46.9	94	22	25.5	2.35	-	2.35	8.01	T
Sept.....	50.0	62.2	37.8	90	14	24.4	1.38	0.6	1.44	3.27	0.09
Oct.....	38.4	49.1	27.8	85	-5	21.3	0.60	2.3	0.83	1.97	0.10
Nov.....	19.6	28.4	10.8	66	-41	17.6	0.10	7.9	0.89	3.06	0.02
Dec.....	5.2	14.7	-4.3	58	-57	19.0	0.02	7.2	0.74	2.61	0.04
Year.....	32.5	44.2	20.9	96	-70	23.3	11.27	46.1	15.88	29.88	9.25

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Lat. 49° 53', long. 97° 7' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	-2.7	7.1	-12.5	42	-46	19.6	0.01	8.8	0.89	3.36	0.12
Feb.....	0.7	11.5	-10.0	46	-46	21.5	0.01	7.8	0.79	2.52	0.09
Mar.....	16.1	27.3	5.0	73	-37	22.3	0.18	9.6	1.14	3.00	0.09
April.....	38.7	49.8	27.6	90	-13	22.2	1.04	3.9	1.43	5.64	0.22
May.....	51.8	64.8	38.8	95	11	26.0	1.91	0.7	1.98	6.38	0.03
June.....	62.5	74.9	50.2	101	21	24.7	2.95	-	2.95	6.30	0.45
July.....	66.6	78.5	54.7	96	35	23.8	3.18	-	3.18	7.14	0.76
Aug.....	63.0	75.0	51.0	103	30	24.0	2.08	-	2.08	4.75	0.13
Sept.....	54.4	66.0	42.8	99	17	23.2	2.24	0.1	2.25	5.49	0.60
Oct.....	41.8	52.0	31.7	86	-3	20.3	1.12	2.0	1.32	5.67	0.21
Nov.....	23.0	31.3	14.7	71	-33	16.6	0.27	8.2	1.09	3.03	0.06
Dec.....	7.0	16.0	-2.0	49	-44	18.0	0.04	8.8	0.92	3.99	0.11
Year.....	35.2	46.2	24.3	103	-46	21.9	15.03	49.9	20.02	28.40	13.76

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Lat. 48° 27' N., long. 89° 12' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	6.3	16.9	- 4.2	48	-40	21.1	0.02	7.2	0.74	1.95	0.21
Feb.....	8.9	20.0	- 2.2	52	-51	22.2	0.05	6.3	0.68	2.77	0.04
Mar.....	20.2	31.1	9.4	70	-42	21.7	0.14	8.0	0.94	2.76	0.05
April.....	35.7	44.7	26.7	78	- 6	18.0	1.18	3.1	1.49	3.15	0.07
May.....	46.5	56.1	36.9	89	16	19.2	1.95	0.4	1.99	4.10	0.28
June.....	57.1	67.2	47.1	91	20	20.1	2.69	-	2.69	6.94	0.50
July.....	62.9	73.6	52.2	99	33	21.4	3.55	-	3.55	9.21	1.39
Aug.....	59.6	70.8	48.4	94	31	22.4	2.81	-	2.81	5.54	0.35
Sept.....	52.9	62.3	43.6	89	19	18.7	3.18	-	3.18	7.54	1.30
Oct.....	42.0	50.5	33.5	80	1	17.0	2.26	0.9	2.35	5.27	0.37
Nov.....	27.4	35.0	19.8	69	-22	15.2	0.85	5.5	1.40	4.29	0.13
Dec.....	13.3	22.3	4.4	51	-38	17.9	0.20	7.2	0.92	3.21	0.02
Year.....	36.1	45.9	26.3	99	-51	19.6	18.88	38.6	22.74	29.43	14.93

TORONTO, ONT.—Lat. 43° 40' N., long. 79° 24' W. (Observations for 70 years.)

Jan.....	22.1	29.1	15.2	58	-26	13.9	1.14	17.3	2.87	5.72	0.67
Feb.....	21.7	29.2	14.1	54	-25	15.1	0.93	16.5	2.58	5.21	0.29
Mar.....	29.0	36.3	21.9	75	-16	14.4	1.50	11.5	2.65	7.00	0.50
April.....	41.4	49.6	33.3	90	6	16.3	2.15	2.5	2.40	5.41	0.10
May.....	52.7	62.0	43.3	93	25	18.7	2.97	0.1	2.98	9.36	0.39
June.....	62.6	72.4	52.9	97	28	19.5	2.76	-	2.76	8.09	0.57
July.....	68.1	77.9	58.2	103	39	19.7	3.04	-	3.04	5.87	0.36
Aug.....	66.6	76.1	57.1	102	40	19.0	2.77	-	2.77	8.14	T
Sept.....	59.2	68.2	50.2	97	28	18.0	3.18	-	3.18	9.76	0.39
Oct.....	47.0	54.9	39.1	86	16	15.8	2.40	0.6	2.46	5.97	0.54
Nov.....	36.3	42.5	30.1	70	- 5	12.4	2.49	4.6	2.95	5.85	0.11
Dec.....	28.3	32.5	20.0	61	-21	12.5	1.53	13.0	2.83	6.01	0.47
Year.....	44.4	52.6	36.3	103	-26	16.3	26.86	66.0	33.46	50.18	24.34

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—Lat. 45° 19' N., long. 80° 0' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	14.6	24.6	4.7	54	-38	19.9	0.78	34.8	4.26	7.75	1.19
Feb.....	13.2	24.0	2.5	50	-38	21.5	0.54	25.6	3.10	5.60	1.58
Mar.....	23.8	34.0	13.7	71	-25	20.3	1.33	14.3	2.76	7.21	0.18
April.....	39.6	49.8	29.4	83	- 3	20.4	2.03	3.7	2.40	4.62	0.53
May.....	51.9	62.9	40.9	90	16	22.0	2.82	0.5	2.87	5.71	0.44
June.....	62.1	73.2	51.0	97	34	22.2	2.54	-	2.54	5.47	0.70
July.....	67.4	78.2	56.6	100	37	21.6	2.69	-	2.69	7.90	0.23
Aug.....	64.6	75.0	54.2	99	35	20.8	2.93	-	2.93	5.21	0.66
Sept.....	57.6	67.7	47.5	90	24	20.2	3.31	-	3.31	5.78	0.48
Oct.....	46.3	55.0	37.7	84	9	17.3	3.62	1.3	3.75	7.10	0.57
Nov.....	33.7	40.8	26.6	69	- 6	14.2	2.66	13.9	4.05	7.88	1.39
Dec.....	20.9	29.7	12.2	56	-39	17.5	1.34	33.7	4.71	8.16	1.44
Year.....	41.3	51.2	31.4	100	-39	19.8	26.59	12.78	39.37	50.30	30.42

LONDON, ONT.—Lat. 42° 59' N., long. 81° 13' W. (Observations for 43 years ended 1926.)

Jan.....	21.4	28.9	13.8	61	-26	15.1	1.47	24.6	3.93	9.26	1.08
Feb.....	20.5	28.8	12.1	59	-25	16.7	1.30	23.7	3.67	8.26	1.61
Mar.....	30.1	38.9	21.2	79	-17	17.7	1.72	11.3	2.85	6.01	0.80
April.....	43.8	54.3	33.3	87	0	21.0	2.31	4.0	2.71	5.11	0.69
May.....	55.2	66.8	43.6	94	24	23.2	2.75	0.1	2.76	9.81	0.92
June.....	65.0	76.8	53.1	99	30	23.7	3.07	-	3.07	12.32	0.72
July.....	69.3	81.1	57.5	102	36	23.6	3.05	-	3.05	8.98	0.27
Aug.....	67.0	78.8	55.1	106	35	23.7	2.83	-	2.83	6.40	0.10
Sept.....	60.7	71.9	49.4	94	26	22.5	2.90	-	2.90	5.70	0.47
Oct.....	48.5	58.5	38.4	85	14	20.1	2.83	0.7	2.90	6.07	0.80
Nov.....	36.8	44.1	29.5	69	2	14.6	2.53	10.8	3.61	6.86	1.43
Dec.....	26.3	32.9	19.7	58	-22	13.2	1.56	19.5	3.51	6.37	0.79
Year.....	45.4	55.2	35.6	106	-26	19.6	28.32	94.7	37.79	48.32	24.64

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

HAILEYBURY, ONT.—Lat. 47° 29' N., long. 79° 39' W. (Observations for 20 years, 1895-1914.)

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	6.4	17.4	- 4.6	48	-40	22.0	0.27	17.5	2.02	3.43	1.20
Feb.....	7.8	14.0	- 3.4	48	-43	17.4	0.20	18.0	2.00	3.94	0.54
Mar.....	19.4	21.6	8.2	66	-34	13.4	0.52	16.0	2.12	4.43	0.59
April.....	37.1	48.0	26.2	81	- 3	21.8	1.25	5.8	1.83	4.38	0.88
May.....	50.8	62.2	39.4	93	14	22.8	2.83	1.5	2.98	4.73	0.75
June.....	61.7	73.4	50.0	100	28	23.4	2.91	-	2.91	5.55	0.72
July.....	66.0	76.8	55.4	102	36	21.4	2.72	-	2.72	8.21	1.55
Aug.....	62.2	72.7	51.8	94	30	29.9	2.88	-	2.88	4.45	1.14
Sept.....	55.3	64.9	45.7	91	24	19.2	2.31	-	2.31	7.44	0.96
Oct.....	43.0	51.5	34.4	80	13	17.1	2.58	2.8	2.86	5.20	0.97
Nov.....	23.2	35.2	21.1	67	-15	14.1	0.99	13.7	2.36	4.35	0.43
Dec.....	13.6	22.0	5.2	51	-34	16.8	0.75	19.9	2.74	3.95	0.88
Year.....	37.1	46.7	27.5	102	-48	19.2	20.21	95.2	29.73	39.77	27.13

OTTAWA, ONT.—Lat. 45° 24' N., long. 75° 43' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	11.8	20.8	2.8	52	-32	18.0	0.55	24.6	3.01	7.01	0.92
Feb.....	12.8	22.3	3.3	47	-33	19.0	0.45	20.1	2.46	9.32	0.80
Mar.....	25.1	33.8	16.4	71	-19	17.4	1.03	15.9	2.62	8.67	0.20
April.....	42.1	51.9	32.4	86	- 2	19.5	1.77	4.5	2.22	8.79	0.07
May.....	55.3	66.1	44.6	94	21	21.5	2.75	0.1	2.76	7.42	0.12
June.....	64.6	75.1	54.2	97	35	20.9	3.21	-	3.21	6.55	0.86
July.....	69.1	79.5	58.8	98	40	20.7	3.30	-	3.30	8.98	0.75
Aug.....	66.1	76.4	55.8	97	39	20.6	2.98	-	2.98	8.04	0.20
Sept.....	58.6	68.7	48.5	96	29	20.2	2.73	-	2.73	6.30	0.45
Oct.....	46.4	55.2	37.6	87	16	17.6	2.74	0.6	2.80	6.41	0.40
Nov.....	32.6	39.1	26.2	69	- 7	12.9	1.53	9.9	2.52	7.76	0.69
Dec.....	17.3	24.6	10.1	54	-31	14.5	0.76	21.4	2.90	7.10	0.54
Year.....	41.8	51.1	32.6	98	-33	18.5	23.80	97.1	33.51	51.25	25.63

MONTREAL, QUE.—Lat. 45° 30' N., long. 73° 35' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	13.3	21.1	5.6	53	-27	15.5	0.98	28.4	3.82	6.84	1.74
Feb.....	13.9	21.3	6.5	47	-27	14.8	0.70	27.5	3.45	6.22	1.03
Mar.....	25.8	32.7	18.9	68	-15	13.8	1.50	19.7	3.47	6.60	0.81
April.....	41.6	49.5	33.7	83	- 2	15.8	2.05	5.3	2.58	6.10	0.61
May.....	55.3	64.3	46.3	89	23	18.0	2.98	-	2.98	5.95	0.11
June.....	64.7	73.4	56.0	92	38	17.4	3.49	-	3.49	8.62	0.90
July.....	69.6	78.1	61.2	95	46	16.9	3.47	-	3.47	7.72	0.96
Aug.....	66.5	74.6	58.4	96	43	16.2	3.75	-	3.75	8.08	1.23
Sept.....	58.4	66.1	50.7	90	32	15.4	3.61	-	3.61	7.82	1.03
Oct.....	46.6	53.4	39.9	80	22	13.5	3.20	0.7	3.27	7.77	0.42
Nov.....	33.4	39.1	27.7	68	0	11.4	2.22	12.9	3.51	7.65	1.44
Dec.....	19.8	26.3	13.3	59	-25	13.0	1.41	23.5	3.76	8.72	1.12
Year.....	42.4	50.0	34.8	96	-27	15.2	29.36	118.0	41.16	52.22	29.23

QUEBEC, QUE.—Lat. 46° 48' N., long. 71° 13' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	9.8	17.9	1.8	51	-34	16.1	0.69	28.8	3.57	6.17	1.10
Feb.....	11.0	19.1	3.0	49	-32	16.1	0.57	25.0	3.07	6.22	1.16
Mar.....	22.9	30.9	14.9	64	-22	16.0	1.20	18.8	3.08	5.68	0.42
April.....	36.8	44.9	28.6	80	0	16.3	1.78	6.2	2.40	6.49	0.71
May.....	51.2	60.7	41.7	91	21	19.0	3.18	0.5	3.23	6.93	0.27
June.....	61.2	71.1	51.4	92	32	19.7	4.10	-	4.10	9.23	1.39
July.....	65.6	74.0	57.1	96	39	16.9	4.12	-	4.12	8.14	0.72
Aug.....	63.3	72.1	54.5	97	37	17.6	3.98	-	3.98	9.58	1.35
Sept.....	55.4	63.8	47.0	88	27	16.8	4.03	-	4.03	9.43	0.84
Oct.....	43.8	50.7	36.8	77	14	13.9	3.32	1.2	3.44	6.99	0.93
Nov.....	30.0	35.7	24.4	66	-10	11.3	1.83	12.8	3.11	6.37	1.16
Dec.....	17.0	25.0	9.1	54	-32	15.9	0.83	22.9	3.12	5.93	1.13
Year.....	39.0	47.2	30.9	97	-34	16.3	29.63	116.2	41.25	53.79	32.12

9.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— concluded.

SOUTH WEST POINT, ANTICOSTI, QUE.—Lat. 49° 24' N., long. 63° 33' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	12.4	20.0	4.8	47	-40	15.2	0.58	19.4	2.52	6.70	0.54
Feb.....	12.9	20.2	5.6	46	-35	14.6	0.26	14.6	1.72	5.23	0.27
Mar.....	21.2	27.3	15.2	48	-18	12.1	0.54	12.4	1.78	5.65	0.29
April.....	30.8	35.9	25.8	71	0	10.1	1.22	6.0	1.82	7.92	T
May.....	40.0	45.4	34.6	78	19	10.8	2.43	0.4	2.47	5.93	0.05
June.....	49.8	54.9	44.6	85	26	10.3	2.95	-	2.95	7.33	0.40
July.....	56.8	62.4	51.2	79	34	11.2	3.09	-	3.09	8.70	0.43
Aug.....	56.0	61.2	50.8	80	32	10.4	3.52	-	3.52	7.75	0.76
Sept.....	48.8	54.1	43.4	73	20	10.7	2.67	-	2.67	5.87	0.70
Oct.....	40.4	45.4	35.3	68	8	10.1	3.54	0.5	3.59	9.85	0.54
Nov.....	30.3	35.4	25.2	57	-1	10.2	1.72	6.5	2.37	5.60	0.49
Dec.....	20.1	26.4	13.8	52	-39	12.6	0.74	16.4	2.38	5.10	0.32
Year.....	35.0	40.7	29.2	85	-40	11.5	23.26	76.2	30.38	48.59	15.83

FREDERICTON, N.B.—Lat. 45° 57' N., long. 66° 36' W. (Observations for temperature, 1885-1926, or 42 years; for precipitation, 1872-1926, or 55 years.)

Jan.....	13.0	23.9	2.0	55	-35	21.9	1.52	23.8	3.90	8.34	1.50
Feb.....	14.9	26.2	3.6	53	-35	22.6	0.93	23.1	3.24	6.89	0.95
Mar.....	26.3	36.7	15.9	65	-27	20.8	1.98	16.6	3.64	7.58	0.66
April.....	38.9	49.3	28.6	83	-5	20.7	2.15	6.9	2.84	5.38	0.30
May.....	50.9	62.6	39.3	92	24	23.3	3.05	0.1	3.06	9.08	0.68
June.....	59.8	71.7	48.0	94	27	23.7	3.74	-	3.74	8.01	1.47
July.....	66.0	77.3	54.8	96	38	22.5	3.52	-	3.52	7.35	1.18
Aug.....	63.7	74.7	52.8	95	32	21.9	3.91	-	3.91	7.20	0.76
Sept.....	55.7	66.7	44.8	92	23	21.9	3.58	-	3.58	10.95	0.48
Oct.....	45.6	55.1	36.1	81	13	19.0	3.98	0.5	4.03	10.62	0.62
Nov.....	32.8	40.8	24.8	68	-9	16.0	3.09	8.3	3.92	6.61	0.96
Dec.....	19.1	28.0	10.2	58	-26	17.8	1.55	18.3	3.40	6.42	1.18
Year.....	40.6	51.1	30.1	96	-35	21.0	33.00	97.8	42.78	54.62	30.08

YARMOUTH, N.S.—Lat. 43° 50' N., long. 65° 02' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	26.8	34.0	19.5	54	-6	14.5	2.82	19.6	4.78	9.02	1.97
Feb.....	25.4	32.2	18.6	52	-12	13.6	1.94	20.0	3.94	7.37	1.87
Mar.....	32.0	38.1	25.9	58	-2	12.2	3.05	12.8	4.33	10.75	0.32
April.....	39.9	46.6	33.2	73	15	13.4	3.08	6.7	3.75	7.12	0.82
May.....	48.0	55.6	40.6	75	25	15.0	3.55	0.2	3.57	7.76	0.93
June.....	55.2	62.8	47.5	79	31	15.3	2.93	-	2.93	6.72	1.43
July.....	60.7	68.2	53.2	86	41	15.0	3.47	-	3.47	8.42	0.52
Aug.....	60.6	67.8	53.4	80	39	14.4	3.62	-	3.62	9.59	0.62
Sept.....	56.0	63.4	48.7	79	31	14.7	3.61	-	3.61	8.77	1.18
Oct.....	48.8	55.7	41.8	74	25	13.9	4.11	0.1	4.12	11.38	0.78
Nov.....	40.2	46.4	34.0	66	11	12.4	4.23	2.6	4.49	9.29	1.20
Dec.....	31.0	37.4	24.5	58	-3	12.9	3.44	13.3	4.77	9.26	1.88
Year.....	43.7	50.7	36.7	86	-12	14.0	39.85	75.3	47.38	70.90	33.86

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 10' W. (Observations for 40 years, 1885-1924.)

Jan.....	18.2	26.3	10.0	52	-21	16.3	1.48	19.5	3.43	7.62	1.10
Feb.....	17.0	25.4	8.7	48	-23	16.7	0.87	17.9	2.66	5.37	0.40
Mar.....	26.6	33.5	19.7	58	-16	13.8	1.66	14.2	3.08	6.34	1.47
April.....	36.7	43.6	29.8	74	8	13.8	2.00	9.1	2.91	6.10	0.82
May.....	48.0	56.3	39.7	81	22	16.6	2.49	0.3	2.57	5.85	0.40
June.....	57.6	66.0	49.2	87	32	16.8	2.66	-	2.66	5.37	0.47
July.....	65.8	73.7	57.9	91	37	15.8	2.82	-	2.82	5.18	0.70
Aug.....	65.0	72.5	57.6	92	42	14.9	3.32	-	3.32	8.44	0.94
Sept.....	57.6	64.7	50.5	87	34	14.2	3.55	-	3.55	8.75	0.60
Oct.....	47.6	54.0	41.2	82	26	12.8	4.20	0.2	4.22	10.38	0.68
Nov.....	36.7	42.2	31.2	62	10	11.0	3.16	6.2	3.78	8.00	0.80
Dec.....	25.2	31.5	19.0	53	-11	12.5	2.01	18.2	3.83	7.25	1.54
Year.....	41.8	49.1	34.5	92	-23	14.6	30.22	86.1	38.83	56.43	18.50

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

VICTORIA,¹ B.C., lat. 48° 24' N., long. 123° 19' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.				Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.	Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.		
Jan.....	57	21.3	14	3	9.0	N	50	SE	-	-
Feb.....	84	29.5	7	2	8.9	N	48	SW	-	1
Mar.....	150	40.7	5	2	9.0	SE	52	SW	-	-
April.....	189	46.2	2	2	9.0	SW	50	SW	-	1
May.....	226	48.0	3	2	8.8	SW	41	W	-	-
June.....	242	51.1	1	2	9.7	SW	49	SW	-	-
July.....	308	63.8	1	2	9.1	SW	44	SW	-	-
Aug.....	271	61.4	1	1	7.8	SW	43	SW	-	2
Sept.....	194	52.0	3	1	6.5	SW	44	SW	-	3
Oct.....	125	37.4	7	1	6.8	E	56	SW	-	4
Nov.....	65	23.6	10	3	9.9	NE	57	SE	-	1
Dec.....	46	17.9	13	3	8.8	NE	59	SE	-	1
Year.....	1,957	-	67	24	8.6	SW	59	SE	-	15

¹Sunshine, 1895-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.VANCOUVER,¹ B.C., lat. 49° 17' N., long. 123° 5' W.

Months.	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.	Average no. days completely clouded.	Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.	Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.		
Jan.....	46	17.1	17	-	4.3	E	40	NW	-	3
Feb.....	76	26.9	10	-	4.0	E	26	W	-	4
Mar.....	138	37.5	7	-	5.0	E	30	SE	-	1
April.....	178	43.3	4	Average less than one per month.	4.8	SE	25	W	-	-
May.....	228	50.2	3		4.8	SE	23	W	-	-
June.....	230	47.6	2		4.5	E	27	W	1	-
July.....	282	58.0	2		4.1	S	22	W	2	-
Aug.....	250	56.4	2		3.7	S	20	W	1	-
Sept.....	179	47.6	5		4.6	S	26	NW	1	2
Oct.....	111	33.3	8		3.8	SE	35	W	-	6
Nov.....	55	20.1	13		4.3	E	25	NW	-	4
Dec.....	40	15.8	15		4.4	E	30	W	-	4
Year.....	1,813	-	88	-	4.4	SE	40	NW	6	24

¹Sunshine, 1909-1926; days clouded, 1909-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1905-1920.KAMLOOPS,¹ B.C., lat. 50° 41' N., long. 120° 29' W.

Months.	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.	Average no. days completely clouded.	Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.	Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.		
Jan.....	63	24.0	12	-	3.5	S	25	SE	-	-
Feb.....	100	35.7	7	-	3.1	S	24	NE	-	-
Mar.....	168	45.7	4	-	4.5	SE	31	W	-	-
April.....	201	48.6	3	Average less than one per month.	4.8	S	30	W	-	-
May.....	245	51.1	3		4.4	S	30	W	-	-
June.....	258	52.7	3		4.1	SW	25	SE	-	-
July.....	313	63.6	1		4.1	SW	40	SE	1	-
Aug.....	271	60.6	2		3.5	SW	30	SE	-	-
Sept.....	204	54.1	3		3.5	S	40	S	-	-
Oct.....	143	43.2	6		3.6	SE	40	NW	-	-
Nov.....	74	27.6	10		4.4	SE	40	W	-	-
Dec.....	51	20.7	13		3.3	S	30	SE	-	-
Year.....	2,091	-	67	-	3.9	S	40	Several.	1	-

¹Sunshine, 1907-1926; days clouded, 1906-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.EDMONTON,¹ ALTA., lat. 53° 33' N., long. 113° 30' W.

Months.	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.	Average no. days completely clouded.	Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.	Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.		
Jan.....	74	29.5	10	-	4.4	W	36	W	-	-
Feb.....	114	40.0	3	-	4.9	W	34	NW	-	-
Mar.....	168	45.8	3	-	5.6	S	28	NW	-	-
April.....	219	52.2	3	-	7.2	SW	42	NW	-	-
May.....	245	49.8	3	1	6.8	SW	36	SE	1	1
June.....	259	51.2	3	-	5.9	W	34	NW	3	-
July.....	296	58.3	2	-	5.3	SW	30	NW	4	1
Aug.....	257	56.5	2	-	4.7	W	26	NW	2	1
Sept.....	188	49.6	3	-	5.3	W	36	W	1	1
Oct.....	152	46.7	4	-	5.2	W	28	NW	-	-
Nov.....	98	38.2	7	-	4.6	SW	25	NW	-	-
Dec.....	75	32.4	11	-	4.2	SW	34	NW	-	-
Year.....	2,145	-	54	1	5.3	SW	42	NW	11	5

¹Sunshine, 1907-1926; days clouded, 1906-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

MEDICINE HAT,¹ ALTA., lat. 50° 1' N., long. 110° 37' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.....	91	34.3	8	2	5.9	SW	46	S	—	1	—
Feb.....	113	39.6	6	2	6.0	SW	51	S	—	—	—
Mar.....	161	43.9	3	2	6.6	SW	41	S, NW	—	—	—
April.....	217	52.6	2	3	7.4	W	50	S	—	—	—
May.....	255	53.5	3	2	7.5	S	60	NW	2	—	—
June.....	284	58.3	1	2	7.5	SW	61	SW	4	—	—
July.....	335	68.5	1	1	6.4	SW	46	SW	4	—	—
Aug.....	290	65.1	1	1	5.6	SW	50	W	3	—	—
Sept.....	197	52.3	3	1	5.8	SW	50	S	1	—	—
Oct.....	163	49.3	4	1	5.9	W	60	W	—	—	—
Nov.....	113	41.9	6	2	6.1	SW	60	SW	—	—	—
Dec.....	84	33.6	9	2	6.5	SW	60	N	—	—	—
Year.....	2,303	—	47	21	6.4	SW	61	SW	14	1	—

¹Sunshine, 1907-1926, days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.ROSTERN,¹ SASK., lat. 52° 40' N., long. 106° 20' W.

Jan.....	96	37.8	10
Feb.....	132	47.9	4
Mar.....	171	46.6	4
April.....	226	54.8	3
May.....	269	55.1	2
June.....	286	57.1	2
July.....	311	61.8	2
Aug.....	272	60.1	2
Sept.....	194	51.3	4
Oct.....	147	45.1	6
Nov.....	103	39.8	7
Dec.....	82	26.9	11
Year.....	2,289	—	57

PRINCE ALBERT,¹ SASK., lat. 53° 10' N., long. 105° 38' W.

Jan.....	—	3.3	S	26	NW	—	—	—
Feb.....	—	3.2	SW	29	NW	—	—	—
Mar.....	—	4.0	SW	35	NW	—	—	—
April.....	—	5.0	SE	36	NW	—	—	—
May.....	—	4.9	S	25	SE	—	—	—
June.....	—	4.2	SE	31	N	1	—	—
July.....	—	3.6	SW	31	SE	3	1	—
Aug.....	—	3.0	SW	24	E	2	1	—
Sept.....	—	3.8	SW	24	Several.	—	1	—
Oct.....	—	3.9	SW	28	NW	—	—	—
Nov.....	—	3.4	S	20	Several.	—	—	—
Dec.....	—	3.2	SW	32	N	—	—	—
Year.....	—	3.8	S	36	NW	6	3	—

¹Sunshine 1911-1925; days clouded, 1911-1923; wind, 1893-1917, 1898 missing; days with thunder, etc., 1896-1917.INDIAN HEAD,¹ SASK., lat. 50° 28' N., long. 103° 40' W.

Jan.....	69	26.1	10
Feb.....	97	34.6	6
Mar.....	133	36.2	6
April.....	173	42.6	4
May.....	215	45.0	5
June.....	216	44.2	4
July.....	274	55.8	2
Aug.....	235	52.7	2
Sept.....	161	42.7	5
Oct.....	127	38.5	6
Nov.....	68	25.4	8
Dec.....	54	21.8	12
Year.....	1,822	—	70

CALGARY,¹ ALTA., lat. 51° 2' N., long. 114° 2' W.

Jan.....	1	6.4	W	52	NW	—	—	—
Feb.....	1	6.6	W	48	W	—	—	—
Mar.....	1	7.6	SW	48	SW	—	—	—
April.....	1	8.5	W	56	NW	—	—	—
May.....	1	8.8	NW	48	N, NW	1	—	—
June.....	1	8.6	NW	50	W	1	—	1
July.....	1	7.6	NW	48	NW	3	—	—
Aug.....	1	7.3	NW	36	W	2	—	—
Sept.....	1	7.5	NW	62	NW	—	—	—
Oct.....	1	6.5	NW	40	W	—	—	—
Nov.....	1	6.0	W	36	Several.	—	—	—
Dec.....	1	6.5	W	52	W	—	—	—
Year.....	12	7.3	W	62	NW	7	—	1

¹Sunshine, 1892-1926 and days clouded, 1891-1910; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1897-1916.QU'APPELLE,¹ SASK., lat. 50° 30' N., long. 103° 47' W.

Jan.....	108	40.7	—	2	9.4	NW	66	NW	—	1	—
Feb.....	134	47.8	—	2	9.5	NW	46	W	—	1	—
Mar.....	180	49.1	—	2	9.6	W	48	NW	—	1	—
April.....	213	51.4	—	2	10.0	SW	58	S	—	1	—
May.....	271	56.5	—	2	9.8	SW	50	NW	2	1	—
June.....	281	57.4	—	1	9.0	S	48	SW	4	1	—
July.....	321	65.2	—	1	8.2	SW	42	NW	5	1	—
Aug.....	294	65.9	—	1	7.4	SW	38	SW, NW	4	1	—
Sept.....	214	56.8	—	1	8.4	W	41	SW	1	1	—
Oct.....	159	48.2	—	2	9.1	W	45	NW	—	1	—
Nov.....	109	39.8	—	1	9.1	W	42	NW	—	1	—
Dec.....	91	36.6	—	2	9.0	W	45	NW	—	1	—
Year.....	2,375	—	—	19	9.0	W	66	NW	16	12	1

¹Sunshine, 10 years; wind, etc., 1897-1917 (1908 missing).

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

WINNIPEG,¹ MAN., lat. 49° 53' N., long. 97° 7' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.....	102	38.3	9	7	12.8	W	50	N, W	—	—	—
Feb.....	132	46.9	6	5	12.2	SW	55	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	168	45.7	7	6	13.1	S	66	NW	—	—	—
April....	204	49.5	5	7	14.5	E	60	W	1	—	—
May.....	251	52.8	4	6	14.5	E	66	NW	2	—	—
June.....	250	51.5	3	5	12.7	E	46	NW	4	—	—
July.....	288	59.0	2	5	12.1	S	55	SW	5	—	—
Aug.....	259	58.3	3	4	11.3	S	43	W	3	—	—
Sept.....	177	47.0	4	6	13.0	S	55	W	2	—	—
Oct.....	129	42.8	8	6	13.8	S	60	NW	1	—	—
Nov.....	85	31.5	10	5	12.4	SW	45	NW, W	—	1	—
Dec.....	77	30.6	14	4	12.2	SW	59	W	—	—	—
Year.....	2,122	—	75	66	12.9	S	66	NW	18	2	—

¹Sunshine, 1882-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.HAILEYBURY,¹ ONT., lat. 47° 29' N., long. 79° 39' W.

Jan.....	92	33.4	10	1	2	NW	8	N, NW	—	—	—
Feb.....	119	41.6	7	2	2	NW	9	SW	—	—	—
Mar.....	165	44.8	5	2	2	S	9	SW	—	—	—
April....	193	47.3	5	1	2	S	8	N, NW	—	—	—
May.....	210	45.0	4	1	2	S	8	NW	2	1	—
June.....	259	54.5	2	1	2	SE	8	SW	4	1	—
July.....	266	55.5	1	1	2	SW	8	Several.	6	—	—
Aug.....	221	50.3	2	1	2	S	8	NW	4	1	—
Sept.....	174	46.3	4	2	2	SW	8	S	2	1	—
Oct.....	110	32.8	7	2	2	SW	9	NW	1	1	—
Nov.....	56	20.1	13	2	2	NW	10	SW, W	—	1	—
Dec.....	61	23.2	12	1	2	W	8	NW	—	1	—
Year.....	1,733	—	72	17	2	SW	10	SW, W	19	11	—

¹Sunshine, 1916-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920. The data given for Haileybury alone represent "average force" and "force" in columns 6 and 8.GRAVENHURST,¹ ONT., lat. 44° 56' N., long. 79° 23' W.PARRY SOUND,¹ ONT., lat. 45° 19' N., long. 80° 0' W.

Jan.....	80.7	28.4	12	1	9.4	SE	48	W	—	—	—
Feb.....	126.3	43.4	8	1	9.0	S	49	W	—	—	—
Mar.....	153.0	41.5	7	1	9.1	SW	52	SW	1	—	—
April....	189.4	46.9	5	1	8.9	S	36	N	1	1	—
May.....	217.2	47.4	5	1	7.9	S	39	SW	2	—	—
June.....	229.8	49.4	2	—	6.8	SW	36	SW	2	—	—
July.....	265.2	56.4	1	—	6.5	SW	36	NW	3	—	—
Aug.....	252.6	58.2	1	—	6.9	S	30	SW, SE	3	—	—
Sept.....	170.6	45.6	4	—	7.4	SW	36	SW	2	—	—
Oct.....	138.5	41.0	7	—	8.7	S	36	SW	2	—	—
Nov.....	85.4	29.9	11	2	10.5	SW	48	SW	—	—	—
Dec.....	61.5	21.5	14	1	9.4	S	37	W, NW	—	—	—
Year.....	1,970.2	—	77	8	8.4	S	52	SW	14	1	—

¹Sunshine, 1902-1910, 1915-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.TORONTO,¹ ONT., lat. 43° 40' N., long. 79° 24' W.

Jan.....	78.2	27.1	11	6	13.6	SW	56	NE	—	2	—
Feb.....	107.6	36.8	6	5	13.7	W	56	E	—	1	—
Mar.....	154.6	41.9	6	5	12.8	SW	60	NW	1	1	—
April....	189.2	47.1	4	3	11.9	SE	50	E	1	1	—
May.....	225.9	49.7	2	2	9.9	SE	54	W	3	1	—
June.....	263.5	56.5	1	1	8.7	SE	35	NE	4	1	—
July.....	284.7	61.2	1	1	8.0	S	36	W, SW	5	1	—
Aug.....	254.3	59.0	1	—	8.0	SW	48	NE	6	—	—
Sept.....	203.8	54.6	2	1	8.8	SE	50	S	3	2	—
Oct.....	150.2	43.0	4	2	9.9	S	53	W	1	2	—
Nov.....	84.2	29.1	8	4	12.2	SW	50	W	—	2	—
Dec.....	65.5	23.7	10	7	13.2	SW	50	SW	—	1	—
Year.....	2,061.7	—	56	37	10.9	S	60	NW	24	15	—

¹Sunshine, 1882-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

WOODSTOCK,¹ ONT., lat. 43° 8' N., long. 80° 47' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Aver-age no. of gales.	Aver-age hourly velo-city.	Prevail-ing direc-tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun-der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc-tion.			
Jan.....	66	22.7	14	4	12.4	SW	57	SW	-	1	-
Feb.....	91	31.0	8	4	12.3	W	47	NW	-	1	-
Mar.....	127	34.4	9	5	12.2	SW	52	SW	-	1	-
April.....	167	41.6	6	4	12.1	SW	48	SW	1	1	-
May.....	215	47.4	4	3	10.5	SW	46	SW	2	1	-
June.....	252	55.0	2	1	8.9	W	36	E	2	1	-
July.....	275	59.3	1	1	8.4	W	36	SW	2	1	-
Aug.....	238	55.4	2	1	8.0	SW	40	SW	2	2	-
Sept.....	178	47.7	4	1	8.4	W	34	NW	2	1	-
Oct.....	139	40.9	6	2	10.5	SW	40	NW	1	2	-
Nov.....	79	27.2	10	3	11.9	SW	53	SW	-	2	-
Dec.....	56	20.1	15	4	12.4	SW	49	SW	-	1	-
Year....	1,883	-	81	33	10.7	SW	57	SW	12	15	-

¹Sunshine, 1882-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.OTTAWA,¹ ONT., lat. 45° 26' N., long. 75° 42' W.

Jan.....	92	32.5	9	—	7.5	W	—	—	—	1	—
Feb.....	117	40.6	5	—	7.5	W	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.....	159	43.2	5	—	7.4	W	—	—	1	1	—
April.....	193	47.6	5	—	7.8	W	—	—	1	—	—
May.....	224	48.6	3	—	8.0	W	—	—	2	—	—
June.....	248	53.1	2	—	7.6	W	—	—	5	—	—
July.....	267	56.6	1	—	7.2	W	—	—	7	—	—
Aug.....	245	56.4	1	—	7.1	W	—	—	4	—	—
Sept.....	181	48.3	2	—	7.0	W	—	—	3	1	—
Oct.....	135	40.0	5	—	7.6	W	—	—	1	1	—
Nov.....	81	28.4	11	—	7.9	W	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.....	72	26.6	11	—	7.5	W	—	—	—	—	—
Year....	2,014	—	60	—	7.5	W	—	—	23	4	—

¹Sunshine 1898-1925.MONTREAL,¹ QUE., lat. 45° 30' N., long. 73° 35' W.

Jan.....	77	29.7	12	6	15.5	SW	56	SW	—	1	—
Feb.....	102	37.1	9	7	16.7	SW	66	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	149	43.4	6	8	16.7	SW	60	SE, SW	—	1	—
April.....	175	47.0	6	4	14.9	S	53	SW	1	1	—
May.....	208	49.3	4	2	12.8	S	49	W	2	—	—
June.....	222	52.0	2	2	11.6	SW	48	SW, NW	3	—	—
July.....	245	56.4	1	1	11.3	W	42	SW	5	—	—
Aug.....	221	55.6	2	—	10.6	SW	36	W	4	—	—
Sept.....	174	50.2	4	1	11.7	SW	38	SE, NW	3	1	—
Oct.....	125	39.8	6	2	12.9	SW	45	NW	1	2	—
Nov.....	70	26.9	11	5	14.6	SW	58	W	—	1	—
Dec.....	61	24.2	14	5	14.0	SW	50	NW	—	1	1
Year....	1,829	—	77	43	13.6	SW	66	NW	19	9	1

¹Sunshine, 1882-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.QUEBEC,¹ QUE., lat. 46° 48' N., long. 71° 13' W.

Jan.....	84	30.2	11	9	15.0	SW	62	NE	—	1	—
Feb.....	104	36.2	8	8	16.1	SW	69	NE	—	1	—
Mar.....	149	40.5	7	8	15.3	SW	72	NE	—	1	—
April.....	168	41.3	5	7	14.4	NE	54	NE	1	1	—
May.....	197	42.4	4	6	14.4	NE	52	W	2	—	—
June.....	208	44.0	4	4	13.2	SE	46	NE	4	—	—
July.....	224	47.0	2	2	11.6	S	43	NE, SW	7	—	—
Aug.....	211	48.2	2	1	10.7	SW	39	NE, SW	5	—	—
Sept.....	159	42.4	5	3	11.5	SW	42	NE	2	1	—
Oct.....	121	36.0	8	4	12.4	SW	66	NE	1	2	—
Nov.....	70	25.0	10	5	14.0	SW	58	NE	—	1	—
Dec.....	70	26.2	13	6	13.9	SW	68	NE	—	1	—
Year....	1,765	—	79	63	13.5	S	72	NE	22	8	—

¹Sunshine, 1903-1926; days clouded, 1903-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days com- pletely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per- centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velo- city.	Prevail- ing direc- tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun- der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc- tion.			
WOLFVILLE, ¹ N.S., lat. 45° 7' N., long. 64° 20' W.											
Jan.....	89	31.3	10	4	13.2	NW	53	SW, NW	-	2	-
Feb.....	108	37.2	10	4	13.1	NW	60	SW	-	2	-
Mar.....	136	36.9	8	4	12.5	SW	60	NW	-	4	-
April.....	151	37.4	7	2	11.1	SW	43	NW	-	4	-
May.....	208	45.3	5	1	9.9	SW	44	-	1	7	-
June.....	226	48.6	2	-	8.6	S	40	SE	2	7	-
July.....	233	49.6	2	-	7.7	SW	36	S	2	13	-
Aug.....	233	53.7	2	-	6.7	SW	65	SW	2	11	-
Sept.....	186	49.6	3	1	8.0	SW	48	W	1	7	-
Oct.....	156	46.2	7	2	10.0	S	54	SE	1	4	-
Nov.....	97	34.0	8	3	12.0	SW	60	-	-	2	-
Dec.....	65	24.0	11	3	12.6	SW	62	SW	-	2	-
Year....	1,888	-	75	24	10.5	SW	65	SW	9	65	-
YARMOUTH, ¹ N.S., lat. 43° 50' N., long. 66° 2' W.											

¹Sunshine, 1913-1926; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.FREDERICTON,¹ N.B., lat. 45° 57' N., long. 66° 36' W.

Jan.....	111	39.5	10	2	8.2	NW	38	SW	-	1	-
Feb.....	126	43.7	8	2	9.3	NW	49	NW	-	1	-
Mar.....	153	41.5	8	2	9.5	NW	40	NW	-	1	-
April.....	176	43.4	7	1	8.2	NW	36	NW	-	2	-
May.....	206	44.6	6	1	8.0	SW	37	NW	1	1	-
June.....	219	46.7	5	-	7.4	W	34	NW	2	1	-
July.....	233	49.4	3	-	6.6	SW	32	NW	3	2	-
Aug.....	219	50.3	3	-	6.7	W	28	NW	2	2	-
Sept.....	176	47.0	5	-	6.0	NW	30	NW	1	4	-
Oct.....	149	44.2	6	1	7.7	W	33	SE, NW	-	3	-
Nov.....	93	32.9	11	1	8.1	NW	37	-	-	2	-
Dec.....	95	36.2	12	2	8.5	NW	42	NW	-	2	-
Year....	1,956	-	84	12	7.9	W	49	NW	9	22	-

¹Sunshine, 1882-1926, days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.CHARLOTTETOWN,¹ P.E.I., lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 10' W.

Jan.....	97	34.6	13	2	8.8	NW	46	NW	-	-	-
Feb.....	118	41.0	10	1	8.4	SW	55	SE	-	1	-
Mar.....	136	36.8	9	2	8.6	S	41	SW	-	1	-
April.....	139	34.2	9	-	8.4	SE	33	SE	1	1	-
May.....	220	47.4	7	-	8.1	S	32	NE	1	-	-
June.....	217	46.3	6	-	7.0	S	28	S	2	-	-
July.....	223	47.1	4	-	6.3	SW	32	SW	2	-	-
Aug.....	233	53.3	5	-	6.5	SW	31	SW	2	-	-
Sept.....	185	49.4	6	-	7.2	SW	32	S, NW	1	-	-
Oct.....	136	40.4	11	1	8.2	SW	38	S	-	1	-
Nov.....	73	25.8	13	1	9.1	W	38	NE	-	1	-
Dec.....	56	21.0	17	1	9.0	NW	38	SW	-	-	-
Year....	1,833	-	110	8	8.0	SW	55	SE	9	5	-

¹Sunshine, 10 years period; days clouded, 1907-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

THE PAS,¹ MAN., lat. 53° 49' N., long. 101° 15' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	1	7.5	W	43	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	7.2	W	40	W	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.5	S	45	W	-	1	-
April.....	-	8.3	E	41	SW	-	-	-
May.....	-	8.5	E	40	-	-	-	-
June.....	2	7.8	SE	44	SW	2	-	-
July.....	1	8.9	W	54	SW	-	2	-
August.....	1	7.7	W	48	NW	2	1	-
September.....	1	6.8	W	41	NW	-	1	-
October.....	1	7.5	W	42	W	-	-	-
November.....	-	7.9	W	33	NW	-	-	-
December.....	-	7.1	SW	38	W	-	-	-
Year.....	9	7.7	W	54	SW	4	5	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1910-1920.

PORT NELSON,¹ MAN., lat. 57° 0' N., long. 92° 51' W.

January.....	2	12.4	W	34	W, NW	-	1	-
February.....	3	12.9	W	48	NW	-	-	-
March.....	3	11.4	W	41	NE	-	1	-
April.....	2	12.8	SE	51	NW	-	1	-
May.....	1	12.4	NE	40	NE	-	3	-
June.....	3	13.6	NE	38	NE, NW	3	2	-
July.....	2	13.8	NE	53	NE	3	1	-
August.....	2	12.4	SW	42	NE, NW	2	2	-
September.....	3	12.8	SW	42	SW, NW	1	1	-
October.....	4	13.6	NW	40	-	-	1	-
November.....	5	13.1	NW	43	N	-	2	-
December.....	2	11.7	W	42	NW	-	-	-
Year.....	32	12.7	SW	53	NE	9	15	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1916-1920.

PORT ARTHUR,¹ ONT., lat. 48° 27' N., long. 89° 12' W.

January.....	1	6.9	NW	37	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	7.1	NW	50	NW	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.8	NW	52	NW	-	-	-
April.....	1	7.8	S	39	NW, NE	1	1	-
May.....	1	7.8	SE	41	NE	1	2	-
June.....	-	6.7	E	51	NW	2	2	-
July.....	-	6.4	S	34	NW	4	1	-
August.....	-	6.7	SW	41	NW	3	2	-
September.....	-	7.1	SW	62	NW	2	2	-
October.....	1	7.4	SW	42	NW	1	3	-
November.....	1	8.1	NW	40	NW	-	1	-
December.....	1	7.4	NW	52	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	8	7.3	SW	62	NW	14	15	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

10.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—
concluded.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

WHITE RIVER,¹ ONT., lat. 48° 35' N., long. 85° 16' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	-	4.2	SE	28	NW	-	-	-
February.....	-	3.3	E	22	S, NW	-	-	-
March.....	-	4.4	E	30	N	-	-	-
April.....	-	5.0	E	30	N	-	-	-
May.....	-	5.6	SE	28	SW	1	-	-
June.....	-	5.0	S	32	SW	1	-	-
July.....	-	4.4	SW	23	N	2	1	-
August.....	-	3.6	S	24	SW	2	1	-
September.....	-	3.9	SW	24	S	2	1	-
October.....	-	4.1	SE	25	SW	-	-	-
November.....	-	4.6	SE	25	NW, SW	-	-	-
December.....	-	3.7	S	24	S	-	-	-
Year.....	-	4.3	SE	32	SW	8	3	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

COCHRANE,¹ ONT., lat. 49° 2' N., long. 81° 0' W.

January.....	-	7.8	W	34	NW	-	-	-
February.....	-	7.2	NW	32	NW	-	-	-
March.....	-	8.2	SW	33	NW	-	-	-
April.....	-	8.4	SE	35	NW	-	-	-
May.....	-	8.5	S	35	NW	1	1	-
June.....	-	8.4	S	34	SW	2	-	-
July.....	-	7.1	W	29	SW	3	-	-
August.....	-	6.5	W	31	NW	2	-	-
September.....	-	7.3	SW	30	SW	1	1	-
October.....	-	7.2	SW	35	SE	-	1	-
November.....	-	6.6	SW	30	SW	-	1	-
December.....	-	6.8	NW	27	SW	-	1	-
Year.....	-	7.5	SW	35	NW, SE	9	5	-

¹Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1911-1920.

SOUTH WEST POINT,¹ ANTICOSTI, QUE., lat. 49° 24' N., long. 63° 33' W.

January.....	16	21.9	NW	72	NW	-	-	-
February.....	13	19.9	SW	65	NW	-	1	-
March.....	12	18.6	S	68	NW	-	1	-
April.....	8	15.8	SE	70	NW	-	3	-
May.....	6	13.8	SE	52	NW	-	3	-
June.....	4	13.3	SE	56	W	-	5	-
July.....	3	12.1	SE	44	W	-	7	-
August.....	4	12.3	SE	68	W	-	5	-
September.....	6	14.3	SE	58	NW	-	3	-
October.....	10	16.6	S	67	W	-	4	-
November.....	11	18.8	SE	98	N	-	1	-
December.....	14	20.6	SW	71	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	107	16.5	S	98	N	-	34	-

¹Wind, 1911-1920; days with thunder, etc., 1897-1920.

II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

L.—HISTORY.

In the 1922-23 edition of the Canada Year Book, on pp. 60-80, will be found an outline of the history of Canada, which is not reprinted here, for reasons of space.

A select bibliography of historical works relating to Canada was contributed by Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board, Ottawa, to the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book, where it appears on pp. 53-55.

II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1927.

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| 1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot. | 1629. April 24. Treaty of Susa between France and England. |
| 1498. Cabot discovers Hudson strait. | July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke. |
| 1501. Gaspar Corte Real visits Newfoundland and Labrador. | 1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. |
| 1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia. | 1633. May 23, Champlain made first governor of New France. |
| 1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay. | 1634. July 4, Founding of Three Rivers. |
| 1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2). | 1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet. |
| 1541. Cartier's third voyage. | 1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec. |
| 1542-3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage. | 1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada. |
| 1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France. | 1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chammonot and Brébeuf. |
| 1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca. | 1641. Resident population of New France, 240. |
| 1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec. | 1642. May 17, Founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal). |
| 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.). | 1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon. |
| 1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec. | 1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen. |
| 1609. July, Champlain discovers lake Champlain. | 1648. March 5, Council of New France created. |
| 1610-11. Hudson explores Hudson bay and James bay. | 1649. March 16-17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians. |
| 1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa river. | 1654. Aug., Acadia taken by an expedition from New England. |
| 1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made lieutenant-general of New France. | 1655. Nov. 3, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Westminster. |
| 1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa river. | 1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic. |
| 1615. Champlain explores lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario (discovered by Brulé and Le Caron). | 1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed at the Long Sault, Ottawa river. |
| 1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac. | 1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolves. Feb. 5, Severe earthquake. |
| 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons. | April, Sovereign Council of New France established. Population of New France, 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec. |
| 1621. Code of laws issued and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec. | 1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded. |
| 1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé. | 1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed intendant. First census. Population of New France, 3,215. |
| 1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia. | 1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918. |
| 1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates. | |
| 1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke. | |

1668. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.
1670. May 13, Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac, governor.
1673. June 13, Cataragui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara Falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the falls by La Salle. Population of New France, 9,400 ; of Acadia, 515.
1682. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. Card money issued.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373 ; of Acadia, 885.
1687. March 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac re-appointed governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phips captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1691. Kelsey, of the Hudson's Bay Co., reaches the Rocky mountains.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Magdeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1697. Sept. 20, By the Treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war were mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co's ships on Hudson bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac. Population of New France, 15,355.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1706. Population of New France, 16,417.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec, wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht; Hudson bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. Aug., Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234 ; of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, Burning of about one half of Montreal.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), 330.
1731. Population of the north of the peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted at St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax—British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax (oldest Anglican church in Canada) built.
1752. March 25, Issue of the Halifax "Gazette", first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203.
1754. Population of New France, 55,009.
1755. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris, by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General James Murray appointed governor in chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec.
1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec "Gazette". Aug. 13, Civil government established.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens". May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.

1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.
1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) governor in chief.
1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia.
- 1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave rivers and Great Slave lake.
1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand governor in chief.
1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka sound and claims the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal "Gazette".
1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal, Kingston, Ont., and Saint John, N.B., founded by United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.
1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrrtown (Saint John, N.B.).
1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester again governor in chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from Saint John to Fredericton.
1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia—the first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.
1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service established between Great Britain and Halifax.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census does not include what becomes in the next year Upper Canada).
1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. The Act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.
1792. Sept. 17, First legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver island circumnavigated by Vancouver.
1793. April 18, First issue of the "Upper Canada Gazette". June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.
1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
1795. Pacific coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. St. John's island (population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.
1800. Founding of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.). The Rocky mountains crossed by David Thompson.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Nov. 22, Issue of "Le Canadien"—first wholly French newspaper. Population—Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P.E.I., 9,676.
1807. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser river. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement founded on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit river. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.
1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, capture an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateaugay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.
1814. March 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa.

- July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population — Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.
- 1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. March 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.
1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N. B. Opening of the Lachine canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, 123,630.
1828. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland canal opened. McGill University opened. Upper Canada College founded.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau canal.
1833. Aug. 18, The Steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, leaves Pictou for England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-Two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham governor in chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigns. Population—Upper Canada, 339,442; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. John Strachan made first Anglican bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, Death of Lord Durham.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, Meeting of first United Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population of Upper Canada, 455,668; of P.E.I., 47,042.
1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.
1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.
1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.
1846. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau administration. First telegraph line, operated by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Telegraph Co., opened.
1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau administration. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.
1848. March 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

1249. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act; rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the capital. Vancouver island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.
1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin administration. Responsible government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population—Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk railway chartered.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin ministry. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.
1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara railway suspension bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the legislature of Vancouver island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.
1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.
1858. Feb., Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1859. Jan., Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.
1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, founded.
1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican provincial synod. Population—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.
1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.
1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration.
1864. March 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America; Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.
1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.
1866. March 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver island to British Columbia.
1867. March 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first governor-general, Sir John A. Macdonald premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.
1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.

1871. April 2, First Dominion census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given in section on population). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.
1873. March 5, Opening of the second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie premier. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.
1874. March 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.
1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories. April-May, Letting of first contract and commencement of work upon the Canadian Pacific Railway as a Government line. Work commenced at Fort William. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20, Great fire at Saint John, N.B. Oct., First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.
1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 17, Sir J. A. Macdonald premier.
1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").
1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded; first meeting and exhibition, March 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract with the present Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1881. April 4, Second Dominion census. May 2, First sod turned of the Canadian Pacific railway as a company line.
1882. May 8, Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of government of Northwest Territories.
1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. September 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; United Conference.
1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council, settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.
1885. March 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.
1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train on the Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.
1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Intercolonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.
1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. Aug., Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States Senate.
1890. March 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.
1891. April 5, Third Dominion census. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament. June 6, Death of Sir J. A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott premier.
1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and the United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson premier.
1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican primate of all Canada.
1894. June 28, Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell premier.
1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts of Northwest Territories.
1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Stratheona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper premier. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier premier. Aug.,

- Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.
1397. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court.
1398. June 13, The Yukon district established as a separate territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff of Canada goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial penny (2 cent) postage introduced.
1399. Oct. 1, Mgr. Diomède Falconio arrived at Quebec as first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African war. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.
1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Fourth Dominion census. Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).
1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.
1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaska Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.
1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.
1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. March 22, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. New customs tariff, including introduction of intermediate tariff. Sept. 19, New commercial convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.
1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa branch of Royal Mint. April 11, Arbitration treaty between United Kingdom and United States. May 4, Ratification of Treaty for demarcation of boundary between Canada and United States. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20-31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations; visit to Quebec of Prince of Wales. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.
1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, Opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. May 19, Appointment of Canadian Commission of Conservation. July 28, Conference on Imperial Defence in London.
1910. May 4, Passing of Naval Service Bill. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.
1911. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion census. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district. Sept. 21, General election. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden premier. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario hydro-electric power transmission system. Nov. 15, Opening of 12th Dominion Parliament.
1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*; Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. June 17, Judgment delivered by the Imperial Privy Council on the marriage question raised by the *ne temere* decree.
1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force.
1914. Jan. 21, Death of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. May 29, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian Contingent of over 33,000 troops lands at Plymouth, Eng.
1915. Feb., First Canadian contingent lands in France and proceeds to Flanders. April 22, Second battle of Ypres. April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy; gallantry of Canadian troops highly eulogized by F.-M. Sir John French. Oct. 30, Death of Sir Charles Tupper. Nov. 22, Issue of Canadian War Loan of \$50,000,000. Nov. 30, War loan increased to \$100,000,000.
1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian

troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught. Sept., Issue of second war loan, \$100,000,000.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Imperial Conference. March, Third war loan \$150,000,000. March 20 - May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. March 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. April 6, United States declares war against Germany. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of Quebec bridge. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise extended to women. Oct. 26-Nov. 10, Battle of Passchendaele. Nov. 12, Fourth war loan (Victory Bonds). Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S. Dec. 17, General election and Union Government sustained.

1918. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of 13th Parliament. Mar. 31, Germans launch critical offensive on west front. Mar.-April, Second battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conference in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on west front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian peace note. Sept. 27-29, Capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct., Serious influenza epidemic. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 28, Issue of fifth war loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 10, Flight into Holland of German Emperor. Nov. 11, Capture of Mons. Germany surrenders and signs armistice.

1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20-July 7, Second session of thirteenth Parliament. Mar. 7, Appointment of government receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. May 1-June 15, General strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 23, General election in Quebec and retention of Liberal administration. June 28, Signing

at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. July 24, General election in Prince Edward Island and defeat of Conservative administration. Aug. 15, Arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec bridge by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1-Nov. 10, Third or special peace session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Oct. 20, General election in Ontario and formation of ministry by E. C. Drury, United Farmers' organization. Issue of sixth war loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.

1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratify agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk railway to the Dominion Government. Feb. 26-July 1, Fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 31-June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. June 29, Provincial general election in Manitoba; Liberal government retained in office. July 10, Sir Robert Borden is succeeded by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as Premier. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. July 27, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberal government sustained. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Oct. 9, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Liberal government is sustained. Oct. 20, Prohibition defeated in British Columbia. Oct. 25, Referendum *re* complete prohibition of the liquor traffic is carried in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly begins at Geneva, Switzerland. Dec. 1, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Liberal government is sustained.

1921. Feb. 14-June 4, Fifth session of thirteenth Parliament of Canada. April 18, Ontario votes for prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors. May 1, Government control of liquor traffic becomes effective in Quebec. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies becomes effective. June 20-Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. June 9, At general election in Saskatchewan, Liberal government is sustained. July 18, At

- general election in Alberta, the United Farmers secure majority of seats. Sept. 5-Oct. 5, Second meeting of Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva. Nov. 11, Opening of conference on limitation of armament at Washington. Dec. 6, Dominion general election. Dec. 29, New Ministry (Liberal), with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as premier, is sworn in.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approves 5-power treaty, limiting capital fighting ships and pledging against unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Mar. 8-June 28, First session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States perpetuating the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Sept. 4, Third assembly of League of Nations opened at Geneva. Oct. 4, Order in Council consolidating separate lines in Canadian National Railway system. Oct. 5, Serious forest fires in northern Ontario; town of Haileybury destroyed. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Oct. 14, Fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Nov. 20, Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne. Dec. 4, Opening of First International Postal Conference at Ottawa, between representatives of the United States and Canada. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London. Dec. 15, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and France.
1923. Jan. 4, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and Italy. Jan. 31-June 30, Second session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. June 22, Manitoba votes for government control of the sale of liquor in the province. June 25, Provincial elections in Ontario; Conservative party under Hon. G. Howard Ferguson returned to power. July 26, Provincial elections in Prince Edward Island; Conservative party under Hon. J. D. Stewart returned to power. Sept. 3, Fourth session of League of Nations at Geneva. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference at London. Nov. 5, Alberta votes for government control of the liquor traffic.
1924. Feb. 28-July 19, Third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. June 20, Provincial general elections in British Columbia; Liberal government retained in office. July 3, Trade agreement between Canada and Belgium signed at Ottawa. July 16, Saskatchewan votes in favour of government control of the liquor traffic. Aug. 6-Aug. 16, Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11-16, Meeting of International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Sept. 1, Opening of fifth Session of League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. Oct. 23, Plebiscite on liquor question in Ontario; reduced majority for continuance of prohibition regulations.
1925. Feb. 5-June 27, Fourth session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. June 2, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan; Liberal party under Hon. Mr. Dunning returned to office. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. June 25, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Conservative party under Hon. E. N. Rhodes returned to office. July 6, Signing at Ottawa of trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. Aug. 10, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Conservative party under Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned to office. Aug. 10, Resumption of work in Nova Scotia coal mines after 5 months' strike. Sept. 5, Fourteenth Parliament dissolved. Oct. 29, Dominion general elections. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.
1926. Jan. 7-July 1, First session of fifteenth Parliament of Canada. April 15, Budget Speech; reductions of income and other taxes announced. June 28, Resignation of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and his Cabinet. Provincial general election in Alberta; United Farmers under Premier Brownlee retain office. June 29, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen becomes Prime Minister. July 1, Two-cent domestic rate of postage restored. July 2, Fifteenth Parliament dissolved. July 13, Composition of Mr. Meighen's Cabinet announced (see p. 77). Sept. 14, Dominion general elections. Sept. 25, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King becomes Prime Minister (for composition of Cabinet see p. 78). Oct. 19-Nov. 23, Imperial Conference in London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Dec.

- 1, General election in Ontario; Ferguson Government retains office. Dec. 9, Opening of first session of sixteenth Parliament.
1927. Feb. 8-April 14, Continuation of first session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. Feb. 17, Budget speech; reductions of income tax, sales tax and stamp tax on cheques announced. May 16, General election in Quebec; the Liberal Government of Hon. L. A. Taschereau sustained. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reaches Ottawa. June 25, General election in Prince Edward Island; the Conservative Government of Hon. J. D. Stewart defeated. June 28, General election in Manitoba; the Government of Hon. John Bracken sustained. July 1-3, Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrated throughout the Dominion. July 30, the Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and party, arrive at Quebec on a visit to Canada. Sept., Canada elected as a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. Nov., Dominion-Provincial Conference on the relations between the Dominion and the provinces.
1928. Jan. 26, Opening of the second session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada.

III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest in area and the most populous of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which also include the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, the island colony of Newfoundland (with Labrador) and the colony of Southern Rhodesia. These Dominions enjoy responsible government of the British type, administered by executive Councils (or Cabinets), acting as advisors to the representative of the Sovereign, themselves responsible to and possessing the confidence of the representatives elected to Parliament by the people, and giving place to other persons more acceptable to Parliament whenever that confidence is shown to have ceased to exist. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". The Conference further laid down that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor-General of a Dominion "is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". The Conference also recognized certain treaty-making rights as appertaining to the Dominions.

Of these Dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa extend over enormous areas of territory, the first two approximating in area to Europe. Each section has its own problems and its own point of view, so that local Parliaments for each section, as well as the central Parliament for the whole country, are required. These local Parliaments, established when transportation and communication were more difficult and expensive than at present, were chronologically prior to the central body, to which on its formation they either resigned certain powers, as in the case of Australia, or surrendered all their powers with certain specified exceptions, as in Canada and South Africa. Of such local Parliaments, Canada at the present time has nine, Australia six, and South Africa, four.

Besides the Dominions above enumerated, the Irish Free State (Saorstát Eireann) now possesses full Dominion status. The great Empire of India has internationally been accepted as a member of the League of Nations, and in its internal administration has been placed on the road, formerly traversed by the Dominions which are now fully self-governing, towards responsible government. Indeed, the whole evolution of the Empire, throughout all its parts which are more than mere fortresses like Gibraltar or trading stations like Hong Kong, is in the direction of responsible government, to be attained in the dependencies as it has been in what used to be called the colonies, by the gradual extension of self-government in proportion to the growing capacities of their respective populations. It is the recognized aim of British administrators, by the extension of educational facilities and by just administration, to develop these capacities to the utmost, so that in the dependencies, as well as in the Dominions and in the Mother Country, the constitutional history of the future may be a record of "freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent".

I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pages 89-100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, to which the reader is referred.

II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada", a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pages 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book. Considerations of space prevent republication in this edition.

III.—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN CANADA.

1.—Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-General is appointed by the King. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the Mother Country, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

1.—The Governor-General of Canada.

The Governor-General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum and forming a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor-General is bound by the terms of his commission and can only exercise such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor-General in Council). The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor-General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry. The practice whereby the Governor-General served as the medium of communication between the Canadian and the British Governments has been given up; since July 1, 1927, direct communication between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain has been instituted.

A list of the Governors-General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table 1.

1.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1928.

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Lord Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926

2.—The Ministry.

A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister; each of them generally assumes charge of one of the various Departments of the Government, although one Minister may hold two portfolios at the same time, while other members may be without portfolio.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and the dates of their tenures of office, together with the members of the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth Ministries, as on June 28, 1926, Aug. 31, 1926, and Feb., 1928, are given in Table 2.

2.—Ministries since Confederation.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422-429. A list of the members of Dominion Ministries from 1911 to 1921 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651-653.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From July 1, 1867 to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier. From Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From Oct. 17, 1878 to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Premier. From June 16, 1891 to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier. From Dec. 5, 1892 to Dec. 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier. From Dec. 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Premier. From May 1, 1896 to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier. From July 11, 1896 to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Conservative Administration). From Oct. 10, 1911 to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Unionist Administration). From Oct. 12, 1917 to July 10, 1920.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party"). From July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier. From Dec. 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926.
13. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. From June 29, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926.
14. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier. From Sept. 25, 1926.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY.¹

(According to precedence of the Ministers as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

NOTE.—Resignations of Ministers have been noted only in cases in which the office vacated has not been filled by subsequent appointment. Official dates of resignations are not available.

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.....	Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Finance.....	Right Hon. William S. Fielding.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Sept. 5, 1925
Minister of National Defence.....	Right Hon. George P. Graham.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Edward Macdonald ²	April 28, 1923
	Hon. Edward Macdonald.....	Aug. 17, 1923
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Chas. Murphy.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health.....	Hon. Henri S. Béland.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. John C. Elliott.....	April 15, 1926
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Hewitt Bostock.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James H. King.....	Feb. 3, 1922
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.....	Jan. 30, 1924
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. Jacques Bureau.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. George H. Boivin.....	Sept. 5, 1925

¹Hon. Lucien Cannon was appointed Solicitor-General on Sept. 5, 1925, but was not a member of the Cabinet. ²Acting Minister.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY¹—concluded.

(According to precedence as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

NOTE.—Resignations of Ministers have been noted only in cases in which the office vacated has not been filled by subsequent appointment. Official dates of resignations are not available.

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Solicitor-General.....	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin.....	Jan. 30, 1924
	Hon. Daniel D. McKenzie.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. E. J. McMurray ³	Sept. 12, 1923
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Aug. 17, 1923
	Hon. George N. Gordon.....	Sept. 5, 1925
	Hon. Charles Stewart ²	Nov. 13, 1925
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Thomas A. Low.....	Aug. 17, 1923
	Hon. James A. Robb ²	Nov. 13, 1925
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Arthur B. Copp.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Walter E. Foster.....	Sept. 12, 1925
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe ²	Mar. 24, 1926
Minister of Railway and Canals.....	Hon. William C. Kennedy.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Right Hon. George P. Graham.....	April 28, 1923
	Hon. Charles A. Dunning.....	Mar. 1, 1926
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles Stewart.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William R. Motherwell.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. James Murdoch.....	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James H. King ³	Nov. 13, 1925
	Hon. John C. Elliott.....	Mar. 8, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. John E. Sinclair.....	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. H. B. McGivern ²	Sept. 30, 1924
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Herbert H. Marler.....	Sept. 8, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Charles Vincent Massey.....	Sept. 12, 1925

¹ Hon. Lucien Cannon was appointed Solicitor-General on Sept. 5, 1925, but was not a member of the Cabinet. ² Acting Minister. ³ Resigned.

THIRTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY⁴.

(According to precedence as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council.....	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.....	June 29, 1926
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Sir George H. Perley.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. E. L. Patenaude.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. E. L. Patenaude ⁵	July 13, 1926
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. Hugh Guthrie.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton ⁵	July 13, 1926
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. S. F. Tolmie.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. H. H. Stevens.....	July 13, 1926
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. R. J. Manion.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. R. B. Bennett.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of the Interior, Supt.-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines.....	Hon. R. B. Bennett ⁵	July 13, 1926
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. W. A. Black.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. J. D. Chaplin.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. G. B. Jones.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. E. B. Ryckman.....	July 13, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. D. Sutherland.....	July 13, 1926
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health.....	Hon. R. D. Morand ⁵	July 13, 1926
	Hon. Eugène Paquet.....	Aug. 23, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	July 13, 1926

⁴ Hon. G. A. Fauteux was appointed Solicitor-General on Aug. 23, 1926, but was not a member of the Cabinet. ⁵ Acting.

FOURTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY.

(According to precedence as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Member of the Administration as Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General.....	Hon. James A. Robb.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of the Interior, Minister of Mines and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.....	Hon. Charles Stewart.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William R. Motherwell.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister in Charge of and to Administer the Department of Health and the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.....	Hon. James H. King.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Pierre J. A. Cardin.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Charles A. Dunning.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. John C. Elliott.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Solicitor-General.....	Hon. Lucien Cannon.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. J. L. Ralston.....	Oct. 7, 1926
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Peter J. Veniot.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Customs and Excise.....	Hon. William D. Euler.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Fernand Rinfret.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James Malcolm.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. Robert Forke.....	Sept. 25, 1926
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Peter Heenan.....	Sept. 25, 1926

In Table 3 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1926.

3.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1928.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments. ⁷
1st Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118 ¹	
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Aug., Sept., 1867. ³
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	Sept. 24, 1867. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	July 8, 1872. ⁵
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	4 y., 9 m., 15 d. ⁶
2nd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81 ²	July, Aug., Sept., '72. ³
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872. ⁴
3rd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 2, 1874. ⁵
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	1 y., 4 m., 0 d. ⁶
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Jan. 22, 1874. ³
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	Feb. 21, 1874. ⁴
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	Aug. 17, 1873. ⁵
4th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	4 y., 5 m., 25 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Sept. 17, 1873. ³
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	Nov. 21, 1873. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	May 18, 1882. ⁵
5th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	3 y., 5 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	June 20, 1882. ³
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Aug. 7, 1882. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	Jan. 15, 1887. ⁵
6th Parliament.....	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	4 y., 5 m., 10 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	Feb. 22, 1887. ³
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	Feb. 3, 1891. ⁴
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	3 y., 9 m., 27 d. ⁵
7th Parliament.....	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	Mar. 5, 1891. ³
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891. ⁴
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896. ⁵
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	

¹Adjourned from 21 December, 1867, to 12 March, 1868, to allow the local Legislatures to meet.
²Adjourned 23 May till 13 August. ³Period of general elections. ⁴Writs returnable. ⁵Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years.

3.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1928—concluded.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments. ¹⁰
8th Parliament.....	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896. ³
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896. ⁴
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900. ⁵
9th Parliament.....	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d. ⁶
	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900. ³
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900. ⁴
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904. ⁵
10th Parliament.....	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d. ⁶
	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904. ³
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904. ⁴
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908. ⁵
11th Parliament.....	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d. ⁶
	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908. ³
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908. ⁴
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196 ¹	July 29, 1911. ⁵
12th Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	2 y., 7 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173 ²	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911. ³
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911. ⁴
13th Parliament.....	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917. ⁵
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207 ⁷	
	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
14th Parliament.....	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Dec. 17, 1917. ³
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Feb. 27, 1918. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	Oct. 4, 1921. ⁵
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	3 y., 7 m., 6 d. ⁶
15th Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921. ³
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922. ⁴
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	Sept. 5, 1925. ⁵
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	3 y., 7 m., 26 d. ⁶
16th Parliament.....	1st	Jan. 7, 1926	July 2, 1926	177 ⁸	Oct. 29, 1925. ³
	2nd	Dec. 9, 1926	April 14, 1927	73 ⁹	Dec. 7, 1925. ⁴
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1928			July 2, 1926. ⁵
	4th				208 d. ⁶

¹Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19 to July 18. ²Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19, 1912, to Jan. 14, 1913. ³Period of general elections. ⁴Writs returnable. ⁵Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7 to April 19, 1917. ⁸Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. ⁹Not including days (54) of adjournment from Dec. 15 to Feb. 8. ¹⁰The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years.

A brief *résumé* of the history of parliamentary representation follows. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the Lower House.

3.—The Senate.

The British North America Act, 1867, provides in sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators. In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions,—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec; (3) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows:—Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the

case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four Senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada specified in schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada". Further, under section 147 of the same Act, it is provided that "in case of the admission to Confederation of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, . . . each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of four members". "Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is divided by this Act" and on its admission "the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively". In case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal membership of the Senate of 72 members was to be increased to 76, while the maximum number (78, sec. 28) was set at 82, sec. 26 containing a provision for the appointment of three or six additional members in certain cases, to represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

By 33 Vict., c. 3, an Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba, passed in 1870, the newly formed province was given representation of two members in the Senate, provision being made at the same time for increases in representation to three and four on increases of population, according to the decennial census, to 50,000 and 75,000 respectively. In the following year, British Columbia, on being admitted to the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, was given representation by three Senators. Two years later, when Prince Edward Island was admitted to Confederation by an Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873, it was granted representation in the Senate of four members under the terms of the British North America Act, as cited above. Thus, in 1873, the seven provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were represented by a total of 77 members in the Senate, their individual representation at the time being 24, 24, 10, 10, 2, 3 and 4 members respectively.

In 1882, following the 1881 census and an increase of population in Manitoba to 62,260 persons, the representation of this province was increased to three members under authority of the Manitoba Act, 1870. Later, by 50-51 Vict., c. 38, an Act of 1887, the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate was fixed at two members. A subsequent increase resulted from the growth of population in Manitoba to 152,506, as shown by the census of 1891, the province being granted a fourth senator under the terms of the Manitoba Act of 1870. An Act passed in the session of 1903, 3 Edw. VII, c. 42, provided for an increase in the representation of the Northwest Territories from two to four members, bringing the total representation at this date to 83 members.

On the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan out of the former Northwest Territories in 1905, under 4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42, provision was made for their representation in the Senate by four members each, which might be increased by Parliament to 6 on the completion of the next decennial census. This change in representation brought the membership of the Upper Chamber to a total of 87.

In 1915, by an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45), an important change was made with regard to the constitution of the Senate. The number of divisions provided for by section 22 of the original Act was increased from three to four, the fourth comprising the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Each of these provinces was to be represented by 6 members under the Act, the division being thus represented by 24 members and placed on an equality with the others with respect to membership.

A corresponding change was made in the number of additional senators provided for by the original British North America Act, by substituting increases of four or eight members for the three or six cited in section 26 of the Act of 1867. Normal representation, therefore, is at present fixed at 96, which number may be increased if necessary to 100 or to a maximum of 104.

The entry of Newfoundland to the Union is still provided for by the above Act, sub-section 6 of sec. 1 of which sets out its representation as six members instead of the four granted by the Act of 1867. Should Newfoundland be admitted to the Dominion, the normal number of senators is to be 102 with a maximum of 110.

In Table 4 the growth of membership in the Senate is shown by divisions and provinces from 1867 to 1915, since when no increase has taken place. The names and addresses of the senators from each province are given as at Jan. 31, 1928, in Table 5.

4.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1928.

Provinces.	1867.	1870.	1871.	1873.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1903.	1905.	1915-1928.
(1) Ontario.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Quebec.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(3) Maritime Provinces.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(4) Western Provinces.....	—	2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba.....	—	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia.....	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total.....	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

5.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Jan. 31, 1928.

Names of Senators.	Post Office Addresses.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Addresses.
Prince Edward Island (4 senators)—		New Brunswick—concluded.	
Prowse, Benj. C.....	Charlottetown.	Todd, Irving R.....	Milltown.
McLean, John.....	Souris.	McDonald, J. A.....	Shediac.
Hughes, James J.....	Souris.	Black, Frank B.....	Sackville.
MacArthur, Creelman.....	Summerside.	Turgeon, Onésiphore.....	Bathurst.
		Robinson, C. W.....	Moncton.
		Copp, A. B., P.C.....	Sackville.
Nova Scotia (10 senators)—		Quebec (24 senators)1—	
Farrell, Edward M.....	Liverpool.	Dandurand, R., P.C.....	Montreal.
Curry, Nathaniel.....	Amherst.	Casgrain, J. P. B.....	Montreal.
Ross, Wm. B.....	Middleton.	Béique, F. L., P.C.....	Montreal.
Girroir, E. L.....	Antigonish.	Legris, J. H.....	Louiseville.
McLennan, John S.....	Sydney.	Tessier, Jules.....	Quebec.
Tanner, C. E.....	Pictou.	Cloran, H. J2.....	Montreal.
Stanfield, John.....	Truro.	Dessaulles, G. C.....	St. Hyacinthe.
McCormick, John.....	Sydney Mines.	Lavergne, Louis.....	Arthabaska.
Martin, Peter.....	Halifax.	Wilson, J. M.....	Montreal.
Hatfield, Paul L.....	Yarmouth.	Pope, Rufus H.....	Cookshire.
New Brunswick (10 senators)—		Beaubien, C. P.....	Montreal.
Poirier, Pascal.....	Shediac.	L'Esperance, D. O.....	Quebec.
King, G. G.....	Chipman.	Foster, G. G.....	Montreal.
Daniel, J. W.....	St. John.	White, R. S.....	Montreal.
Bourque, T. J.....	Richibucto.		

¹ One vacancy. ² Senator Cloran died Feb. 8, 1928.

**5.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces,
as at Jan. 31, 1928—concluded.**

Names of Senators.	Post Office Addresses.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Addresses.
Quebec—concluded.		Ontario—concluded.	
Blondin, P. E., P.C.....	Montreal.	Spence, Jas. H.....	Toronto.
Chapais, Thomas.....	Quebec.	Little, Edgar S.....	London.
Webster, L. C.....	Montreal.	Lacasse, Gustave.....	Tecumseh.
Béland, H. S., P.C.....	Ottawa, Ont.	Manitoba (6 senators)—	
Bureau, Jacques, P.C.....	Three Rivers.	Watson, Robt.....	Portage la Prairie.
McDougald, Wilfrid L.....	Montreal.	Sharpe, W. H.....	Manitou.
Raymond, Donat.....	Montreal.	McMeans, L.....	Winnipeg.
Paradis, Philippe J.....	Quebec.	Bénard, Aimé.....	Winnipeg.
Laflamme, Napoléon K.....	Montreal.	Schaffner, F. L.....	Winnipeg.
Ontario (24 senators)—		Molloy, J. P.....	Morris.
Belcourt, N. A., P.C.....	Ottawa.	Saskatchewan (6 senators)—	
Gordon, Geo.....	North Bay.	Ross, James H.....	Moose Jaw.
Smith, E. D.....	Winona.	Laird, H. W.....	Regina.
Donnelly, J. J.....	Pinkerton.	Willoughby, W. B.....	Moose Jaw.
Lynch-Staunton, G.....	Hamilton.	Turris, J. G.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Robertson, G. D., P.C.....	Welland.	Calder, J. A., P.C.....	Regina.
Fisher, J. H.....	Paris.	Gillis, A. B.....	Whitewood.
Webster, John.....	Brookville.	Alberta (6 senators)—	
White, G. V.....	Pembroke.	Michener, Edward.....	Red Deer.
Reid, J. D., P.C.....	Prescott.	Harmer, Wm. J.....	Edmonton.
Foster, Sir G. E., P.C.....	Ottawa.	Griesbach, W. A.....	Edmonton.
Kemp, Sir A. E., P.C.....	Toronto.	Lessard, P. E.....	Edmonton.
Macdonell, A. H.....	Toronto.	Buchanan, W. A.....	Lethbridge.
Hardy, A. C.....	Brockville.	Riley, Daniel E.....	High River.
Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.....	Toronto.	British Columbia (6 senators)—	
Haydon, Andrew.....	Ottawa.	Bostock, Hewitt, P.C.....	Monte Creek.
Murphy, Chas., P.C.....	Ottawa.	Planta, A. E.....	Nanaimo.
Lewis, John.....	Toronto.	Barnard, G. H.....	Victoria.
Rankin, Jas. P.....	Stratford.	Taylor, J. D.....	New Westminster.
Graham, Rt. Hon. George P., P.C.....	Brockville.	Green, R. F.....	Victoria.
McGuire, William H.....	Toronto.	Crowe, S. J.....	Vancouver.

4.—The House of Commons.

In section 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it was provided that "The House of Commons shall . . . consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick". Further, under section 51, it was enacted that after the completion of the census of 1871 and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces should be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada provided, subject to and according to the following rules:—

- (1) Quebec shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members;
- (2) There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);
- (3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;
- (4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada

at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;

- (5) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

Again, in section 52, it was enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed".

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in section 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof".

Again, in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province".

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the first Dominion Parliament of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added, under the Manitoba Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), 4 members to represent the newly created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the first Parliament of Canada.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872 (c. 15 of 1872), increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21 and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the nine additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation (ratified by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873), six members representing that province—bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

The results of the second census of 1881 necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act (45 Vict., c. 3), increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added, under the provisions of 49 Vict., c. 24, passed in 1886, 4 members for the Northwest Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and 1 each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census of 1891 was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining

as before. The net result was a reduction in the number of members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census of 1901 resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representation of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, of the Northwest Territories from 4 to 10. By chapter 37 of the statutes of 1902, a member had been added for Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the changes was to keep the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. The extremely rapid growth of the Northwest Territories, however, led to their division and admission to Confederation in 1905 as the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them—the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)—it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the quinquennial census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10 and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The census of 1911, with its very large but very unevenly distributed increase of population, led to considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representation of Ontario was reduced from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12 and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the membership to 234. However, in the following session the amendment to the British North America Act, already referred to, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island of her fourth member (since she had four senators). (See also 5 Geo. V, c. 19). The total membership, therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235.

As a result of the smaller increase of population shown by the census of 1921, the changes in representation were less far-reaching. Nova Scotia lost 2 members and the West gained 12, 2 of these being added to Manitoba, 5 to Saskatchewan, 4 to Alberta and 1 to British Columbia. The representation of the remaining four provinces was unchanged. Prince Edward Island retained its 4 members because of the provisions of the British North America Act of 1915, to the effect that the members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators. Ontario, again, retained its 82 members because under subsection 4 of section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted above), the proportion which its population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion had not declined by one-twentieth. Further, by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, it was stipulated that the population of the added area (Ungava) should not be included for the purpose of determining the unit of representation, so that the 1921 population of Quebec, within its 1911 boundaries, *viz.*, 2,358,412, divided by the fixed number of 65 seats for that province, became the new unit of representation, 36,283.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the sixteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 6.

6.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1927.

Provinces.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925. ¹
Ontario.....	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82
Quebec.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Nova Scotia.....	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14
New Brunswick....	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11
Manitoba.....	—	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17
British Columbia..	—	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	14
P.E. Island.....	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	16	16	21
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—						7	7	12	12	16
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	181	200	206	206	211	215	215	213	213	214	221	221	235	235	245

¹ The representation at the general election of 1926 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the expanding population of Quebec. The units of representation, as determined by the decennial censuses taken since Confederation, are as follows:—1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283.

The Representation Act, 1924.—As a result of the census of 1921, the Representation Act of 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 63), was passed to readjust the representation in the House of Commons. Considerable changes were necessarily made in the boundaries of the theretofore existing constituencies, and a list of such changes was given on p. 73 of the 1924 Year Book. A complete list of the constituencies, with the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of Sept. 14, 1926, together with the names and addresses of those then elected to the Lower House of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada, will be found in Table 7.

7.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Address of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the Sixteenth General Election, Sept. 14, 1926.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Prince Edward Island— (4 members).					
Kings.....	20,445	10,183	8,599	Macdonald, Hon. J. A.....	Cardigan, P.E.I.
Prince.....	31,520	16,020	13,042	MacLean, A. E.....	Summerside, P.E.I.
Queens.....	36,650	20,005	33,928	Jenkins, R. H.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
				(Sinclair, Hon. J. E.)	Summerfield, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia— (14 members).					
Antigonish-Guysborough...	27,098	15,163	12,203	Douglas, John C.....	Halifax, N.S.
Cape Breton-North-Victoria	31,325	15,006	11,004	Johnstone, L. W.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Cape Breton South.....	58,716	26,411	15,406	MacDonald, Finlay.	Sydney, N.S.

¹Mr. J. C. Douglas died on Dec. 9, 1926, and Mr. Wm. Duff was elected at the ensuing by-election and gazetted Feb. 4, 1927.

7.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the Sixteenth General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Nova Scotia—concluded.					
Colchester.....	25,196	14,161	10,151	MaeNutt, G. T.....	Stewiacke, N.S.
Cumberland.....	41,191	21,265	14,843	Smith, R. K.....	Amherst, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis.....	37,765	20,324	16,144	Short, H. B.....	Digby, N.S.
Halifax City and County..	97,228	49,911	63,349	(Black, Hon. W. A. Quinn, P. P.....	Halifax, N.S.
Hants-Kings.....	43,462	25,084	20,539	Ilisley, J. L.....	Kentville, N.S.
Inverness.....	23,808	12,156	9,284	Macdougall, I. D.....	Strathlorne, N.S.
Pictou.....	40,851	21,827	17,290	Cantley, T.....	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg.....	43,686	23,949	19,155	Ernst, W. G.....	Bridgewater, N.S.
Richmond-West Cp-Breton	17,646	10,128	7,078	Macdonald, J. A.....	St. Peters, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth.....	35,865	18,327	13,400	Hatfield, P. L. ²	Yarmouth, N.S.
New Brunswick—					
(11 members).					
Charlotte.....	21,435	12,981	8,671	Grimmer, R. W.....	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester.....	38,684	17,991	14,454	Veniot, Hon. P. J.....	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent.....	23,916	11,341	9,008	Bourgeois, A. E.....	Buctouche, N.B.
Northumberland.....	33,985	17,779	11,999	Morrissey, C. J.....	Newcastle, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska..	42,977	22,218	16,018	Blanchard, S.....	Dalhousie, N.B.
Royal.....	32,078	17,709	13,313	Jones, Hon. G. B.....	Apoahqui, N.B.
St. John-Albert.....	69,093	40,114	40,517	(MacLaren, M. Bell, Thomas.....	Saint John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton.....	33,900	18,175	14,716	Flemming, J. K. ²	Saint John, N.B.
Westmoreland.....	53,387	30,156	21,096	Price, O. B.....	Aberdeen, N.B.
York-Sunbury.....	38,421	21,564	12,985	Hanson, R. B.....	Moncton, N.B.
Quebec—					
(65 members).					
Argenteuil.....	17,165	9,234	8,017	Perley, Hon. Sir G. H.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Bagot.....	18,035	7,848	7,088	Morin, G. D.....	St-Pie-de-Bagot, Que.
Beauce.....	52,701	22,520	13,810	Lacroix, E.....	St.-Georges-de-Beauce, Que.
Beauharnois.....	19,888	9,729	7,810	Raymond, M.....	Outremont, Que.
Bellechasse.....	21,190	8,930	6,853	Boulanger, O. L.....	Quebec, Que.
Berthier-Maskinongé.....	36,762	16,577	11,280	Gervais, J. C. T.....	Berthier, Que.
Bonaventure.....	29,092	13,762	11,399	Marcel, Hon. C.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Brome-Missisquoi.....	31,180	16,506	13,220	Kay, W. F.....	Phillipsburg, Que.
Chambly-Verchères.....	34,643	19,449	15,805	Langlois, A.....	Varennes, Que.
Champlain.....	47,852	21,838	15,496	Desaulniers, A. L.....	Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay.....	46,366	19,374	11,539	Casgrain, P. F.....	Westmount, Que.
Chateauguay-Huntingdon..	26,731	13,838	10,732	Robb, Hon. J. A.....	Valleyfield, Que.
Chicoutimi.....	37,578	20,194	10,874	Dubuc, J. E. A.....	Chicoutimi, Que.
Compton.....	32,816	15,086	12,139	Letellier, J. E.....	Megantic, Que.
Dorchester.....	29,563	12,953	9,297	Cannon, Hon. Lucien	Quebec, Que.
Drummond-Arthabaska...	44,372	21,331	13,466	Girouard, W.....	Arthabaska, Que.
Gaspé.....	40,375	18,383	13,704	Lemieux, Hon. R.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Hull.....	39,180	22,422	13,170	Fontaine, J. E.....	Hull, Que.
Joliette.....	25,913	12,226	9,916	Denis, J. J.....	Joliette, Que.
Kamouraska.....	22,014	10,126	6,952	Bouchard, Georges	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.
Labelle.....	35,927	15,684	8,848	Bourassa, H.....	Montreal, Que.
Lake St. John.....	35,539	17,227	13,869	Sylvestre, J. E. A.....	Roberval, Que.
Laprairie-Napierville.....	20,065	8,903	7,090	Lancôt, R.....	St. Constant, Que.
L'Assomption-Montcalm..	28,818	14,175	7,974	Séguin, P. A.....	L'Assomption, Que.
Laval-Two Mountains.....	28,314	13,398	8,091	Lacombe, L.....	Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Lévis.....	33,323	16,481	13,053	Dussault, J. E.....	Lévis, Que.
L'Islet.....	17,859	8,081	6,450	Fafard, J. F.....	L'Islet, Que.
Lothbinière.....	21,837	10,127	8,012	Verville, J. A.....	St. Flavien, Que.
Matane.....	36,303	16,435	12,669	Dionne, G. L.....	St. Benoit, Que.
Megantic.....	33,633	14,017	9,794	Roberge, E.....	Laurierville, Que.
Montmagny.....	21,997	9,975	7,691	Laflamme, L. K.....	Montmagny, Que.
Nicolet.....	29,695	13,220	10,439	Descoteaux, J. F.....	Ste. Monique, Que.
Portiac.....	45,682	28,583	17,406	Cahill, F. S.....	Campbell's Bay, Que.
Portneuf.....	34,452	16,445	11,647	Delisle, M. S.....	Portneuf, Que.
Quebec-Montmorency.....	31,000	15,106	11,774	Lavigne, H. E.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec East.....	40,722	20,038	15,901	Lapointe, Hon. E.....	Ottawa, Ont.

²The Hon. J. K. Flemming died on Feb. 10, 1927 and Mr. A. R. Foster was elected by acclamation on June 16, 1927.

³Mr. Hatfield was appointed to the Senate on Oct. 7, 1926, and Hon. J. L. Ralston was elected by acclamation on Nov. 2, 1926.

7.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the Sixteenth General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Quebec—concluded.					
Quebec South.....	25,875	16,129	12,324	Power, C. G.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec West.....	37,562	16,970	14,076	Parent, Georges.....	Quebec, Que.
Richelieu.....	19,548	9,546	7,867	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.....	Sorel, Que.
Richmond-Wolfe.....	42,248	18,848	13,963	Tobin, E. W.....	Bromptonville, Que.
Rimouski.....	27,520	12,563	9,008	Fiset, Sir E.....	Rimouski, Que.
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville.....	36,754	17,732	9,260	Morin, L. S. R.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Johns-Iberville.....	23,518	11,435	9,154	Benoit, A. J.....	Iberville, Que.
Shefford.....	25,644	13,238	10,043	Boivin, P. E.....	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke.....	30,786	17,227	12,308	Howard, C. B.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stanstead.....	23,380	11,939	8,897	Baldwin, W. K.....	Baldwin's Mills, Que.
Témiscouata.....	44,310	19,320	15,030	Pouliot, J. F.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.
Terrebonne.....	33,908	15,582	9,399	Prévost, J. E.....	St. Jérôme, Que.
Three-Rivers-St. Maurice..	50,845	25,081	17,263	Bettez, A.....	Three Rivers, Que.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	21,620	10,794	7,266	Wilson, L. A.....	Côteau du Lac, Que.
Wright.....	25,867	15,007	11,127	Perras, F. W.....	Gracefield, Que.
Yamaska.....	18,507	7,534	6,618	Boucher, A.....	Pierreville, Que.
Montreal Island—					
Cartier.....	48,869	16,003	10,356	Jacobs, S. W.....	Westmount, Que.
Hochelaga.....	67,836	30,976	19,533	St. Père, E. C.....	Montreal, Que.
Jacques Cartier.....	70,856	44,197	35,706	Rhéaume, J. T.....	Montreal, Que.
Laurier-Outremont.....	67,682	28,910	21,311	Mercier, J. A.....	Outremont, Que.
Maisonneuve.....	65,646	32,236	21,361	Robitaille, C.....	Montreal, Que.
Mount Royal.....	39,487	26,911	18,828	White, R. S.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Ann.....	54,834	27,370	20,972	Guérin, J. J. E.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Antoine.....	33,338	16,572	12,854	Bell, L. G.....	Westmount, Que.
St. Denis.....	75,475	43,070	26,562	Denis, J. A.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Henri.....	44,372	17,878	12,306	Mercier, Paul.....	Montreal, Que.
St. James.....	54,741	23,194	15,120	Rinfret, L. E. F.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence—					
St. George.....	37,688	13,072	9,688	Cahan, C. H.....	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary.....	63,381	24,083	17,820	Deslauriers, H.....	Montreal, Que.
Ontario—					
(82 members).					
Algoma East.....	37,054	17,620	13,105	Bowman, B.....	Long Bay, Ont.
Algoma West.....	35,509	22,566	11,414	Simpson, T. E.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant.....	20,085	10,843	8,303	Smoke, Franklin.....	Paris, Ont.
Brantford City.....	33,292	18,519	13,094	Ryerson, R. E.....	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce North.....	20,872	12,283	10,474	Malcolm, Hon. J.....	Kincardine, Ont.
Bruce South.....	23,413	13,642	10,370	Hall, W. A.....	Walkerton, Ont.
Carleton.....	32,673	21,336	13,260	Garland, W. F.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe.....	40,225	20,550	13,699	Rowe, W. E.....	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham.....	24,629	16,495	11,563	Bowen, F. W.....	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin West.....	35,413	23,564	15,697	Hepburn, M. F.....	St. Thomas, Ont.
Essex East.....	25,283	18,915	14,357	Odette, E. G.....	Tilbury, Ont.
Essex South.....	29,375	18,369	13,279	Gott, E. J.....	Amherstburg, Ont.
Essex West.....	49,418	41,865	22,833	Robinson, S. C.....	Walkerville, Ont.
Fort William.....	27,851	14,039	7,658	Manion, Hon. R. J.....	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac-Addington.....	30,347	17,201	12,977	Edwards, Hon. J. W.....	East View Park, Ont.
Glengarry.....	20,518	11,051	8,228	Macdonald, A. J.....	North Lancaster, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas.....	33,953	20,616	12,885	Casselman, A. C.....	Prescott, Ont.
Grey North.....	30,667	19,810	14,667	Telford, W. T.....	Owen Sound, Ont.
Grey Southeast.....	28,384	17,694	14,190	Macphail, Agnes C.....	Ceylon, Ont.
Haldimand.....	21,287	13,071	9,557	Senn, M. C.....	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton.....	24,899	15,712	10,550	Anderson, R. K.....	Milton, Ont.
Hamilton East.....	54,233	34,236	17,979	Rennie, G. S.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West.....	53,254	31,532	14,590	Bell, C. W.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough.....	28,999	15,144	9,494	Embury, A. T.....	Bancroft, Ont.
Hastings South.....	37,504	24,953	15,641	Tummon, W. E.....	Tweed, Ont.
Huron North.....	23,540	14,608	11,452	King, J. W.....	Bluevale, Ont.
Huron South.....	23,548	14,582	11,628	McMillan, T.....	Seaforth, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River.....	26,315	15,425	10,694	Heenan, Hon. P.....	Kenora, Ont.
Kent.....	50,638	29,725	22,974	Rutherford, J. W.....	Chatham, Ont.
Kingston City.....	24,104	15,485	10,454	Ross, A. E.....	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton East.....	28,271	16,628	13,250	Fansher, B. W.....	Lawrence, Ont.
Lambton West.....	30,418	19,594	15,011	Goodison, W. T.....	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark.....	32,993	20,248	13,060	Preston, R. F.....	Carleton Place, Ont.
Leeds.....	34,909	21,338	16,273	Stewart, H. A.....	Brockville, Ont.

Mr. King died Jan. 14, 1927 and Mr. G. Spotton was elected on Sept. 12, 1927.

7.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the Sixteenth General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Ontario—concluded.					
Lincoln.....	48,625	30,165	17,075	Chaplin, Hon. J. D.	St. Catharines, Ont.
London.....	53,838	36,197	23,739	White, J. F.	London, Ont.
Middlesex East.....	27,994	17,578	11,129	Hodgins, A. K.	Lucan, Ont.
Middlesex West.....	25,033	14,490	10,287	Elliott, Hon. J. C.	London, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario.....	34,859	21,099	14,832	McGibbon, P.	Bracebridge, Ont.
Nipissing.....	49,965	29,418	20,668	Lapierre, E. A.	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk-Elgin.....	35,937	22,326	17,147	Taylor, W. H.	Seotland, Ont.
Northumberland.....	30,512	19,568	16,000	Maybee, M. E.	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario.....	31,074	21,770	16,297	Kaiser, T. E.	Oshawa, Ont.
Ottawa.....	93,740	71,402	89,643	(Chevri�r, E. R. E. Edwards, G. C.)	Ottawa, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford North.....	24,527	15,143	12,832	Allan, H.	Drumbo, Ont.
Oxford South.....	22,235	14,204	11,458	Cayley, T. M.	Norwich, Ont.
Parkdale.....	59,545	35,285	16,051	Spence, D.	Toronto, Ont.
Parry Sound.....	27,022	13,979	9,810	Arthur, J.	Parry Sound, Ont.
Peel.....	23,896	16,641	13,329	Charters, S.	Brampton, Ont.
Perth North.....	32,461	21,144	15,859	Hay, F. W.	Listowel, Ont.
Perth South.....	18,382	11,466	9,437	Sanderson, F. G.	St. Mary's, Ont.
Peterborough West.....	34,054	21,192	15,806	Peck, E. A.	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay.....	27,158	13,605	8,761	Cowan, D. J.	Port Arthur, Ont.
Prescott.....	26,478	12,814	10,200	Auger, L. M.	Hawkesbury, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox.....	25,843	16,674	13,369	Hubbs, J.	Pictou, Ont.
Renfrew North.....	27,079	15,707	11,479	Cotnam, I. D.	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew South.....	27,061	15,310	12,051	Maloney, M. J.	Eganville, Ont.
Russell.....	43,413	22,032	13,992	Goulet, A.	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East.....	37,122	20,848	15,713	Thompson, A. B.	Penetanguishene, Ont.
Simcoe North.....	22,100	18,486	13,955	Boys, W. A.	Barrie, Ont.
Storr ont.....	25,134	16,133	12,754	Smith, A. N.	Cornwall, Ont.
Timiskaming North.....	26,028	25,116	16,417	Bradette, J.	Cochrane, Ont.
Timiskaming South.....	31,747	20,445	13,779	Lang, M.	Haileybury, Ont.
Toronto East.....	63,735	38,829	17,144	Ryckman, Hon. E. B.	Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Ont.
Toronto East Centre.....	69,717	35,502	15,621	Matthews, R. C.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto High Park.....	50,856	33,770	16,585	Anderson, A. J.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northeast.....	58,319	45,480	26,732	Young, N. M.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northwest.....	61,484	39,546	16,028	Church, T. L.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto-Scarborough.....	49,749	42,566	18,527	Harris, J. H.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto South.....	49,291	17,806	6,577	Geary, G. R.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto West Centre.....	59,197	31,197	14,646	Hocken, H. C.	Toronto, Ont.
Victoria.....	33,995	20,074	15,101	Stinson, T. H.	Lindsay, Ont.
Waterloo North.....	41,698	27,520	16,817	Euler, Hon. W. D.	Kitchener, Ont.
Waterloo South.....	33,568	21,324	12,188	Edwards, A. McK.	Galt, Ont.
Welland.....	66,668	41,337	27,366	Pettit, G. H.	Welland, Ont.
Wellington North.....	19,833	12,256	9,302	Sinclair, D.	Harrison, Ont.
Wellington South.....	34,327	23,651	16,015	Guthrie, Hon. H.	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth.....	46,080	30,314	16,352	Wilson, G. C.	Dundas, Ont.
York North.....	36,222	24,348	20,060	Lennox, T. H.	Aurora, Ont.
York South.....	27,895	22,194	11,474	McGregor, R. H.	Toronto, Ont.
York West.....	61,655	50,247	21,204	Drayton, Hon. Sir H. L.	Ottawa, Ont.
Manitoba					
(17 members)—					
Brandon.....	39,647	18,633	15,425	Forke, Hon. R.	Pipestone, Man.
Dauphin.....	37,220	17,309	12,832	Ward, W. J.	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar.....	31,101	11,307	8,474	Brown, J. L.	Pilot Mount, Man.
Macdonald.....	31,726	14,905	11,002	Lovie, W. J.	Holland, Man.
Marquette.....	37,150	18,551	13,617	Glen, J. A.	Russell, Man.
Neepawa.....	28,105	14,502	10,813	Milne, R.	Mekivin, Man.
Nelson.....	21,860	7,713	5,705	Bird, T. W.	Swan River, Man.
Portage la Prairie.....	33,866	17,093	12,421	McPherson, E. A.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Provencher.....	31,617	1	1	Beaubien, A. L.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Selkirk.....	42,663	18,346	12,208	Bancroft, L. P.	Teulon, Man.
Souris.....	25,576	13,652	11,103	Steedsman, J.	Deloraine, Man.
Springfield.....	35,754	12,482	7,903	Bissett, E. D. R.	Beaus�jour, Man.
St. Boniface.....	38,987	15,597	11,644	Howden, J. P.	Norwood, Man.
Winnipeg North.....	57,042	15,285	12,693	Heaps, A. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North Centre.....	39,646	13,697	11,473	Woodsworth, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South.....	41,004	19,558	16,562	McDiarmid, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre.....	66,092	28,614	24,153	Thorson, J. T.	Winnipeg, Man.

¹Acclamation.

7.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the Sixteenth General Election, Sept. 14, 1926—continued.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Saskatchewan— (21 members).					
Assiniboia.....	37,854	16,956	13,094	McKenzie, R.....	Stoughton, Sask.
Humboldt.....	41,132	16,835	8,753	Totzke, A. F.....	Vonda, Sask.
Kindersley.....	31,832	15,120	10,981	Carmichael, A. M..	Kindersley, Sask.
Last Mountain.....	35,608	14,518	10,116	Fansher, W. R.....	Govan, Sask.
Long Lake.....	33,280	13,997	8,771	Johnston, J. F.....	Bladworth, Sask.
Mackenzie.....	38,179	16,558	10,458	Campbell, M. N....	Pelly, Sask.
Maple Creek.....	39,444	19,422	14,028	Spence, G.....	Orkney, Sask.
Melfort.....	38,403	17,171	11,636	McLean, M.....	Eldersley, Sask.
Melville.....	38,591	15,873	11,838	Motherwell, Hon. W. R.....	Abernethy, Sask.
Moose Jaw.....	42,496	19,320	16,404	Ross, J. G.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford.....	38,829	16,468	9,139	McIntosh, C. R....	North Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert.....	44,136	18,337	13,827	King, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie..	Ottawa, Ont.
Qu'Appelle.....	34,055	16,589	13,706	Miller, J.....	Indian Head, Sask.
Regina.....	44,463	19,291	17,016	Dunning, Hon. C. A.	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown.....	30,903	14,031	8,497	Evans, J.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Saskatoon.....	47,109	18,680	13,829	Young, A. MacG....	Saskatoon, Sask.
South Battleford.....	40,816	18,089	13,016	Vallance, John.....	Onward, Sask.
Swift Current.....	39,988	16,343	11,048	Bothwell, C. E....	Swift Current, Sask.
Weyburn.....	40,352	15,747	9,594	Young, E. J.....	Dummer, Sask.
Willow Bunch.....	47,380	20,913	13,118	Donnelly, T.....	Kincaid, Sask.
Yorkton.....	36,192	13,213	7,591	McPhee, G. W.....	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta— (16 members).					
Acadia.....	33,188	16,190	8,893	Gardiner, R.....	Excel, Alta.
Athabaska.....	41,095	16,715	7,706	Kellner, D. F.....	Edmonton, Alta.
Battle River.....	37,215	16,623	7,706	Spencer, H. E.....	Edgerton, Alta.
Bow River.....	33,776	14,050	8,275	Garland, E. J.....	Rumsey, Alta.
Calgary East.....	40,328	20,050	12,069	Adshead, H. B.....	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary West.....	41,064	22,491	15,514	Bennett, Hon. R. B.	Calgary, Alta.
Camrose.....	38,564	16,909	8,646	Lucas, W. T.....	Lougheed, Alta.
Edmonton East.....	40,017	19,548	11,500	Blatchford, K. A..	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West.....	43,494	22,118	13,053	Stewart, Hon. Chas.	Edmonton, Alta.
Lethbridge.....	39,646	15,404	8,634	Jelliff, L. H.....	Raley, Alta.
Macleod.....	36,872	16,981	10,342	Coote, G. G.....	Cayley, Alta.
Medicine Hat.....	28,444	12,972	8,555	Gershaw, F. W....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Peace River.....	42,784	21,949	12,484	Kennedy, D. MacB.	Waterhole, Alta.
Red Deer.....	36,678	16,854	7,778	Speakman, A.....	Red Deer, Alta.
Vegreville.....	35,470	14,337	7,545	Luchkovich, M.....	Vegreville, Alta.
Wetaskiwin.....	38,949	16,272	9,342	Irvine, W.....	Bentley, Alta.
British Columbia— (14 members).					
Cariboo.....	39,834	19,262	13,643	Fraser, J. A.....	Quesnel, B.C.
Comox-Alberni.....	21,378	9,430	7,362	Neill, A. W.....	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley.....	28,811	14,004	10,386	Barber, H. J.....	Chilliwack, B.C.
Kootenay East.....	19,137	10,232	8,330	King, Hon. J. H....	Ottawa, Ont.
Kootenay West.....	30,502	15,072	11,556	Esling, W. K.....	Rossland, B.C.
Nanaimo.....	48,010	25,244	15,841	Dickie, C. H.....	Duncan, B.C.
New Westminster.....	45,982	25,848	18,609	McQuarrie, W. G..	New Westminster, B.C.
Skeena.....	28,934	10,712	8,050	Brady, J. C.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard.....	56,338	30,560	21,015	Clark, J. A.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre.....	60,879	29,878	19,417	Stevens, Hon. H. H.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North.....	24,215	14,452	10,920	McRae, A. D.....	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South.....	46,137	24,188	17,480	Ladner, L. J.....	Point Grey, B.C.
Victoria.....	38,727	16,734	10,935	Tolmie, Hon. S. F..	Victoria, B.C.
Yale.....	35,698	16,646	11,801	Stirling, G.....	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon Territory— (1 member).					
Yukon.....	4,157	1,848	1,482	Black, G.....	Dawson, Yukon.

¹ Mr. Spence resigned and Mr. W. G. Bock was elected by acclamation on Nov. 25, 1927.

5.—The Dominion Franchise.¹

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors for Dominion purposes consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly elected Legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31-65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualification of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2) and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment as provinces, continued the previously existing manhood suffrage and both extended the franchise to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (Alta. 1916, c. 5; Sask., 1916, c. 37). British Columbia adopted manhood suffrage in 1904 (1903-1904, c. 7), Ontario in 1907 (7 Ed. VII, c. 5), and New Brunswick in 1916 (6 Geo. V, c. 16); in British Columbia (1917, c. 23) and in Ontario (7 Geo. V, c. 5), the franchise was extended equally to women in 1917 and in New Brunswick this was done in 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 63). In Quebec and Prince Edward Island the provincial franchises throughout the period in question were not so wide; in neither were women admitted to vote and certain property or other special qualifications were required in each. A property qualification was also required in Nova Scotia until 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, c. 49), but between 1918 and 1920 men and women had voted on equal terms (9 Geo. V, c. 3). The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act (1917, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of serving soldiers and sailors to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a new Dominion Elections Act (1920, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. Subject to a modification of the usual rule as to changes of nationality, which was amended in 1921 (1921, c. 29, s. 3) and repealed in 1922 (1922, c. 20, s. 1), the right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, male and female, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote, this last restriction having been removed two years later (1922, c. 20), so far as it applied to general elections. The only adult British subjects who now

¹Contributed by Oliver Mowat Biggar, K.C., formerly Chief Electoral Officer.

are denied the right to vote are convicted prisoners, paupers in institutions, certain Indians, judges appointed by the Dominion Government, persons paid for work on behalf of a candidate in relation to the election, persons expressly disfranchised for corrupt or illegal practices and certain persons who by reason of their race are not permitted, under the law of the province in which they live, to vote at a provincial election in that province. The effect of this last exception is to exclude from the franchise only such Chinese, Japanese and East Indians as reside in British Columbia and did not serve in the Canadian forces during the war, and such Chinese as reside in the province of Saskatchewan and did not so serve.

The Use of the Franchise.—The number of voters on the lists and the number of votes polled at the general elections of 1917, 1921, 1925 and 1926, are given in Table 8.

8.—Number of Voters and Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1917, 1921, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1917.	1921.	1925.	1926.	1917.	1921.	1925.	1926.
Prince Edward Is.	28,221	46,879	45,454	46,208	32,249	52,556	49,558	55,569
Nova Scotia.....	133,930	294,473	277,073	273,712	106,621	260,860	222,883	229,846
New Brunswick...	94,456	204,575	211,190	210,023	84,408	156,263	152,652	162,777
Quebec.....	396,666	1,056,792	1,124,998	1,133,633	301,519	779,591	805,492	809,295
Ontario.....	904,075	1,738,020	1,821,906	1,847,512	719,077	1,139,635	1,223,027	1,226,267
Manitoba.....	138,029	255,143	250,505	257,244	109,542	173,941	171,124	198,028
Saskatchewan.....	133,806	333,613	346,791	353,471	99,253	225,236	197,246	246,460
Alberta.....	140,757	273,706	283,529	279,463	107,272	173,824	161,423	157,993
British Columbia.	122,071	230,451	244,352	262,262	97,994	156,012	183,748	185,345
Yukon.....	1,788	1,653	1,621	1,848	1,442	1,388	1,259	1,482
Canada.....	2,093,799¹	4,435,310	4,607,419	4,665,381²	1,650,377²	3,119,306	3,168,412	3,273,062

¹Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation. Moreover, military voters were, generally speaking, not on the lists.

²Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation, and excluding 232,952 military votes.

³Not including one electoral district in which the return was by acclamation.

2.—Provincial Governments.

Table 9 gives the names and areas, as in 1926, of the several provinces, territories and provisional districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation and the legislative process by which this was effected.

9.—Provinces and Territories of Canada, with present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which this was effected.

Province, Territory or District.	Date of Admission or Creation.	Legislative Process.	Present Area (square miles).		
			Land.	Water.	Total.
Ontario.....	July 1, 1867	{Act of Imperial Parliament—The	365,880	41,382	407,262 ¹
Quebec.....	" 1, 1867	{British North America Act, 1867	583,895	10,539	594,434 ²
Nova Scotia.....	" 1, 1867	{(30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	" 1, 1867	{Order in Council of May 22, 1867.	27,911	74	27,985
Manitoba.....	" 15, 1870	{Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3) and	231,926	19,906	251,832 ³
		{Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870.			
British Columbia.....	" 20, 1871	{Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	353,416	2,439	355,855
P. E. Island.....	" 1, 1873	{Imperial Order in Council, June 26, 1873	2,184	—	2,184
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 1, 1905	{Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42).	243,381	8,319	251,700 ⁴
Alberta.....	" 1, 1905	{Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3).	252,925	2,360	255,285 ⁴
Yukon.....	June 13, 1898	{Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6).	206,427	649	207,076
Mackenzie.....	Jan. 1, 1920	{Order in Council, March 16, 1918.	493,225	34,265	527,490 ⁵
Keewatin.....	" 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160 ⁵
Franklin.....	" 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032 ⁵
Total.....			3,547,230	137,493	3,684,723

¹ The area of Ontario was extended by the Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889, and the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 40).

² Extended by Order in Council of July 6, 1896 (confirmed by c. 3, Acts of 1898), and Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 45), and diminished in consequence of the award of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council (March 1, 1927), whereby some 112,400 square miles of territory, formerly considered as part of Quebec, were transferred to the Government of Newfoundland.

³ Extended by Extension of Boundaries of Manitoba Act, 1881, and Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32).

⁴ Alberta and Saskatchewan now cover approximately the area formerly comprised in the districts of Assiniboia, Athabaska, Alberta and Saskatchewan, established May 17, 1882, by minute of Canadian P.C., concurred in by Dominion Parliament and Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895.

⁵ By an Order in Council of June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land, acquired under the Rupert's Land Acts of 1867 and 1868, and the undefined Northern Territories were admitted into the Confederation. The original Northwest Territories, mentioned in the Manitoba Act, 1870, were established by the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vict., c. 25), the district of Keewatin having been previously defined by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (39 Vict., c. 21). The provisional districts of Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin and Ungava were defined in an Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895, their boundaries being changed by Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897. By Order in Council of July 24, 1905, the area of Keewatin, not included in the Northwest Territories, was annexed to the latter from Sept. 1, 1905. By the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, Ungava was made a part of the province of Quebec, and the remaining area of the Northwest Territories south of 60° N. latitude was divided between Manitoba and Ontario.

In each of the provinces the King is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures of all the provinces with the exception of Quebec and Nova Scotia are uni-cameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. In Quebec and Nova Scotia there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly. For a detailed description of the Provincial Governments, the reader is referred to pp. 101-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, together with the names of the Ministers of the present administrations, are given in Table 10. Details regarding Provincial Legislatures and Ministries since Confederation were given on pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book.

10.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1927, and present Ministries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873	P. A. MacIntyre.....	May 13, 1899
Sir Robert Hodgson.....	Nov. 22, 1873	D. A. McKinnon.....	Oct. 3, 1904
Thomas H. Haviland.....	July 14, 1879	Benjamin Rogers.....	June 1, 1910
Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884	A. C. Macdonald.....	June 2, 1915
Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 21, 1889	Murdoch McKinnon.....	Sept. 3, 1919
Geo. W. Howlan.....	Feb. 21, 1894	Frank R. Hartz.....	Sept. 8, 1924

FIFTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. C. Saunders, K.C.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. W. M. Lea.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. P. McIntyre.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. Blanchard.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. D. McDonald.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. B. W. LePage.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. B. Butler.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. McNeill, M.D.....	Aug. 12, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. G. S. Inman, K.C.....	Aug. 12, 1927

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867	Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 29, 1895 ¹
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.....	Oct. 18, 1867	Alfred G. Jones.....	Aug. 7, 1900
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle...	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	Duncan C. Fraser.....	Mar. 27, 1906
Sir E. Kenny (acting).....	May 31, 1870	James D. MacGregor.....	Oct. 18, 1910
Joseph Howe.....	May 1, 1873	David MacKeen.....	Oct. 19, 1915
A. G. Archibald.....	July 4, 1873	McCallum Grant.....	Nov. 29, 1916
Matthew Henry Richey.....	July 4, 1883	McCallum Grant.....	Mar. 21, 1922 ¹
A. W. McLelan.....	July 9, 1888	J. Robson Douglas.....	Jan. 23, 1925
Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 11, 1890	James C. Tory.....	Sept. 24, 1925

¹ Second term.

TENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of Council and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. E. N. Rhodes.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Public Works and Mines.....	Hon. G. S. Harrington.....	July 16, 1925
Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. L. Hall.....	Aug. 18, 1926
Minister of Natural Resources.....	Hon. J. A. Walker.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Highways.....	Hon. P. C. Black.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. Fraser.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. Cahan.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. B. A. Leblanc.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. N. Rehfuess.....	July 16, 1925

10.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1927, and present Ministries—con.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle...	July 1, 1867	John A. Fraser.....	Dec. 20, 1893
Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867	A. R. McClelan.....	Dec. 9, 1896
L. A. Wilmot.....	July 14, 1868	Jabez B. Snowball.....	Feb. 5, 1902
Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Nov. 5, 1873	L. J. Tweedie.....	Mar. 2, 1907
E. Baron Chandler.....	July 16, 1878	Josiah Wood.....	Mar. 6, 1912
Robert Duncan Wilmot.....	Feb. 11, 1880	G. W. Ganong.....	June 29, 1916
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Oct. 31, 1885	William Pugsley.....	Nov. 6, 1917
John Boyd.....	Sept. 21, 1893	William F. Todd.....	Feb. 24, 1923

SEVENTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.....	Sept. 14, 1925
President of Council.....	Hon. L. P. D. Tilley.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. D. A. Stewart.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....	Hon. A. J. Leger.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. C. D. Richards.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Louis Smith.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Health.....	Hon. H. I. Taylor.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. A. Reilly.....	Sept. 14, 1925

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir N. F. Belleau.....	July 1, 1867	L. A. Jetté.....	Feb. 2, 1898
Sir N. F. Belleau.....	Jan. 31, 1868 ¹	L. A. Jetté.....	Feb. 2, 1903 ¹
Réné Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier.....	Sept. 4, 1908
Luc Letellier de St.-Just.....	Dec. 15, 1876	Sir François Langelier.....	May 5, 1911
Théodore Robitaille.....	July 26, 1879	Sir Pierre E. Leblanc.....	Feb. 9, 1915
L. F. R. Masson.....	Nov. 7, 1884	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.....	Oct. 21, 1918
A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887	Hon. L. P. Brodeur.....	Oct. 31, 1923
Sir J. A. Chapleau.....	Dec. 5, 1892	Hon. N. Pérodeau.....	Jan. 8, 1924

¹Second term.

SIXTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. L. A. Taschereau.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. E. Caron.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. H. Mercier.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....	Hon. A. Galipeault.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. E. Ferrault.....	July 9, 1920
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. A. David.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Roads.....	Hon. J. L. Perron.....	Sept. 27, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. Moreau.....	Sept. 20, 1921
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Nicol.....	Nov. 23, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. L. Lapierre.....	June 4, 1924
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. H. Dillon.....	Jan. 10, 1927
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Alfred Leduc.....	April 19, 1927

10.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1927, and present Ministries—con.

ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867	Sir Oliver Mowat.....	Nov. 18, 1897
W. P. Howland.....	July 14, 1868	Sir William Mortimer Clark.....	April 20, 1903
John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873	Sir John M. Gibson.....	Sept. 22, 1908
D. A. Macdonald.....	May 18, 1875	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie.....	Sept. 26, 1914
John Beverly Robinson.....	June 30, 1880	Lionel H. Clarke.....	Nov. 27, 1919
Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Feb. 8, 1887	Col. Henry Cockshutt.....	Sept. 10, 1921
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick.....	May 30, 1892	William Donald Ross.....	Dec. 30, 1926

NINTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Minister of Education.....	Hon. G. H. Ferguson.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. Geo. S. Henry.....	July 16, 1923
Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. H. Price.....	Oct. 18, 1926
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles McCrae.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Public Health and Labour.....	Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey.....	July 16, 1923
Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Lincoln Goldie.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. John S. Martin.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. Wm. Finlayson.....	Oct. 18, 1926
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. J. D. Monteith.....	Oct. 18, 1926
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. R. Cooke.....	July 16, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Dr. Leeming Carr.....	July 16, 1923

MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 20, 1870	J. C. Patterson.....	Sept. 2, 1895
Francois Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan.....	Oct. 16, 1900
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan.....	May 11, 1906 ¹
Joseph Ed. Cauchon.....	Dec. 2, 1877	Sir D. C. Cameron.....	Aug. 1, 1911
James C. Aikins.....	Sept. 22, 1882	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 3, 1916
J. C. Schultz.....	July 1, 1888	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 7, 1921 ¹
		Theodore A. Burrows.....	Oct. 9, 1926

¹ Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. J. Major.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. W. R. Clubb.....	April 29, 1927
Municipal Commissioner and Public Utility Commissioner.....	Hon. D. L. McLeod.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner.....	Hon. A. Préfontaine.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister of Education.....	Hon. R. A. Hoey.....	April 21, 1927
Provincial Secretary, Provincial Lands Commissioner and Minister of Public Welfare.....	Hon. Chas. Cannon.....	Oct. 29, 1924

10.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1927, and present Ministries—con.

SASKATCHEWAN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. E. Forget.....	Sept. 1, 1905	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 17, 1921
Geo. W. Brown.....	Oct. 5, 1910	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 22, 1926 ¹
Sir Richard Stuart Lake.....	Oct. 6, 1915		

¹ Second term.

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of Council and Minister of Education.....	Hon. James G. Gardiner.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of the King's Printer's Office and Bureau of Publications...	Hon. S. J. Latta.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Agriculture and Minister in charge of the Child Welfare Act.....	Hon. Charles M. Hamilton.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Public Health and Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. M. Uhrich.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones.....	Hon. W. J. Patterson.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Attorney General.....	Hon. Thos. C. Davis, K.C.....	Feb. 26, 1926
Minister of Highways, Minister of Railways and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	Hon. George Spence.....	Dec. 15, 1927

ALBERTA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 6, 1915
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Oct. 5, 1910 ¹	Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 20, 1920 ¹
		William Egbert.....	Oct. 20, 1925

¹ Second term.

FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier.....	Hon. J. E. Brownlee.....	Nov. 23, 1925
Provincial Secretary.....		June 25, 1926
Attorney-General.....	Hon. J. F. Lymburn.....	June 5, 1926
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. R. G. Reid.....	Nov. 3, 1923
Minister of Municipal Affairs.....		Nov. 23, 1925
Minister of Agriculture.....		Aug. 13, 1921
Minister of Public Health.....	Hon. Geo. Hoadley.....	Nov. 3, 1923
Minister of Railways and Telephones.....	Hon. Vernor W. Smith.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. O. L. McPherson.....	Dec. 31, 1926
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Perrin Baker.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Irene Parlyby.....	Aug. 13, 1921

10.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1927, and present Ministries—concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
J. W. Trutch.....	July 20, 1871	James Dunsmuir.....	May 11, 1906
Albert Norton Richards.....	July 20, 1876	T. W. Paterson.....	Dec. 3, 1909
Clement F. Cornwall.....	July 20, 1881	Sir Frank S. Barnard.....	Dec. 5, 1914
Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 8, 1887	Col. Edward G. Prior.....	Dec. 9, 1919
Edgar Dewdney.....	Nov. 1, 1892	Walter C. Nichol.....	Dec. 24, 1920
Thomas R. McInnes.....	Nov. 13, 1897	R. Randolph Bruce.....	Jan. 21, 1926
Sir Henry G. Joly de Lotbinière.....	June 21, 1900		

TWENTIETH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Finance, Minister of Education and Minister of Industries.....	Hon. J. D. MacLean.....	Aug. 20, 1927
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. A. M. Manson.....	Aug. 20, 1927
Minister of Lands.....	Hon. T. D. Pattullo.....	Aug. 20, 1927
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. E. D. Barrow.....	Aug. 20, 1927
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Hon. William Sloan.....	Aug. 20, 1927
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. W. H. Sutherland.....	Aug. 20, 1927

THE TERRITORIES.

NOTE.—In 1888 the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Saskatchewan, called the Northwest Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given local responsible government, and the old Northwest Council was replaced by the Northwest Legislature, which existed until Aug. 31, 1905. When the area approximately comprised within their limits was formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, these provinces were given systems of government similar to the other provinces of the Dominion. The remaining areas (the Yukon Territory and the provisional districts of Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie) are now administered by the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh.....	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron.....	May 30, 1898
David Laird.....	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget.....	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget.....	Mar. 30, 1904 ¹

¹ Second term.

IV.—CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The policy of the early North American colonies, of maintaining in London accredited representatives for business and diplomatic purposes, was recognized in the eighteenth century as being a more satisfactory means of communication with the British Government than that provided by occasional official visits or by correspondence. Edmund Burke, the noted British statesman, held the position of agent for the colony of New York for some years following 1771. Of the Canadian

colonies, Nova Scotia was the first to adopt this plan, its Legislature having appointed an agent in London in 1761. New Brunswick was similarly represented in 1786, Upper Canada as early as 1794, Lower Canada in 1812 and British Columbia in 1857. For some years after 1845, several of the colonies were represented in London by Crown Agents, appointed by the Secretary of State, and paid by the colonies themselves. This system, however, was of but short duration.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—With the federation of the provinces of British North America in 1867, a new political entity which could not avail itself of the services of the provincial agents was brought into existence. To overcome the inadequacy of the methods of communication between the Canadian and Imperial Governments (carried on at that time by correspondence between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies), the position of High Commissioner for Canada was created in 1879 (See R.S.C., 1906, c. 15). This official is the representative of the Canadian Government in London, appointed by the Canadian Government and clothed with specific powers as a medium through which constant and confidential communications pass between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada. The duties of the office were defined in the Act as follows:—

(1) To act as representative and resident agent of the Dominion in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity to execute such powers and to perform such duties as may from time to time be conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council;

(2) To take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in the United Kingdom, under the Minister of the Interior;

(3) To carry out such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of the Dominion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from May 11, 1880, until May, 1883; in 1884 he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896. Sir George H. Perley took charge of the High Commissioner's Office in 1914 but was appointed High Commissioner only on Oct. 12, 1917. The present incumbent, Hon. P. C. Larkin, was appointed in February, 1922.

The Agent of Canada in Paris.—A somewhat similar office is that of the Agent of Canada in Paris, first occupied in 1882 by the Hon. Hector Fabre, whose duties were defined as:— "to spread information in France and on the continent of Europe regarding Canada, its resources and its advantages as a field for emigration. That he will also solicit the attention of the capitalists of France to the minerals, timber and fish products of Canada and the promise which they offer in return for their development".

The agent is also instructed "to conform to any instructions which he may receive from the High Commissioner for Canada in London regarding steps to be taken to improve the commercial relations between France and Canada, and to report monthly to the Secretary of State the efforts which he may have made to carry out the duties entrusted to him".

Hon. Hector Fabre held the office until his death in 1910. His successor, Hon. Philippe Roy, was appointed in May, 1911, under the title "Commissaire Général du Canada en France".

Canadian Minister to the United States.—For many years the diplomatic business between Canada and the United States has been steadily increasing, as the natural result of the proximity of the two countries and the closeness of the business relationships between their citizens. Under the Treaty of 1909, the International Joint Commission, composed of three citizens of the United States and three citizens of Canada, was created to "prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters" and generally to adjust differences along the frontier. However, many other questions still remained to be settled through the medium of the British Embassy at Washington, and as these issues increased in importance, it was deemed advisable that Canada should be directly represented in the capital of the United States. The assent of the British Government to this plan was obtained at the Imperial Conference of 1926, when it was laid down in the report of the Imperial Relations Committee that "the plenipotentiaries for the various British units should have full powers, issued in each case by the King on the advice of the Government concerned, indicating and corresponding to the part of the Empire for which they are to sign". Accordingly, on November 26, 1926, the Hon. Chas. Vincent Massey was appointed to be "His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, with the special object of representing in the United States of America the interests of the Dominion of Canada". The United States Government has reciprocated by appointing Hon. William Phillips its first Minister to Canada.

Agents-General.—The older provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia still adhere to the practice of former days and are represented in London by Agents-General. These officials are appointed by the Legislatures of the provinces under general authority given in the British North America Act, and act for their Governments in capacities very similar to that of the High Commissioner, with the exception, perhaps, that their duties have tended to become of a business rather than a diplomatic nature.

IV.—POPULATION.

The Population section of the Year Book contains in summary form the results of investigations into the number and the constitution of the population made by the censuses of Canada since Confederation, as well as in the general course of continuous administration. It is divided into three sub-sections, the first of which summarizes the growth and distribution of population between 1871 and 1921, as shown by the successive decennial censuses, in regard to the chief matters investigated at the censuses. The second deals with the vital statistics of the population, births, deaths, marriages and natural increase, and the third with immigration statistics and immigration policy. Taken as a whole, therefore, the section includes the chief available data on the population of Canada and its growth.

I.—GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The modern census, now established in all civilized countries as the chief method of measuring periodically the population and its social and economic phenomena, has been described by a modern United States writer as the greatest single peace-time activity in which the government engages, both in respect of the physical extent of its organization and the important part which its results play in the general administration of public affairs.

Under the Canadian constitution, the legal *raison d'être* of the census is to determine representation in the House of Commons; after each decennial census a redistribution of seats in the House, following the course of the movement of population, is made in the manner described on pp. 82 to 85 of this volume. (See also pp. 72-74 of the 1924 Year Book.) But the census, especially since the introduction of methods of mechanical tabulation, has become far more than a counting of heads; it is a great periodical stock-taking of the people and their affairs, designed to show as fully as possible the stage which has been reached in the progress of the nation. Thus the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people, severally constitute investigations of enormous importance, to which all the continuous and routine statistics collected in the ordinary course of administration must be related, if their importance is to be realized. The census, in fine, rounds out and completes the scheme of information upon which the government relies in conducting the affairs of the country.

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle; *i.e.*, each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* plan better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in its application is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees"; a date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian procedure, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, jails, etc. are counted where found.

The material contained in this sub-section on the growth and general distribution of the population is a condensed presentation of the results of Canadian censuses since Confederation. For comparative purposes tables dealing with the population of the various countries and colonies included in the British Empire and of the countries of the world are appended.

1.—Census Statistics of General Population.

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken on the *de jure* plan as of the dates April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 5, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, and June 1, 1921. The population of Canada and its percentage distribution as on these dates, together with the absolute and percentage increases from decade to decade, are given in Tables 1 to 4 immediately following.

1.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the census years 1871 to 1921.¹

Provinces or Territories.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776 ²	2,361,199
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ²	2,933,662
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ²	610,118
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta.....	—	—	—	73,022	374,295 ³	588,454
British Columbia.....	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories ⁴	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507 ²	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	485
Total.....	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

2.—Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population by Provinces and Territories, 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	2.55	2.52	2.25	1.92	1.30	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	10.51	10.19	9.32	8.56	6.83	5.96
New Brunswick.....	7.74	7.43	6.65	6.16	4.88	4.41
Quebec.....	32.30	31.42	30.80	30.70	27.83	26.87
Ontario.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07	33.38
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40	6.94
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1.70	6.84	8.62
Alberta.....	—	—	—	1.36	5.19	6.70
British Columbia.....	0.98	1.14	2.03	3.33	5.45	5.97
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	0.51	0.12	0.05
Northwest Territories ⁴	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.37	0.09	0.09
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹The population of the Prairie Provinces, according to the quinquennial censuses of 1906 and 1916, was given on pp. 139-140 of the 1924 Year Book. ²As corrected as a result of the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ³As corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (338) to Northwest Territories. ⁴The decrease shown in the population of the Northwest Territories after 1891 is due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

3.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871 and 1921, and numerical increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	Population in 1871.	Increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.					Population in 1921.	Increase, 1871 to 1921.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.		
P.E. Island.....	94,021	14,870	187	-5,819	-9,531	-5,113	88,615	-5,406
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	523,837	136,037
New Brunswick.....	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	387,876	102,282
Quebec.....	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,378	355,423	2,361,199	1,169,683
Ontario.....	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	2,933,662	1,312,811
Manitoba.....	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	610,118	584,890
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	91,279	401,153	265,078	757,510	757,510
Alberta.....	-	-	-	73,022	301,273	214,159	588,454	588,454
British Columbia.....	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	524,582	488,335
Yukon Territory.....	-	-	-	27,219	-18,707	-4,355	4,157	4,157
Northwest Territories ¹	48,000	8,446	42,521	-78,838	-13,622	1,481	7,988	-40,012
Royal Canadian Navy.....	-	-	-	-	-	485	485	485
Canada.....	3,689,257	635,553	508,429	538,076	1,835,328	1,581,840	8,788,483	5,099,226

4.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871, and increase per cent by decades from 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	Population in 1871.	Per cent increase by decades from 1871 to 1921.					Per cent increase in 50 years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	15.82	0.17	-5.33	-9.23	-5.46	-5.75
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	35.08
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	35.82
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.72	98.17
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	80.99
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	2,318.42
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	439.48	53.83	-
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	412.58	57.22	-
British Columbia.....	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	1,347.24
Yukon Territory.....	-	-	-	-	-68.73	-51.16	-
Northwest Territories ¹	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	-83.36
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.95	133.22

¹The decrease shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of immense areas to form the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1665, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the census of 1665 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the *de jure* principle, on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation, and conjugal and family condition. A supplementary inquiry in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that in the United States the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is to-day one of the principal instruments of government may call for more than passing appreciation.

The census of 1665 (the results of which occupy 154 pages in manuscript, still to be seen in the Archives in Paris, with a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 12,263, including 1,538 Indians collected in villages. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was about 70,000, whilst another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsion of the Acadians) were scattered through what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was at this time about 9,000.

After the cession, our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more are the reports of colonial governors—more or less sporadic—though censuses of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. British settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf Provinces and in Ontario dates only from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution, at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of Lower Canada was approximately 163,000, whilst the newly constituted province of Upper Canada under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe numbered perhaps 15,000, and the addition of the maritime colonies brought the total to well over 200,000. A decade later Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably not less than 250,000 or 260,000. Subsequent censuses gave the population of the different colonies as follows:—Upper Canada (1824) 150,069, (1840) 432,159; Lower Canada (1822) 427,465, (1844) 697,084; New Brunswick (1824) 74,176, (1840) 156,162; Nova Scotia (1817) 81,351, (1838) 202,575; Prince Edward Island (1822) 24,600, (1841) 47,042¹.

The policy of desultory census-taking was ended in 1847 by an Act of the Canadian Legislature creating a "Board of Registration and Statistics", with instructions "to collect statistics and adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same", and providing also for a decennial census. The first census thereunder was taken in 1851, and as similar censuses were taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the same year, we have a regular measure of population growth in Canada over the past seventy years. The fifties saw a very rapid development, especially in Ontario, whilst the sixties showed only less substantial gains. In the years following Confederation, again, there was a spurt, the increase between 1871 and 1881 (which included several lean years towards the end) being 635,553, or 17·23 p.c. In neither of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, however, was this record equalled, either absolutely or relatively, the gains in each being under 550,000, or 12 p.c. With the end of the century the population of Canada had reached approximately five and a quarter millions, or twenty times that of 1800.

Expansion in the Twentieth Century.—It is within the confines of the present century that the most spectacular expansion of the Canadian population has taken place. The outstanding feature was, of course, the opening to settlement of the "last best West". The unorganized territories of British North America had been ceded to the Dominion soon after Confederation, and the West had been tapped and traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the eighties and nineties. But though western population was doubled in each of these decades, it was only with the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900 that western settlement and production became a first-rate economic factor. Simultaneously an almost

¹A *résumé* of the results of all the censuses taken in Canada between 1665 and 1861 was published as Vol. IV of the Census of 1871.

equally striking development occurred in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada, which formed the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of two and a half billions of dollars within a dozen years—which went to finance the large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway and municipal) which characterized the movement, and which represented at bottom the traditional policy of England in search of cheap and abundant food for her workshop population. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years 1901 to 1911 it totalled over 1,800,000, and though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural “drag” of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless the decade which closed with the census of 1921 again showed over 1,800,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada’s relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

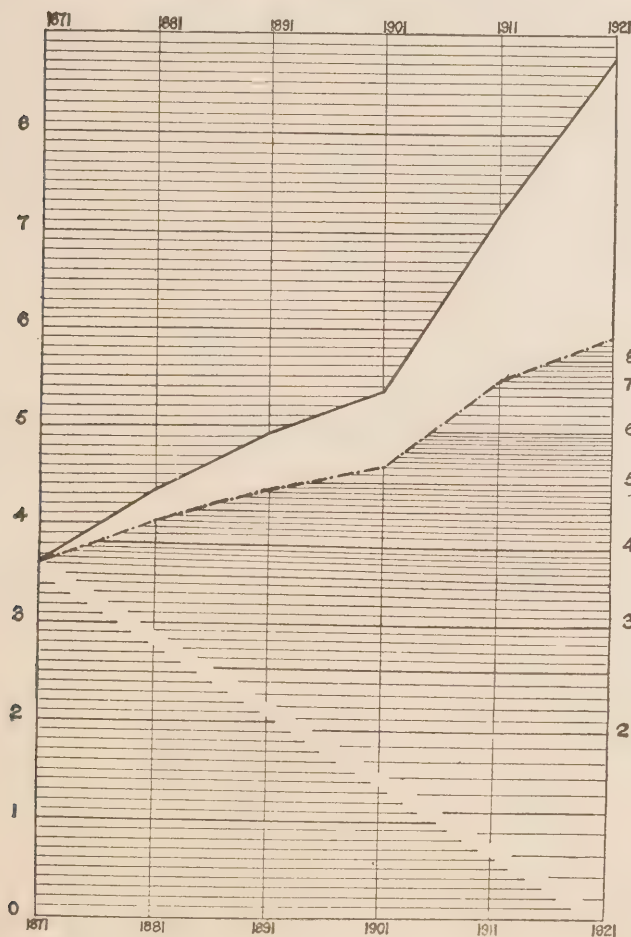
The Census of 1921.—According to the final results of the 1921 census, the total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1921, was 8,788,483, as compared with 7,206,643 on June 1, 1911, an increase of 1,581,840 or 21·95 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 34·17 p.c. during the decade from 1901 to 1911. Reduced as is the rate of increase during the last ten years, it is higher than the rate of increase in any other of the principal countries of the British Empire except Australia, where the rate was only slightly greater, and considerably higher than that of the United States.

The countries which comprise the British Empire, as also the United States, have on the whole suffered much less in actual loss of life from the war and its consequences than have the continental countries of Europe. None of them has actually declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries have done. Their percentage increases, however, have in almost all cases been lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,885,242, or 4·93 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·89 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,288, or 2·5 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911.

Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand increased from 1,008,468 to 1,218,270, or 20·8 p.c., as compared with 30·5 p.c., while the white population of South Africa increased from 1,276,242 to 1,522,442, or 19·3 p.c. On the other hand, the Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,436,794 in 1921, or 22·04 p.c., as compared with 18·05 p.c. The population of the continental United States increased between 1910 and 1920 from 91,972,266 to 105,710,620, an increase of 14·9 p.c., as compared with 21 p.c. in the preceding decade.

Considering now the Dominion of Canada itself, it becomes evident from Table 1 that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct movement of population from East to West. In the decade from 1911 to 1921 there occurred in the four western provinces an increase of population from 1,720,601 to 2,480,664, or 44.2 p.c., while the five eastern provinces increased from 5,471,023 to 6,295,189, an increase of 824,166 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 15 p.c. over the 1911 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table 2, which shows that

POPULATION OF CANADA 1871-1921



The solid line is on an ordinary scale representing actual growth; the dotted is on a logarithmic scale representing relative growth, from decade to decade. The figures opposite each line represent millions on their respective scales.

while in 1871 only 2.96 p.c., and in 1881 only 3.88 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7.24, in 1901, 12.02, in 1911, 24.09, and in 1921, 28.37. On the other hand, the three eastern Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20.80 p.c. of the population of the Dominion, had in 1881, 20.14 p.c., in 1891, 18.22 p.c., in 1901, 16.64 p.c., in 1911, 13.01 p.c. and in 1921 only 11.38 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population, their population being in 1921 60.25 p.c. of the total, as compared with 76.24 p.c. in 1871, 75.98 p.c. in 1881, 74.54 p.c. in 1891, 71.34 p.c. in 1901 and 62.90 p.c. in 1911. In other words, the net result of the half century has been that in 1921 only three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces, as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

In 1881 the "centre" of population east and west was in the county of Prescott, Ontario, not far from Caledonia village. In 1891 it had moved west to the vicinity of Ottawa, where it remained in 1901. In 1911 the county of Victoria, Ontario, contained the centre, and it was probably in Parry Sound district, Ontario, in 1921.

The populations of the several provinces and electoral districts of Canada, as these districts existed in 1921, were given on pp. 87-91 of the 1925 Year Book, while the 1921 populations of the electoral districts as constituted in 1924 will be found at pp. 85-89 of this volume, together with the names of their representatives in the sixteenth Parliament. Populations for smaller areas (sub-districts, etc.) are given in the great table extending from page 11 to page 218 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1921 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area as in that year), is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table 5. Generally speaking, the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec reduced the density of its population to the low figure of 3.42. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

5.—Density of Population in Canada, by Provinces and Territories, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	1911.	1921.	Provinces.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	42.91	40.56	Saskatchewan.....	2.02	3.12
Nova Scotia.....	23.37	24.86	Alberta.....	1.48	2.33
New Brunswick.....	12.61	13.90	British Columbia.....	1.11	1.48
Quebec.....	2.90	3.42	Yukon Territory.....	0.04	0.02
Ontario.....	6.91	8.02	Northwest Territories.....	0.005	0.005
Manitoba.....	1.99	2.63	Canada.....	1.97	2.41

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 6) may, however, be of interest. During the last decade, in addition to some 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also

great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and her allies in the Great War and did not return. The estimated figure given for emigration in the decade 1911-1921 may therefore be regarded as of a distinctly abnormal character.

6. Movement of Population, including estimated Natural Increase, recorded Immigration, and estimated Emigration, for the intercensal periods 1901-1911 and 1911-1921.

Decades and Items.	No.
Decade 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911), estimated.....	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,659
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,086,223
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,788,483
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740
Net gain in population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net gain in population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,840

This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Annual Estimates of Population, 1922-27.—While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of population are required by modern states for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, in countries so far distant from the other civilized countries of the world as Australia and New Zealand, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of the comparatively few arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. For Canada, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in either direction, this method is impracticable; consequently our annual figure of population must be an estimate pure and simple. This indeed is the case in almost all civilized countries, though their methods of making the estimates vary.

Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in the older countries of the world, and also in the United States; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial intercensal period. This method is not yet applicable to Canada, where immigration is still relatively but variably heavy and the growth of population rapid. The method of geometrical progression, involving the addition each year to the population of a certain percentage of the population at the commencement of that year, is also

generally inapplicable to Canada, as in only two decades since 1871 has the application of this method given approximately accurate results.

In making the estimates of Canadian population, the Bureau of Statistics has adopted the method of fitting a series of curves to the populations of the different provinces, as ascertained at the six decennial censuses since 1871, using the curve which is found on trial to fit the population-history of the province, and adding the results for the provinces to obtain the population of the Dominion.

The estimated population of each province for each year since 1921 is given in Table 7. The mathematical formulas used in obtaining the estimate for each province may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician. Since the estimates are of a mathematical character, based upon the experience of half a century, they show the normal situation, not necessarily the actual situation at a particular point of time. In such a table of normal growth, good years are not credited with their full addition to the population, while bad years receive more credit than is their due. Nevertheless, the table is believed to represent approximately the broad facts of the situation.

7.—Census Population of Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1921, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1922-1927.

Provinces.	Census population 1921.	Estimates.					
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Prince Edward Island.....	88,615	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300	87,000	86,700
Nova Scotia.....	523,837	527,100	530,000	533,600	536,900	540,000	543,000
New Brunswick.....	387,876	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300	407,200	411,000
Quebec.....	2,361,199	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000	2,561,800	2,604,000
Ontario.....	2,933,662	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000	3,145,600	3,187,000
Manitoba.....	610,118	615,600	621,200	626,800	632,400	639,056	647,000
Saskatchewan.....	757,510	770,600	783,700	796,800	809,900	820,738	836,000
Alberta.....	588,454	592,200	595,900	599,600	603,300	607,599	617,000
British Columbia.....	524,582	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500	568,400	575,000
Yukon.....	4,157	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500	3,450	3,470
Northwest Territories.....	7,988	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600	8,850	9,050
Canada.....	8,788,483	8,908,550	9,028,240	9,150,940	9,268,700	9,389,693	9,519,220

¹Figures of the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are:—(1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy, and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the last of these causes results in a general excess of male over female population. Both of these phenomena are exemplified in Table 10.

In Canada there has been such an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census of 1665 showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes decreased, more especially since the French-Canadian population after about 1680 was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was com-

mencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the country. At the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of a considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.* 6.07 in 1911. The great war, however, both checked immigration and took some 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population. Thus masculinity in the country as a whole and also in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, has been since 1911 on the decline—a phenomenon which must be regarded with satisfaction, since an approximation to equality in the numbers of the sexes is desirable both in the interests of morality and also as promotive of the birth rate (an important consideration in a country where the density of population is only 2.41 to the square mile). In Table 8 statistics are presented showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871, while Table 9 shows the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population. The statistics of Table 10 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity. A detailed treatment of the sex distribution of the population will be found on pages 245-342 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

8.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Total.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768

Provinces.	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365
New Brunswick.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525
Quebec.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,180,028	1,181,171
Ontario.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	138,540	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	363,810
Alberta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	485	—
Total.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	3,821,995	3,384,648	4,529,945	4,258,538

**9.—Proportion of the Sexes per 1,000 of Population in Canada, by Provinces,
1871-1921.**

Provinces.	1871.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island.....	501	499	2	503	497	6	504	496	8
Nova Scotia.....	500	500	—	501	499	2	504	496	8
New Brunswick.....	511	489	22	511	489	22	510	490	20
Quebec.....	500	500	—	499	501	-2	500	500	—
Ontario.....	511	489	22	508	492	16	506	494	12
Manitoba.....	510	490	20	564	436	128	553	447	106
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	571	429	142	597	403	194	642	358	284
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories....	506	494	12	498	502	-4	543	457	86
Canada.....	507	493	14	506	494	12	509	491	18

Provinces.	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe- males.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island.....	503	497	6	502	498	4	507	493	14
Nova Scotia.....	508	492	16	510	490	20	509	491	18
New Brunswick.....	509	491	18	511	489	22	509	491	18
Quebec.....	500	500	—	505	495	10	500	500	—
Ontario.....	502	498	4	515	485	30	505	495	10
Manitoba.....	543	457	86	548	452	96	525	475	50
Saskatchewan.....	541	459	82	592	408	184	546	454	92
Alberta.....	562	438	124	598	402	196	551	449	102
British Columbia.....	639	361	278	641	359	282	559	441	118
Yukon Territory.....	848	152	696	765	235	530	678	322	356
Northwest Territories....	506	494	12	515	485	30	517	483	34
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
Canada.....	512	488	24	530	470	60	515	485	30

10.—Masculinity of the Population of Various Countries.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates a deficiency of males.

Countries.	Year.	Excess of males over females in each 100 population.	Countries.	Year.	Excess of males over females in each 100 population.
Argentina Republic.....	1918	7.27	Spain.....	1920	-1.34
Canada.....	1921	3.00	Belgium.....	1920	-1.59
Union of South Africa ¹	1921	2.92	Switzerland.....	1910	-1.62
India.....	1921	2.84	France.....	1911	-1.74
New Zealand.....	1921	2.26	Italy.....	1911	-1.81
United States of America.....	1920	1.98	Denmark.....	1921	-2.44
Australia.....	1921	1.53	Norway.....	1920	-2.60
Ireland.....	1919	1.08	Scotland.....	1921	-3.79
Rumania.....	1915	0.75	Austria.....	1920	-4.24
Japan.....	1920	0.22	Prussia.....	1919	-4.49
Bulgaria.....	1921	0.04	England and Wales.....	1921	-4.54
Chile.....	1920	-0.57	Poland.....	1920	-4.66
Netherlands.....	1920	-0.65	German Empire.....	1919	-4.78
Greece.....	1920	-0.66	Russia.....	1920	-4.78
Sweden.....	1920	-1.16	Portugal.....	1911	-5.08
Finland.....	1920	-1.31			

¹White population only.

3.—Conjugal Condition.

In Table 11 are given in summary form, together with percentages, the statistics of the conjugal condition of the population, as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, for the six censuses since 1871. Especially notable is the larger percentage of married in the more recent years. This is mainly attributable to the larger percentage of adults to total population in our own time. Noteworthy also is the larger percentage of divorced and legally separated in recent years. The reader should also consult in the index the heading "Divorces", for the number of divorces granted in each year since 1900.

The conjugal condition of the 1921 population is shown by provinces in Table 12; a table showing in detail the conjugal condition of the population in 1921, by quinquennial age-groups from ages 15 to 19 and upwards, will be found on pages 99-100 of the 1924 Year Book. (See also detailed tables on pp. 113-233 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.)

11.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separated.	Not Given.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1871—							
Male.....	1,183,787	543,037	37,487	—	—	—	1,764,311
Female.....	1,099,216	542,339	79,895	—	—	—	1,721,450
1881—							
Male.....	1,447,415	690,544	50,895	—	—	—	2,188,854
Female.....	1,336,981	689,540	109,435	—	—	—	2,135,956
1891—							
Male.....	1,601,541	796,153	62,777	—	—	—	2,460,471
Female.....	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	—	—	—	2,372,768
1901—							
Male.....	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337	—	—	2,751,708
Female.....	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	—	—	2,619,607
1911—							
Male.....	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	29,097	3,821,995
Female.....	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	9,363	3,384,648
1921—							
Male.....	2,698,754	1,698,395	119,708	3,670	2	9,418	4,529,945
Female.....	2,378,844	1,631,761	236,522	3,731	2	7,680	4,258,538
1871—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Male.....	67.10	30.78	2.12	—	—	—	100
Female.....	63.85	31.51	4.64	—	—	—	100
1881—							
Male.....	66.12	31.55	2.33	—	—	—	100
Female.....	62.59	32.28	5.13	—	—	—	100
1891—							
Male.....	65.09	32.36	2.55	—	—	—	100
Female.....	61.18	33.38	5.44	—	—	—	100
1901—							
Male.....	63.55	33.76	2.68	.01	—	—	100
Female.....	59.71	34.51	5.77	.01	—	—	100
1911—							
Male.....	62.01	34.85	2.33	.02	.03	.76	100
Female.....	57.37	36.97	5.31	.02	.05	.28	100
1921—							
Male.....	59.58	37.49	2.64	.08	2	.21	100
Female.....	55.86	38.32	5.55	.09	2	.18	100

¹The figures for 1871 are for the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia only. ²Legally separated included with divorced.

12.—Conjugal Condition of the People of Canada, classified as Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced and not given, by Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced. ¹	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	27,634	15,668	1,549	24	12	44,887
Nova Scotia.....	162,835	94,808	8,440	217	172	266,472
New Brunswick.....	121,428	69,674	5,918	125	206	197,351
Quebec.....	736,144	406,540	32,912	603	3,829	1,180,028
Ontario.....	828,538	607,186	42,954	1,135	2,077	1,481,890
Manitoba.....	196,072	117,480	6,472	246	297	320,567
Saskatchewan.....	263,186	142,431	7,456	337	290	413,700
Alberta.....	199,741	117,081	6,667	413	306	324,208
British Columbia.....	159,629	125,656	7,118	547	459	293,409
Yukon Territory.....	1,880	735	152	22	102	2,819
Northwest Territories.....	1,460	935	66	1	1,667	4,129
Royal Canadian Navy.....	279	201	4	—	1	485
Total.....	2,698,754	1,698,395	119,708	3,670	9,418	4,529,945

Provinces.	Females.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced. ¹	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	24,717	15,616	3,358	18	19	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	144,859	93,384	18,752	210	160	257,365
New Brunswick.....	109,670	68,860	11,676	106	213	190,525
Quebec.....	720,362	399,271	57,809	758	2,971	1,181,171
Ontario.....	759,901	589,518	99,259	1,369	1,725	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	162,928	113,795	12,349	260	219	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	196,498	136,270	10,567	233	241	343,810
Alberta.....	143,958	110,190	9,607	289	202	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,199	103,433	12,846	483	212	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	582	576	78	4	98	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	1,169	848	221	1	1,620	3,859
Total.....	2,378,844	1,631,761	236,522	3,731	7,680	4,258,538

¹Includes legally separated.

4.—Dwellings and Family Households.²

In 1921 the number of occupied dwellings in Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, for which statistics are not available, was 1,764,129, and the number of families, 1,897,227, as compared with 1,408,689 dwellings and 1,482,980 families in the same area in 1911, and 1,018,015 dwellings and 1,058,386 families in 1901.

The average number of persons per dwelling in 1921, as respects the 8,775,853 persons in the nine provinces, was 4.97, as against 5.11 in 1911, 5.23 in 1901, 5.53 in 1891, 5.76 in 1881 and 6.08 in 1871; this would imply that the Canadian people are not less adequately housed than in the past. The average number of persons per family was 4.63 in 1921, as against 4.85 in 1911, 5.03 in 1901, 5.26 in 1891, 5.33 in 1881, and 5.60 in 1871, indicating a continuous decline since 1871 in the average number of persons constituting a household. For details see Table 13.

²DWELLINGS.—A dwelling for census purposes is a place in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a hotel, boarding house, institution, or the like. A boat, a tent, a railway car, or a room in a factory or office building, although occupied by only one person, is counted as a dwelling house. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, containing many families, constitutes only one dwelling.

FAMILIES.—The term "family," as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family. Thus, a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is returned as a family and the store as his dwelling. On the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel or lodging house, if that is their regular abode, and all the inmates of an institution, whether a hospital, poor house insane asylum, prison, school of learning, home for the aged, etc., are treated as constituting a single family.

In 1921 the urban families numbered 958,371 in 843,588 dwellings, or 1.14 families per dwelling. The number of persons per dwelling was 5.16 and the number of persons per family 4.54.

In the rural districts the number of families was 938,856 in 920,541 dwellings, or 1.02 families per dwelling. The number of persons per family was 4.71 and the number of persons per dwelling 4.81. For more detailed information, see Vol. III of the Census of 1921.

13.—Dwellings and Family Households, by Provinces, 1881-1921.¹

Provinces.	Census years.	Population.	Number of dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons per dwelling.	Persons per family.	Families per dwelling.
P. E. Island.....	1881	108,891	17,724	17,973	6.14	6.06	1.01
	1891	109,078	18,389	18,601	5.93	5.86	1.01
	1901	103,259	18,530	18,746	5.57	5.51	1.01
	1911	93,728	18,237	18,425	5.14	5.09	1.01
	1921	88,615	18,628	18,801	4.76	4.71	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	1881	440,572	74,154	79,596	5.94	5.54	1.07
	1891	450,396	79,102	83,733	5.69	5.38	1.06
	1901	459,574	85,313	89,386	5.39	5.14	1.05
	1911	492,338	93,784	98,491	5.25	5.00	1.05
	1921	523,837	102,807	108,723	5.10	4.82	1.06
New Brunswick....	1881	321,233	51,166	56,948	6.28	5.64	1.11
	1891	321,263	54,718	58,462	5.87	5.50	1.07
	1901	331,120	58,226	62,695	5.69	5.28	1.08
	1911	351,889	60,930	67,093	5.78	5.24	1.10
	1921	387,876	70,428	76,949	5.51	5.04	1.09
Quebec.....	1881	1,359,027	216,432	254,841	6.28	5.33	1.18
	1891	1,488,535	246,644	271,991	6.04	5.47	1.10
	1901	1,648,898	291,427	307,304	5.66	5.37	1.05
	1911	2,005,776	340,196	371,590	5.90	5.40	1.09
	1921	2,361,199	398,384	442,356	5.93	5.34	1.11
Ontario.....	1881	1,926,922	359,293	366,444	5.36	5.26	1.02
	1891	2,114,321	406,948	414,789	5.20	5.10	1.02
	1901	2,182,947	445,310	455,264	4.90	4.79	1.02
	1911	2,527,292	529,190	545,229	4.78	4.64	1.03
	1921	2,933,662	637,552	681,629	4.60	4.30	1.07
Manitoba.....	1881	62,260	12,803	14,169	4.86	4.39	1.11
	1891	152,506	30,790	31,786	4.95	4.80	1.03
	1901	255,211	49,784	51,056	5.13	5.00	1.03
	1911	461,394	85,720	91,230	5.38	5.06	1.06
	1921	610,118	117,541	128,984	5.19	4.73	1.10
Saskatchewan.....	1901	91,279	17,645	19,089	5.17	4.78	1.08
	1911	492,432	118,283	120,751	4.16	4.08	1.02
	1921	757,610	163,661	168,555	4.63	4.49	1.03
Alberta.....	1901	73,022	14,842	16,401	4.92	4.45	1.11
	1911	374,295	87,672	90,346	4.27	4.14	1.03
	1921	588,454	136,125	141,190	4.32	4.17	1.04
British Columbia..	1881	49,459	9,793	10,439	5.05	4.74	1.07
	1891	98,173	20,016	20,718	4.90	4.74	1.04
	1901	178,657	36,938	38,445	4.84	4.65	1.04
	1911	392,480	74,677	79,825	5.26	4.92	1.07
	1921	524,582	119,003	130,040	4.41	4.03	1.09
Canada ¹	1881	4,268,364	741,365	800,410	5.76	5.33	1.08
	1891	4,734,272	856,607	900,080	5.23	5.26	1.05
	1901	5,323,967	1,018,015	1,058,386	5.23	5.03	1.04
	1911	7,191,624	1,408,689	1,482,980	5.11	4.85	1.05
	1921	8,775,853	1,764,129	1,897,227	4.97	4.63	1.08

¹Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Material of Construction of Dwellings.—Statistics regarding the material of construction of Canadian dwellings, as given in Table 14, show that the enormous quantity of wood available in Canada has made wooden houses the predominant type of dwelling, though their percentage to the total has declined from 80.16 in 1891 to 72.92 in 1921. Their number, however, has increased from 686,614 in 1891 to 1,286,396 in 1921. Brick houses have increased from 131,421 in 1891 to 383,032 in 1921, or from 15.34 to 21.71 p.c., while stone houses have declined from 3.01 p.c. to 1.83 p.c. of the total during the thirty-year period. Concrete houses increased from 4,518 in 1911 to 11,163 in 1921 or from 0.32 to 0.63 p.c.

14.—Dwellings classified according to Materials of Construction, by Provinces, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	Total Dwellings.	Number of Houses built of					Percentage of Houses built of				
		Wood.	Brick. ¹	Stone.	Con-crete.	Other.	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Con-crete.	Other.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
P. E. Island—											
1891.....	18,389	18,264	72	20	—	33	99.32	0.39	0.11	—	0.18
1901.....	18,530	18,219	52	14	—	245	98.32	0.28	0.08	—	1.32
1911.....	18,237	18,075	68	21	1	72	99.11	0.37	0.12	0.01	0.39
1921.....	18,628	18,511	66	13	5	33	99.37	0.35	0.07	0.03	0.18
Nova Scotia—											
1891.....	79,102	77,955	257	154	—	736	98.55	0.33	0.19	—	0.93
1901.....	85,313	83,990	311	112	—	900	98.45	0.36	0.13	—	1.06
1911.....	93,784	92,338	1,018	193	17	218	98.46	1.05	0.21	0.02	0.23
1921.....	102,807	101,324	760	90	407	226	98.56	0.74	0.09	0.39	0.22
New Brunswick—											
wick—											
1891.....	54,718	53,199	850	73	—	596	97.23	1.55	0.13	—	1.09
1901.....	58,226	55,058	766	114	—	2,288	94.56	1.31	0.20	—	3.93
1911.....	60,930	59,879	868	65	8	110	98.28	1.42	0.11	0.01	0.18
1921.....	70,428	68,572	1,265	87	127	377	97.36	1.80	0.12	0.18	0.54
Quebec—											
1891.....	246,644	188,605	43,566	12,152	—	2,321	76.47	17.66	4.93	—	0.94
1901.....	291,427	203,095	54,127	17,400	—	16,805	69.69	18.57	5.97	—	5.77
1911.....	340,196	224,619	93,845	18,718	248	3,266	66.03	27.44	5.50	0.07	0.96
1921.....	398,384	261,505	110,576	19,242	1,584	5,477	65.64	27.76	4.83	0.40	1.37
Ontario—											
1891.....	406,948	304,432	85,230	13,136	—	4,150	74.81	20.94	3.23	—	1.02
1901.....	445,310	281,012	105,264	10,859	—	48,145	63.11	23.64	2.44	—	10.81
1911.....	529,190	305,899	178,302	12,075	3,591	29,323	57.81	33.69	2.28	0.68	5.54
1921.....	637,552	326,357	256,386	11,627	7,863	35,319	51.19	40.22	1.82	1.23	5.54
Manitoba—											
1891.....	30,790	27,783	1,066	262	—	1,679	90.24	3.46	0.85	—	5.45
1901.....	49,784	43,287	2,527	342	—	3,628	86.95	5.07	0.69	—	7.29
1911.....	85,720	76,758	5,083	389	271	3,219	89.54	5.93	0.45	0.32	3.76
1921.....	117,541	108,667	5,915	457	442	2,060	92.45	5.03	0.39	0.38	1.75
Saskatchewan—											
1901.....	17,645	12,683	487	286	—	4,189	71.88	2.76	1.62	—	23.74
1911.....	118,283	112,139	1,532	471	224	3,917	94.81	1.29	0.40	0.19	3.31
1921.....	163,661	156,156	3,222	418	216	3,649	95.41	1.97	0.26	0.13	2.23
Alberta—											
1901.....	14,842	10,587	97	17	—	4,141	71.33	0.65	0.12	—	27.90
1911.....	87,672	84,345	1,173	149	57	1,948	96.21	1.34	0.17	0.06	2.22
1921.....	136,125	130,686	3,023	95	215	2,070	96.00	2.22	0.07	0.18	1.52
British Columbia—											
1891.....	20,016	16,376	380	19	—	3,241	81.81	1.90	0.10	—	16.19
1901.....	36,938	30,679	935	56	—	5,268	83.06	2.53	0.15	—	14.26
1911.....	74,677	72,714	1,080	80	101	702	97.37	1.45	0.11	0.13	0.94
1921.....	119,003	114,618	1,819	275	268	2,023	96.32	1.52	0.23	0.23	1.70
Canada—											
1891.....	856,607	686,614	131,421	25,816	—	12,756	80.16	15.34	3.01	—	1.49
1901.....	1,018,015	738,640	164,566	29,200	—	85,609	72.56	16.16	2.87	—	8.41
1911.....	1,408,689	1,046,766	282,469	32,161	4,518	42,775	74.31	20.05	2.28	0.32	3.04
1921.....	1,764,129	1,286,396	383,032	32,304	11,163	51,234	72.92	21.71	1.83	0.63	2.90

¹ Includes brick veneer.

Tenure of Homes.—Of the 1,764,129 dwellings enumerated at the census of 1921, 35,095 were apartment houses, and 76,471 were rows or terraces. Thus these 1,764,129 dwellings provided 2,001,512 homes, 977,776 of which were rural and 1,023,736 urban. Of the former, 767,581 or 78.5 p.c., were occupied by owners; of the latter, 471,569, or 46.06 p.c., were occupied by owners. For details, see Table 15.

15.—Private families, classified according to Tenure of Home, by Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Total homes.	Owners.	Tenants.				Percentage of homes occupied by	
			Total.	Paying rent.	Free tenants.	Rent not stated.	Owners.	Tenants.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
P. E. Island.....	20,288	16,378	3,910	2,075	1,712	123	80.73	19.27
Rural.....	15,902	13,909	1,993	524	1,386	83	87.47	12.53
Urban.....	4,386	2,469	1,917	1,551	326	40	56.29	43.71
Nova Scotia.....	117,725	77,984	39,741	27,413	7,854	4,474	66.24	33.76
Rural.....	68,665	55,432	13,233	5,899	5,036	2,248	80.73	19.27
Urban.....	49,060	22,552	26,508	21,514	2,768	2,226	45.97	54.03
New Brunswick.....	83,766	54,668	29,098	19,834	6,599	2,665	65.26	34.74
Rural.....	55,138	42,910	12,228	5,916	4,912	1,400	77.82	22.18
Urban.....	28,628	11,758	16,870	13,918	1,687	1,265	41.07	58.93
Quebec.....	473,868	245,054	228,814	184,375	36,840	7,599	51.71	48.29
Rural.....	193,910	156,312	37,598	17,714	16,887	2,997	80.61	19.39
Urban.....	279,958	88,742	191,216	166,661	19,953	4,602	31.70	68.30
Ontario.....	720,436	455,694	264,742	195,844	55,687	13,211	63.25	36.75
Rural.....	290,833	222,079	68,754	41,325	21,692	5,737	76.36	23.64
Urban.....	429,603	233,615	195,988	154,519	33,995	7,474	54.38	45.62
Manitoba.....	133,951	86,756	47,198	31,411	13,228	2,559	64.77	35.23
Rural.....	72,729	57,614	15,115	5,457	9,108	550	79.22	20.78
Urban.....	61,225	29,142	32,083	25,954	4,120	2,009	47.60	52.40
Saskatchewan.....	173,913	130,460	43,453	29,953	9,755	3,745	75.01	24.99
Rural.....	122,001	101,500	20,564	10,955	6,802	2,807	83.15	16.85
Urban.....	51,849	28,960	22,889	18,998	2,953	938	55.85	44.15
Alberta.....	143,650	99,655	43,995	29,406	12,451	2,138	69.37	30.63
Rural.....	88,429	72,310	16,119	5,096	9,767	1,256	81.77	18.23
Urban.....	55,221	27,345	27,876	24,310	2,684	882	49.52	50.48
British Columbia.....	133,912	72,501	61,411	47,777	11,266	2,368	54.14	45.86
Rural.....	70,106	45,515	24,591	16,108	7,242	1,241	64.92	35.08
Urban.....	63,806	26,986	36,820	31,669	4,024	1,127	42.29	57.71
CANADA.....	2,001,512	1,239,150	762,362	568,088	155,392	38,882	61.91	38.09
Rural.....	977,776	767,581	210,195	108,994	82,882	18,319	78.50	21.50
Urban.....	1,023,736	471,569	552,167	459,094	72,510	20,563	46.06	53.94

5.—Age Distribution.¹

The same causes which in the past have rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there is a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table 16) no fewer than 287 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age, and over half the total population (526.76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231.83 were under 10 years of age and 423.42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239.68 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 434.82 per 1,000 under 20 years, the increase since 1911 being probably attributable to the decline in the proportion of adult immigrants to the total population.

Again, the change in the age distribution of the population of Canada since 1871 may be illustrated as follows:—taking the Canadian who in 1921 was at the median age (*i.e.*, had exactly as many of the population younger than he as were older than he), we find that as nearly as can be estimated, this Canadian in 1921 was 23.94 years of age. Taking the males alone, their median age in 1921 was 24.73 years, while the median age for females was 23.17 years. Now, taking the population of the four original provinces as taken at the census of 1871, and securing its median age as nearly as can be estimated, we find that that age was for the total population 18.80 years, for the male population 18.78 years and for the female population 18.82 years. Thus the Canadian of median age, with exactly as many people younger as there are older, was 5.14 years older in 1921 than in 1871—a fact mainly attributable to the smaller proportion of children in the population in the more recent year, but partly to the longer average period of life. The median age in Ontario in 1921 was 26.76 years, while the median age in Quebec was only 20.79 years, a difference of nearly six years between these two provinces. (See Table 17 for the varying age distribution of the population of different provinces.) A table showing by sex the age distribution of the population at the census of 1881 and subsequent censuses was published on pp. 103-104 of the 1925 Year Book.

16.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, 1871-1921.

Age-Periods.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Under 1 year.....	30.567	28.019	24.922	24.497	25.734	23.859
1—4 years.....	115.649	108.508	99.963	95.211	97.413	96.486
5—9 “.....	140.691	128.251	121.242	114.663	108.685	119.334
10—19 “.....	239.854	227.404	219.712	210.906	191.585	195.138
20—29 “.....	171.436	175.957	178.080	173.550	189.335	159.041
30—39 “.....	111.404	113.099	122.079	129.259	141.938	146.246
40—49 “.....	79.995	83.817	88.441	98.494	100.071	109.480
50—59 “.....	54.788	58.086	62.360	67.886	69.121	73.080
60 and over.....	55.128	63.269	70.141	76.396	71.027	74.915
Not given.....	0.437	13.589	13.059	9.137	5.090	2.421

¹ For more detailed information on the age distribution of the population, see pp. 1-111 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

17.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, by Provinces, 1921, with Totals for 1911.

Provinces.	0-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-69 years.	70 years and over.	Age not given.
Prince Edward Island.....	218.83	204.31	312.33	203.79	60.24	0.50
Nova Scotia.....	229.58	208.32	331.50	182.53	47.26	0.81
New Brunswick.....	247.07	213.41	327.19	172.58	38.53	1.22
Quebec.....	264.22	219.26	335.09	150.52	27.08	3.83
Ontario.....	207.66	180.66	377.44	197.82	34.87	1.55
Manitoba.....	258.99	197.44	379.89	145.82	16.87	0.99
Saskatchewan.....	289.93	190.67	382.89	123.82	11.65	1.04
Alberta.....	262.36	183.38	400.39	141.18	11.70	0.99
British Columbia.....	198.31	158.07	424.57	198.89	18.42	1.74
Average for Canada, 1921 ¹	239.68	195.14	365.27	169.38	28.11	2.42
Average for Canada, 1911 ¹	231.83	191.59	385.35	158.03	28.12	5.09

¹ The statistics for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are not given in the table but are included in the total population of Canada.

6.—Racial Origin.²

In five out of the six censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being in 1891. The object of this question is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds:—(a) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations' residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; and (b) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms respectively, the following must be considered:—(a) that Canadians whose family is of three or more generations' residence are enumerated and differentiated through the census question regarding the birthplace of parents; (b) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisalment and study; for example, 295 children of Chinese fathers and 618 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada (not including the province of Quebec) in 1921. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors; only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions to-day; measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians", no one is; (c) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a

² For detailed material on racial origins, see pp. 351-565 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"new" country like Canada from a scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked. However, summary statistics of third-generation Canadians are shown in Table 20, and details by provinces and cities will be found at pp. 255-293 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.

Racial Distribution, 1871, 1881, 1901-1921.—The racial origins of the people of Canada as collected at the censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are shown in Table 18, while percentage figures are given in Table 19 for the populations of the various racial origins at the above censuses. Details as to the racial origins of the 1921 population were given by provinces on pp. 108-109 of the 1924 Year Book, and the racial origins of the population of the nine largest cities on p. 110 of the same volume.

During the past decade the total increase of population was 1,581,840. The increase in the population of English origin was 722,346, or 45·67 p.c. of the total; of Irish, 57,433, or 3·63 p.c.; of Scottish, 175,757, or 11·11 p.c.; of other British, 16,382, or 1·04 p.c.; of French 397,861, or 25·15 p.c. The British races were responsible for 61·66 p.c. of the total increase in population during the decade, and, together with the French population, which is almost wholly a native-born population, account for 1,369,779, or more than 86·6 p.c. of the total increase for the decade.

When the changes in the racial distribution of the population during the first two decades of the century are considered, one of the most notable features is the increase in the population of English race from 23·47 p.c. in 1901 to 25·30 p.c. in 1911 and 28·96 p.c. in 1921. The Irish element in the population has declined from 18·41 p.c. in 1901 to 14·58 p.c. in 1911 and 12·61 p.c. in 1921, and the Scottish from 14·90 in 1901 to 13·85 in 1911 and 13·35 in 1921. The total population of the British races was 57·03 p.c. in 1901, 54·08 p.c. in 1911, and 55·40 p.c. in 1921. The other great racial element in the population is the French, which constituted 30·70 p.c. of the total population in 1901, 28·52 p.c. in 1911 and 27·91 p.c. in 1921. Thus 87·73 p.c. of the population were in 1901 of the two great racial stocks, 82·60 p.c. in 1911 and 83·31 p.c. in 1921. So, taking the twenty years from 1901 to 1921, there has been a decline in the percentage of the British and French racial elements to the total population.

This decline has in the main been due to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past twenty years, which have seen the growth of the Scandinavian element in our population from 0·58 to 1·90 p.c., of the Hebrews from 0·30 p.c. to 1·44 p.c., and of the Italians from 0·20 to 0·76 p.c. The population of German race, if we may accept the statistics furnished, has declined from 5·78 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 3·35 p.c., but on the other hand, the Dutch have increased from 0·63 p.c. in 1901 to 1·34 p.c. in 1921. Altogether, the percentage of the total population of European racial origin, other than British and French, increased from 8·51 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 14·15 p.c. in 1921.

Asiatic immigration to Canada in the past twenty years has been responsible for the increase of the Asiatic population from 0·44 p.c. to 0·75 p.c. of the population. In the same period the population of Negro origin has declined from 0·32 p.c. to 0·21 p.c. of the total, and that of Indian origin from 2·38 p.c. to 1·26 p.c.

Details of the racial distribution of the people at each census are given by actual numbers and by percentages in Tables 18 and 19 respectively.

18.—Origins of the People according to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—The figures for 1871 are for the four original provinces (Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia) only. Origins were not recorded in 1891.

Origins.	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British—					
English.....	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,496
Irish.....	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,817
Scotch.....	549,946	699,863	800,154	997,880	1,173,637
Other.....	7,773	9,947	13,421	25,571	41,953
Total British.....	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,896,985	4,868,903
French.....	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,751
Austrian.....	—	—	10,947	42,535	107,671
Belgian.....	—	—	2,994	9,593	20,234
Bulgarian and Rumanian.....	—	—	354	5,875	15,235
Chinese.....	—	4,383	17,312	27,774	39,587
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	—	—	—	—	8,840
Dutch.....	29,662	30,412	33,845	54,986	117,506
Finnish.....	—	—	2,502	15,497	21,494
German.....	202,991	254,319	310,501	393,320	294,636
Greek.....	—	—	291	3,594	5,740
Hebrew.....	125	667	16,131	75,681	126,196
Hungarian.....	—	—	1,549	11,605	13,181
Indian.....	23,035	108,547	127,941	105,492	110,814
Italian.....	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,411	66,769
Japanese.....	—	—	4,738	9,021	15,868
Negro.....	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,877	18,291
Polish.....	—	—	6,285	33,365	53,403
Russian.....	607	1,227	19,825	43,142	100,064
Scandinavian ²	1,623	5,223	31,042	107,535	167,359
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	—	—	—	3,906
Swiss.....	2,962	4,588	3,865	6,625	12,837
Turkish.....	—	—	1,681	3,880	313
Ukrainian—Bukovinian.....	—	—	3	9,960	1,616
Galician.....	—	—	5,682	35,158	24,456
Ruthenian.....	—	—	—	29,845	16,861
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	63,788
Various.....	1,222	3,952	1,454	20,652	18,915
Unspecified.....	7,561	40,806	31,539	147,345	21,249
Grand Total.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

¹ Includes "half-breeds". ² Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish; in 1921 they were respectively 21,124, 15,876, 68,856 and 61,503. ³ Included with Austrians. ⁴ Included with Galicians.

19.—Proportion per cent which the People of each Racial Origin form of the total Population, 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Origins.	Number per cent of population.				
	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
British—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
English.....	20.26	20.38	23.47	25.30	28.96
Irish.....	24.28	22.14	18.41	14.58	12.61
Scotch.....	15.78	16.18	14.90	13.85	13.35
Other.....	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.35	0.48
Total British.....	60.55	58.93	57.03	54.08	55.49
French.....	31.07	30.03	30.70	28.52	27.91
Austrian.....	—	—	0.20	0.59	1.23
Belgian.....	—	—	0.06	0.13	0.23
Bulgarian and Rumanian.....	—	—	0.01	0.08	0.17
Chinese.....	—	0.10	0.32	0.39	0.45
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	—	—	—	—	0.10
Dutch.....	0.85	0.70	0.63	0.76	1.34
Finnish.....	—	—	0.05	0.22	0.24
German.....	5.82	5.88	5.78	5.46	3.35
Greek.....	—	—	0.01	0.05	0.06
Hebrew.....	—	0.02	0.30	1.05	1.44
Hungarian.....	—	—	0.03	0.16	0.14
Indian.....	0.66	2.51	2.38	1.46	1.26
Italian.....	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.63	0.76
Japanese.....	—	—	0.09	0.13	0.18
Negro.....	0.62	0.50	0.32	0.23	0.21
Polish.....	—	—	0.12	0.46	0.61
Russian.....	0.02	0.03	0.37	0.60	1.14
Scandinavian.....	0.05	0.12	0.58	1.49	1.90
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	—	—	—	0.04
Swiss.....	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.15
Turkish.....	—	—	0.03	0.05	0.01
Ukrainian—Bukovinian.....	—	—	—	0.14	0.02
Galician.....	—	—	0.11	0.49	0.28
Ruthenian.....	—	—	—	0.41	0.19
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	0.73
Various.....	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.29	0.22
Unspecified.....	0.22	0.94	0.59	2.04	0.24
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Native-born Canadians of Native Parentage.—The information secured at the census of 1921 has enabled a special compilation to be made of third-generation Canadians, *i.e.*, of Canadian-born persons both of whose parents were also born in Canada, and who therefore come into the category described in the United States as “native-born of native parents”. Of such Canadians there were no fewer than 4,857,523 in 1921, of whom 1,991,276 were residents of the Province of Quebec, and 1,451,544 of Ontario. The Maritime Provinces also show a high percentage of Canadian-born of Canadian parents. Figures are given by provinces in Table 20, while much more detailed information on this subject may be found at pages 256-293 of Volume II of the Census of 1921.

20.—Canadian-born Population, classified by Age-Groups according to Nativity of Parents, by Provinces, 1921.

Age-groups.	Canadian-born population.	Number of persons born in Canada having—							Parentage not stated.
		Both parents			Mixed parentage.				
		Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.	Father Canadian, Mother Foreign.	Father Foreign, Mother Canadian.	One parent Canadian, other British.	One parent British, other Foreign.	
Prince Edward Island	86,250	77,041	3,794	110	331	335	4,523	58	58
0-9	19,032	18,306	63	35	172	104	330	16	6
10-20	19,060	18,517	59	34	72	71	296	7	4
21 and over	48,158	40,218	3,672	41	87	160	3,897	35	48
Nova Scotia	480,332	424,060	19,030	4,012	3,063	3,537	24,758	982	890
0-9	117,383	98,472	5,907	2,577	1,500	1,474	6,842	447	164
10-20	110,837	99,615	3,523	1,066	800	819	4,747	206	61
21 and over	252,112	225,973	9,600	369	763	1,244	13,169	329	665
New Brunswick	366,418	325,435	11,862	2,155	4,915	4,438	16,295	681	637
0-9	94,050	84,804	1,423	950	2,034	1,673	2,944	157	65
10-20	85,839	79,837	664	599	1,402	1,110	2,126	70	31
21 and over	186,529	160,794	9,775	606	1,479	1,655	11,225	454	541
Quebec	2,172,623	1,991,276	54,404	37,247	19,507	19,754	37,760	4,205	8,476
0-9	615,724	545,552	17,872	21,572	9,379	9,252	9,802	1,762	533
10-20	529,425	488,715	8,843	10,901	6,123	5,585	7,872	829	557
21 and over	1,027,474	957,009	27,689	4,768	4,005	4,917	20,086	1,614	7,386
Ontario	2,291,979	1,451,544	367,057	92,704	33,412	43,841	272,562	21,057	9,802
0-9	584,873	371,522	84,526	44,855	11,625	12,140	53,970	5,188	1,047
10-20	480,925	363,753	35,171	16,158	8,304	8,670	45,614	2,560	695
21 and over	1,226,181	716,269	247,360	31,691	13,483	23,031	172,978	13,309	8,060
Manitoba	387,746	161,864	64,342	93,750	8,473	10,885	42,349	4,685	1,398
0-9	151,688	46,356	26,674	51,691	4,507	6,005	13,914	2,297	244
10-20	99,422	40,629	11,971	30,436	2,558	3,032	9,586	1,037	173
21 and over	136,636	74,879	25,697	11,623	1,408	1,848	18,849	1,351	981
Saskatchewan	457,833	190,684	56,678	136,898	13,576	13,869	37,518	7,453	1,127
0-9	209,548	56,453	26,119	89,027	9,280	9,406	14,073	5,083	107
10-20	103,714	41,807	9,483	38,610	2,949	2,712	6,865	1,190	98
21 and over	144,571	92,424	21,076	9,261	1,347	1,751	16,580	1,210	922
Alberta	315,090	124,225	45,728	87,539	11,337	9,278	26,588	8,238	2,157
0-9	142,841	31,682	22,938	58,935	7,619	6,305	9,393	5,553	416
10-20	69,644	27,433	7,444	24,002	2,522	1,647	4,750	1,543	303
21 and over	102,605	65,110	15,346	4,602	1,196	1,326	12,445	1,142	1,438
British Columbia	264,046	103,531	72,952	27,716	7,436	6,749	36,136	8,357	1,469
0-9	96,462	23,384	32,967	16,606	3,719	3,239	12,244	4,147	156
10-20	59,100	22,688	14,289	8,024	2,268	1,668	8,203	2,103	157
21 and over	108,184	57,459	25,696	3,086	1,449	1,842	15,689	2,107	856
Yukon	2,600	1,638	90	71	44	47	119	32	559
0-9	527	320	24	25	24	21	35	9	69
10-20	424	276	17	35	11	10	26	17	32
21 and over	1,649	1,042	49	11	9	16	58	6	458
N. W. Territories	7,781	6,199	2	-	-	-	3	8	1,569
0-9	1,249	1,115	2	-	-	-	3	2	127
10-20	1,120	995	-	-	-	-	-	6	119
21 and over	5,412	4,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323
CANADA¹	6,832,747	4,857,523	695,951	482,196	102,095	112,734	498,618	55,787	27,843
0-9	2,033,377	1,277,966	218,515	286,273	49,619	49,619	123,550	24,661	2,934
10-20	1,559,839	1,184,279	91,473	129,865	27,009	25,325	90,089	9,569	2,230
21 and over	3,239,531	2,395,278	385,963	66,058	25,227	37,790	284,979	21,557	22,679

¹ Includes personnel of R.C.N.7.—Religions.¹

The religions of the people of Canada have been recorded at each of the censuses taken since 1871, the instruction book issued to the enumerators at the census of 1921 stating that the religion of each person should be recorded, specifying the denomination, sect or community to which the person belonged or adhered, or which he or she favoured. The number of persons stating their preference for each of the principal religious bodies at each of the censuses is given in Table 21, while percentage figures are presented in Table 22.

¹For detailed information on the religions of the population, see pp. 567-768 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In recent years there will be noted certain changes in the religious distribution of the population, corresponding in a considerable degree to the changes in racial origin noted above. For example, contemporaneously with the increase in the percentage of persons of English race during the past 20 years, there has taken place an increase in the Anglicans from 12.69 p.c. of the population in 1901 to 16.02 p.c. in 1921. The Presbyterians, to some extent as a result of Scottish immigration, have also increased from 15.68 p.c. of the total population in 1901 to 16.04 p.c. in 1921. Further, synchronizing with increasing immigration from continental Europe, the Lutherans have increased in the same period from 1.72 to 3.26 p.c., the Greek Church from 0.29 to 1.93 p.c., and the Jews from 0.31 to 1.42 p.c., while increasing Asiatic immigration is reflected in the growth of the adherents of Eastern religions from 0.29 to 0.46 p.c.

Of the total population of 1921 (8,788,483) 8,572,100, or 97.5 p.c., are classified as belonging to some Christian denomination or sect, 172,529, or 1.9 p.c., as non-Christian, this figure including 125,197 Jews, 40,554 of Eastern religions and 6,778 Pagans, leaving less than 0.5 p.c. otherwise reported.

On pages 112-113 of the 1924 Year Book appears a table giving for Canada and for the provinces the number of adherents of each of 64 specified religions, as well as (in a footnote) the totals for Canada for 57 others. In addition, there were 119 sects enumerated, each with fewer than 10 adherents. Thus altogether 240 distinct sects or denominations are reported, as compared with 203 in 1911 and 157 in 1901.

21.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1921.

Religions.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adventists.....	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,058	10,406	14,179
Agnostics.....	—	—	—	3,613	3,110	594
Anglicans.....	494,049	574,818	646,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,994
Baptists ¹	239,343	296,525	303,839	318,005	382,720	421,731
Brethren.....	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580
Buddhists.....	—	—	—	10,407	10,012	11,281
Christians.....	—	—	—	7,484	17,264	12,566
Christian Science.....	—	—	—	2,619	5,073	13,826
Confucians.....	—	—	—	5,115	14,562	27,114
Congregationalists.....	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730
Disciples of Christ.....	—	20,193	12,763	14,900	11,329	9,367
Doukhobors.....	—	—	—	8,775	10,493	12,648
Evangelical Association.....	4,701	—	—	10,193	10,595	13,905
Friends (Quakers).....	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149
Greek Church.....	18	—	—	15,630	88,507	169,832
Jews.....	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197
Lutherans.....	37,935	46,350	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458
Mennonites (inc. Hutterites).....	—	—	—	31,797	44,625	88,797
Methodists.....	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,458
Mormons.....	534	—	—	6,891	15,971	19,622
No Religion.....	5,146	2,634	—	4,810	26,027	21,739
Pagans.....	1,886	4,478	—	15,107	11,840	6,778
Plymouth Brethren.....	2,229	—	—	3,040	3,438	6,482
Presbyterians.....	544,998	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,407
Protestants.....	10,146	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,754
Roman Catholics.....	1,492,029	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,636
Salvation Army.....	—	—	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733
Union Church.....	—	—	—	29	633	8,728
Unitarians.....	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926
Other sects.....	27,553	21,382	36,942	17,923	31,316	55,918
Not given.....	17,055	86,769	89,355	43,222	32,490	19,354
Total.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

¹Including Tunkers in 1871, 1881, 1891.

²Included with Baptists in 1891.

22.—Percentage of Specified Denominations to Total Population in Census Years, 1871-1921.

Denominations.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Adventists.....	0-18	0-17	0-13	0-15	0-14	0-16
Anglicans.....	14-17	13-35	13-37	12-69	14-47	16-02
Baptists.....	6-87	6-86	6-29	5-92	5-31	4-80
Christians.....	—	—	—	0-13	0-23	0-14
Congregationalists.....	0-63	0-62	0-58	0-53	0-47	0-35
Disciples of Christ.....	—	0-47	0-26	0-28	0-16	0-11
Eastern religions ¹	—	—	0-19	0-29	0-39	0-46
Evangelical Association.....	0-13	—	—	0-19	0-15	0-16
Greek Church.....	—	—	—	0-29	1-23	1-93
Jews.....	0-03	0-06	0-13	0-31	1-03	1-42
Lutherans.....	1-09	1-06	1-32	1-72	3-19	3-26
Mennonites ²	—	—	—	0-59	0-62	0-67
Methodists.....	16-27	17-11	17-54	17-07	14-98	13-19
Mormons.....	0-02	—	—	0-13	0-22	0-22
No religion.....	0-15	—	—	0-09	0-36	0-25
Pagans.....	0-05	0-10	0-56	0-28	0-16	0-08
Presbyterians.....	15-63	15-64	15-63	15-68	15-48	16-04
Protestants.....	0-29	0-15	0-25	0-22	0-42	0-35
Roman Catholics.....	42-80	41-43	41-21	41-51	39-31	38-57
Salvation Army.....	—	—	0-29	0-19	0-26	0-28
All others.....	1-20	0-37	0-59	0-94	0-95	1-32
Unspecified.....	0-49	2-07	1-66	0-80	0-47	0-22
Total.....	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00	100-00

¹Eastern Religions includes Confucians, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Shintos, Sikhs, Hindus, Bahais, Taoists.

²Included with Baptists in 1891.

8.—Birthplaces.³

The nativity of the population of Canada, as at each of the six censuses since Confederation, is shown by Canadian-born, British-born, United States-born and other foreign-born in Table 23. The table shows that in 1871, 97-28 p.c. of the population were born under the British flag, while half a century later the percentage had declined to 89-87. Among these, the Canadian-born population was at its maximum percentage in 1901, with 86-98 p.c. of the total, while in 1921 that percentage was at its minimum, 77-75. As a consequence of the large immigration from the United Kingdom in the first two decades of the century, the British-born population has increased from 7-84 p.c. in 1901 to 12-12 p.c. in 1921.

The foreign-born population has been divided into United States-born and other foreign-born. Worthy of note is the fairly steady increase of the United States-born population from 1-85 p.c. in 1871 to 4-25 p.c. in 1921. Other foreign-born increased from 0-87 p.c. in 1871 to 6-23 p.c. in 1911, but declined slightly to 5-88 p.c. of the total population in 1921, in spite of a numerical increase from 449,052 to 516,258.

23.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, according to the Censuses of 1871-1921.

Years.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.		Total Population.	Percentages of Total Population.			
			Born in United States.	Born in other Foreign Countries.		Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.	
								United States-born.	Other Foreign-born.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871....	2,894,186	496,477	64,447	30,651	3,485,761	83-04	14-24	1-85	0-87
1881....	3,721,826	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86-06	11-07	1-79	1-08
1891....	4,189,368	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86-68	10-15	1-67	1-50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86-98	7-84	2-38	2-80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77-98	11-58	4-21	6-23
1921....	6,832,747	1,065,454	374,024	516,258	8,788,483	77-75	12-12	4-25	5-88

³For more detailed information on this subject, see pp. 235-368 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

⁴Figures for 1871 include the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only.

The nativity of the 1921 population is indicated by sex in Table 24, for the various provinces and territories. In the Maritime Provinces, the population is shown by the census to be about 93 p.c. native-born, and in Quebec about 92 p.c. In Ontario, however, the proportion sinks to about 78 p.c., in Manitoba to about 63 p.c., in Saskatchewan to about 64 p.c., in Alberta to about 53 p.c., and in British Columbia to barely over 50 p.c.

About 40 p.c. of the total British-born population is in Ontario, while the British-born element bears the greatest proportion to the total in British Columbia, *viz.*, 30.6 p.c. The foreign-born element reaches its maximum percentage in the rapidly growing provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where it constitutes 26.3 p.c. and 29.5 p.c. of the total population respectively.

24.—Population classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, according to the Census of 1921, with Totals for 1911.

Provinces and Territories.	Total.			Canadian-born.		British-born.		Foreign-born.	
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P.E. Island.....	44,887	43,728	88,615	43,702	42,548	509	565	676	615
Nova Scotia....	266,472	257,365	523,837	243,181	237,151	15,445	14,074	7,846	6,140
New Brunswick	197,351	190,525	387,876	186,417	180,001	5,495	5,214	5,439	5,310
Quebec.....	1,180,028	1,181,171	2,361,199	1,082,483	1,090,140	44,830	45,034	52,715	45,997
Ontario.....	1,481,890	1,451,772	2,933,662	1,139,262	1,152,717	237,220	222,357	105,408	76,698
Manitoba.....	320,567	289,551	610,118	198,284	189,462	61,651	51,463	60,632	48,626
Saskatchewan..	413,700	343,810	757,510	241,557	216,276	57,430	42,925	114,713	84,609
Alberta.....	324,208	264,246	588,454	166,176	148,914	55,724	43,668	102,308	71,664
British Columbia.....	293,409	231,173	524,582	136,758	127,288	87,769	72,983	68,882	30,902
Yukon Territ'y.	2,819	1,338	4,157	1,583	1,017	486	86	750	235
N.W. Territories.....	4,129	3,859	7,988	3,951	3,830	80	13	98	16
Royal Canadian Navy.....	485	—	485	49	—	433	—	3	—
Canada—1921..	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	3,443,403	3,389,344	567,072	498,382	519,470	370,812
Canada—1911..	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	2,849,442	2,770,240	501,138	332,284	471,415	282,124

The Interprovincial Migration of Canadian-born.—Table 25 shows the extent of the migration of the population born in the eastern provinces to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Of the total population born in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and living in Canada, 9.88 p.c. had moved from the province of birth to some other province in 1921, as against 9.46 p.c. in 1911. Of the total migration (568,965) from the eastern provinces reported in the 1921 census, 68.88 p.c. took up residence in the western provinces, while out of the total migration (481,935) from the eastern provinces in the previous census, 73.20 p.c. were living in the west. The interprovincial movement of the Maritime Provinces-born has been largely to the extreme west, Alberta and British Columbia, while that from Quebec and Ontario has been more largely to the middle west, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

25.—Interprovincial Movement of Population from Eastern to Western Provinces, 1921 and 1911.

Provinces of birth.	Born in specified province.	Migrants.				Distribution of migrants in the Western Provinces.			
		Total.		Living in the West.		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent of all migrants.				
Prince Edward Island... 1921	101,513	17,331	17.07	8,431	48.65	1,103	2,375	2,458	2,495
1911	103,410	13,966	13.51	6,810	48.76	967	1,515	1,846	2,482
Nova Scotia..... 1921	506,824	42,963	8.48	24,342	56.66	3,229	5,120	7,423	8,570
1911	476,210	32,311	6.79	19,761	61.16	2,955	3,400	5,003	8,403
New Brunswick..... 1921	378,902	33,295	8.79	14,929	44.84	1,767	2,824	4,041	6,297
1911	345,253	25,961	7.52	12,513	48.20	1,569	1,916	2,876	6,152
Quebec..... 1921	2,266,062	145,179	6.41	52,739	36.33	11,794	17,735	14,970	8,240
1911	1,939,886	113,068	5.83	41,342	36.56	10,765	12,969	10,112	7,496
Ontario..... 1921	2,505,562	330,197	13.18	291,447	88.26	67,206	104,961	68,913	50,361
1911	2,232,325	296,629	13.29	272,364	91.82	73,110	96,206	57,530	45,518
Total..... 1921	5,758,863	568,965	9.88	391,888	68.88	85,099	133,015	97,811	75,963
1911	5,097,084	481,935	9.46	352,790	73.20	89,366	116,006	77,367	70,051

Increase of British-born (including Canadian-born) and Foreign-born Population.—In Table 26 it is shown that of the total increase (1,581,840) in population from 1911 to 1921, the Canadian-born account for 1,213,065 or 76.7 p.c.; natives of the British Islands, 220,887 or 13.9 p.c.; natives of other British possessions, including born "at sea", 10,338 or 0.7 p.c., leaving 137,550 or 8.7 p.c. of the total increase from 1911 to 1921 attributable to non-British sources. Of these 137,550 added to the population from alien birthplaces, immigrants born in United States numbered 70,344 or 51.1 p.c. The census of 1911 showed a ten-year increase in population of 1,835,328, of which Canadian-born contributed 947,867 or 51.7 p.c., born elsewhere in the Empire, 413,178 or 22.5 p.c., and alien-born, 474,283 or 25.8 p.c.

26.—Birthplaces of the Population, by Provinces and Countries, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—The classification of the birthplaces of the foreign-born population shown in the following table has been made on a post-war basis, the statistics of 1911 having been revised to correspond with the territorial re-arrangements consequent upon the World War of 1914-1918 and existing at the date of the census, June 1, 1921. For details see p. 111 of the 1925 Year Book.

Birthplaces.	Population.		Increase in 10 years.		Per cent of total population born in specified country.	
	1911.	1921.	No.	p.c.	1911.	1921.
BRITISH-BORN.....	6,453,911	7,898,201	1,444,290	22.38	89.56	89.87
Canada.....	5,619,682	6,832,747	1,213,065	21.59	77.98	77.75
Prince Edward Island.....	103,410	101,513	-1,897	-1.83	1.43	1.16
Nova Scotia.....	476,210	506,824	30,614	6.43	6.41	5.77
New Brunswick.....	345,253	378,902	33,649	9.75	4.79	4.31
Quebec.....	1,939,886	2,266,062	326,176	16.81	26.92	25.78
Ontario.....	2,232,325	2,505,562	273,237	12.24	30.98	28.51
Manitoba.....	214,566	351,444	136,878	63.79	2.98	4.00
Saskatchewan.....	108,149	314,830	206,681	191.11	1.50	3.58
Alberta.....	78,205	211,643	133,438	170.63	1.08	2.41
British Columbia.....	87,935	167,169	79,234	90.11	1.22	1.90
Yukon.....	1,824	1,751	-73	-4.00	.02	.02
Northwest Territories.....	7,684	6,919	-765	-9.96	.11	.08
Not stated.....	24,235	20,128	-4,107	-16.95	.34	.23

26.—Birthplaces of the Population, by Provinces and Countries, 1911 and 1921—con.

Birthplaces.	Population.		Increase in 10 years.		Per cent of total population born in specified country.	
	1911.	1921.	No.	p.c.	1911.	1921.
British Isles.....	804,234	1,025,121	220,887	27.47	11.16	11.66
England.....	510,674	686,663	175,989	34.46	7.09	7.81
Ireland.....	92,874	93,301	427	.46	1.29	1.06
Scotland.....	169,391	226,483	57,092	33.70	2.35	2.58
Wales.....	8,727	13,779	5,052	57.89	.12	.16
Lesser Isles.....	2,860	4,807	1,947	68.08	.04	.05
Country not stated.....	19,708	88	-19,620	-99.55	.27	—
British Possessions.....	29,188	39,680	10,492	35.95	.41	.45
Australia.....	2,655	2,855	200	7.53	.04	.03
India.....	4,491	8,848	-643	-14.32	.06	.05
Newfoundland.....	15,469	23,107	7,638	49.38	.21	.26
New Zealand.....	903	1,085	182	20.16	.01	.01
South Africa.....	1,166	1,760	594	50.94	.02	.02
West Indies.....	1,878	4,270	2,392	127.37	.03	.05
Other British Possessions.....	2,626	2,755	129	4.91	.04	.03
FOREIGN-BORN.....	752,732	890,282	137,550	18.27	10.44	10.13
Europe.....	404,941	459,328	54,387	13.43	5.62	5.23
Austria.....	67,502	57,535	-9,967	-14.77	.94	.65
Belgium.....	7,975	13,276	5,301	66.47	.11	.15
Bulgaria.....	19,937	1,005	—	—	.28	.01
Czechoslovakia.....	1,689	4,322	2,633	155.89	.02	.05
Denmark.....	4,937	7,192	2,255	45.68	.07	.08
Finland.....	10,987	12,156	1,169	10.64	.15	.14
France.....	17,619	19,249	1,630	9.25	.24	.22
Galicia.....	31,373	36,025	4,652	14.83	.44	.41
Germany.....	39,577	25,266	-14,311	-36.16	.55	.29
Greece.....	2,640	3,769	1,129	42.77	.04	.04
Holland.....	3,808	5,828	2,020	53.05	.05	.07
Hungary.....	10,586	7,493	-3,093	-29.22	.15	.09
Iceland.....	7,109	6,776	-333	-4.68	.10	.08
Italy.....	34,739	35,531	792	2.28	.48	.40
Serb-Croat Slovene State.....	—	1,946	—	—	—	.02
Norway.....	20,968	23,127	2,159	10.30	.29	.26
Poland.....	1	29,279	—	—	—	.33
Rumania.....	2	22,779	—	—	—	.26
Russia.....	89,984	101,055	—	—	1.25	1.15
Sweden.....	28,226	27,700	-526	-1.86	.39	.32
Switzerland.....	—	3,479	—	—	—	.04
Ukraine.....	—	11,357	—	—	—	.13
Other.....	5,285	3,183	-2,102	-39.77	.07	.04
Asia.....	40,946	53,636	12,690	30.99	.57	.61
China.....	27,083	36,924	9,841	36.34	.37	.42
Japan.....	8,425	11,650	3,225	38.28	.12	.13
Syria.....	2,907	3,879	972	33.44	.04	.04
Turkey.....	1,861	401	-1,460	-78.45	.03	.01
Other.....	670	782	112	16.72	.01	.01
United States.....	303,680	374,024	70,344	23.16	4.21	4.25
West Indies.....	211	123	-88	-41.71	—	—
Other Countries.....	2,954	3,171	217	7.35	.04	.04
At Sea.....	807	653	-154	-19.08	.01	.01
Total Population.....	7,206,643	8,788,483	1,581,840	21.95	100.00	100.00

¹ Included with Russia. ² Included with Bulgaria.

Rural and Urban Distribution of Those Born Outside of Canada.—In determining the classification of the immigrant population as rural or urban (see table on pp. 118-119 of the 1924 Year Book), the population of cities, towns and incorporated villages was counted as urban and the remainder as rural. Out of the 1,065,454 immigrant persons of British birth, 369,724 were rural and 695,730 urban residents, being 34.70 p.c. rural and 65.30 p.c., or nearly two-thirds, urban.

Of the 890,282 foreign-born, 483,615 or 54.32 p.c. were resident in rural districts and 406,667 or 45.68 p.c. in urban communities. Immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Galicia are found more largely in rural communities than in urban ones. Also, out of 374,024 persons born in the United States, 214,563 or 57.36 p.c. are rural residents. On the other hand only a small proportion of persons born in Greece (10.67 p.c.), in Italy (24.19 p.c.), or in Poland, exclusive of Galicia (32.70 p.c.), are found outside of cities or towns. The great majority of Asiatics resident in Canada are dwellers in cities and towns, the only exception being the Japanese immigrants, of whom 61.84 p.c. reside in communities outside of cities and towns. The greater number of Japanese so classified are engaged in truck gardening in suburban areas and in fishing on the Pacific coast.

Year of Immigration of Those Born Outside of Canada.¹—Of the total immigrant population of 1,955,736 reported in the census, 1,065,454 or 54.48 p.c. were British-born, *i.e.*, born either in the British Isles or in some other part of the British Empire outside of Canada, and 890,282 or 45.52 p.c. were foreign-born. Resident British-born immigrants exceeded foreign-born in each of the periods for which the numbers are given in Table 27 except in the war years of 1915-1918, when they were only 35.33 p.c. of the total. United States-born immigrants constituted over two-thirds of the foreign-born immigrants of that period resident in Canada at the date of the census.

27.—British-born and Foreign-born Immigrant Population of Canada, by Sex and Year of Immigration, 1921.

Year of Immigration.	Immigrant Population as at June 1, 1921.								
	British-born.			Foreign-born.			Grand Total.	Per cent of immigrants.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		British.	Foreign.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
1921-5 mos.....	22,632	11,796	10,836	18,999	10,825	8,174	41,631	54.36	45.64
1920.....	67,424	31,611	35,813	36,239	20,203	16,036	103,663	65.04	34.96
1919.....	46,831	16,156	30,675	23,154	12,498	10,656	69,985	66.92	33.08
1915-1918.....	41,033	17,400	23,633	75,095	41,195	33,900	116,128	35.33	64.67
1911-1914.....	291,480	145,598	145,882	232,003	138,084	93,919	523,483	55.68	44.32
1900-1910.....	386,042	225,900	160,142	356,030	212,731	143,299	742,072	52.02	47.98
Before 1900.....	195,239	110,845	84,394	136,834	77,097	59,737	332,073	58.79	41.21
With year reported....	1,050,681	559,306	491,375	878,354	512,633	365,721	1,929,035	54.47	45.53
With year not reported	14,773	7,766	7,007	11,928	6,837	5,091	26,701	55.33	44.67
Total for all years....	1,065,454	567,072	498,382	890,282	519,470	370,812	1,955,736	54.48	45.52

Immigrant Population of Canadian Cities.—In Table 28 will be found an analysis of the birthplaces of the people in cities of 15,000 population and over, as in 1921, by numbers and percentages. It will be observed that Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie have the largest percentage of foreign-born and Quebec the smallest, while Victoria, Calgary and Vancouver have the highest percentage of British-born.

¹For detailed information on this subject, see pp. 369-419 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

28.—Native-born, British-born and Foreign-born Population of Cities of 15,000 Population and over, with Percentage Distribution of Population, 1921.

Cities.	Population.					Per cent of population.				
	Total.	Native.	Immigrants.			Native.	Immigrants.			Total.
			British.	Foreign.	Total.		British.	Foreign.	Total.	
Brandon, Man.....	15,397	9,434	3,986	1,977	5,963	61.3	25.9	12.8	38.7	
Brantford, Ont.....	29,440	20,128	7,293	2,019	9,312	68.3	24.8	6.9	31.7	
Calgary, Alta.....	63,305	33,097	20,991	9,217	30,208	52.2	33.2	14.6	47.8	
Edmonton, Alta.....	58,821	32,692	16,092	10,037	26,129	55.5	27.4	17.1	44.5	
Fort William, Ont.....	20,541	11,936	4,496	4,109	8,605	58.1	21.9	20.0	41.9	
Glouce Bay, N.S.....	17,007	13,789	2,373	845	3,218	81.0	14.0	5.0	19.0	
Guelph, Ont.....	18,128	13,187	3,953	988	4,941	72.7	21.8	5.5	27.3	
Halifax, N.S.....	58,372	49,376	7,040	1,956	8,996	84.5	12.1	3.4	15.5	
Hamilton, Ont.....	114,151	69,805	33,412	10,934	44,346	61.1	29.3	9.6	38.9	
Hull, Que.....	24,117	23,379	264	474	738	96.9	1.1	2.0	3.1	
Kingston, Ont.....	21,753	17,331	3,531	891	4,422	70.7	16.2	4.1	20.3	
Kitchener, Ont.....	21,763	17,613	1,478	2,672	4,150	80.9	6.8	12.3	19.1	
Lachine, Que.....	15,404	12,153	2,190	1,061	3,251	78.9	14.2	6.9	21.1	
London, Ont.....	60,959	44,253	13,714	2,987	16,701	72.6	22.5	4.9	27.4	
Moncton, N.B.....	17,488	16,290	719	479	1,198	93.2	4.1	2.7	6.8	
Montreal, Que.....	618,506	502,924	54,807	60,775	115,582	81.3	8.9	9.8	18.7	
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	19,285	11,370	5,528	2,387	7,915	58.9	28.7	12.4	41.1	
Ottawa, Ont.....	107,843	89,748	12,297	5,798	18,095	83.2	11.4	5.4	16.8	
Peterborough, Ont.....	20,994	16,395	3,856	743	4,599	78.1	18.4	3.5	21.9	
Quebec, Que.....	95,193	92,314	1,240	1,639	2,879	97.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	
Regina, Sask.....	34,432	19,412	9,042	5,978	15,020	56.3	26.3	17.4	43.7	
St. Catharines, Ont.....	19,881	13,416	4,766	1,699	6,465	67.5	24.0	8.5	32.5	
Saint John, N.B.....	47,166	42,330	3,039	1,797	4,836	89.8	6.4	3.8	10.2	
St. Thomas, Ont.....	16,026	11,980	3,341	705	4,046	74.8	20.8	4.4	25.2	
Saskatoon, Sask.....	25,739	14,558	7,394	3,787	11,811	56.6	28.7	14.7	43.4	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	21,092	14,067	2,606	4,419	7,025	66.6	12.4	21.0	33.4	
Sherbrooke, Que.....	23,515	20,907	1,197	1,411	2,608	88.9	5.1	6.0	11.1	
Stratford, Ont.....	16,094	12,183	3,369	542	3,911	75.7	20.9	3.4	24.3	
Sydney, N.S.....	22,545	17,024	3,710	1,811	5,521	75.5	16.5	8.0	24.5	
Three Rivers, Que.....	22,367	21,201	323	843	1,166	94.8	1.4	3.8	5.2	
Toronto, Ont.....	521,893	324,768	149,184	47,941	197,125	62.2	28.6	9.2	37.8	
Vancouver, B.C.....	117,217	57,260	38,712	21,245	59,957	48.9	33.0	18.1	51.1	
Victoria, B.C.....	38,727	17,975	15,387	5,365	20,752	46.4	39.7	13.9	53.6	
Verdun, Que.....	25,001	16,730	7,373	898	8,271	66.9	29.5	3.6	33.1	
Westmount, Que.....	17,593	13,269	2,885	1,439	4,324	75.4	16.4	8.2	24.6	
Windsor, Ont.....	38,591	27,624	5,819	5,148	10,967	71.6	15.1	13.3	28.4	
Winnipeg, Man.....	179,087	93,854	50,671	34,562	85,233	52.4	28.3	19.3	47.6	

9.—Citizenship of the Foreign-born.¹

At the last three decennial censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 inquiry has been made into the citizenship of the foreign-born population. The relevant instructions to enumerators at the 1921 census were as follows:—

"It is proper to use 'Canadian' as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as 'Canadian'; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

"A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

"A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents."

The fact that foreign-born persons who have been in Canada less than five years (the length of residence required to obtain naturalization) are reported as "Canadian citizens" is in virtue of the operation of the Naturalization Act of 1914, which provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects:—

- (a) "Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance; and
- (b) "Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and
- (c) "Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not."

¹For more detailed information on this subject, see pp. 421-490 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Provided (1) "that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects."

(2) "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject."

(3) "A woman, who having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject."

"Canadians", as thus defined, numbered altogether 8,412,383 in 1921, including 6,832,747 Canadian-born, 1,065,454 resident British-born and 514,182 naturalized foreign-born.

The Progress of Naturalization.—The foreign-born residents of Canada numbered 890,282 in 1921, as compared with 752,732 in 1911 and 278,449 in 1901; among these the naturalized numbered 514,182 in 1921, 344,557 in 1911 and 153,908 in 1901, or 57.75 p.c., 45.77 p.c. and 55.27 p.c. respectively. Alien residents in Canada thus showed a rather remarkable absolute decline from 408,175 in 1911 to 376,100 in 1921, or from 5.66 p.c. to 4.28 p.c. of the total population. The largest single group of aliens, United States-born aliens, declined from 151,372 in 1911 to 136,030 in 1921, though the total of U.S.-born persons in Canada increased from 303,680 to 374,024. The percentage of naturalized to total U.S.-born, therefore, rose from 50.15 p.c. to 63.63 p.c., and it may be added that, as is shown in Table 29, the percentage of naturalized to total foreign-born was greater in 1921 than in 1911 among those born in each foreign country except China, in which case it declined from 9.52 to 4.78.

29.—Naturalized Persons among the Foreign-born Residents of Canada, by Countries of Birth, Numbers and Percentages, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Countries of Birth.	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Total.	Naturalized.		Total.	Naturalized.		Total.	Naturalized.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Austria-Hungary.....	28,407	9,320	32.81	121,430	60,949	50.19	127,292	76,055	59.75
Belgium.....	2,280	1,296	56.84	7,975	3,265	40.94	13,276	5,586	42.08
China.....	17,043	668	3.92	27,083	2,578	9.52	36,924	1,766	4.78
Denmark.....	2,075	1,301	62.70	4,937	2,859	47.78	7,192	4,052	56.34
France.....	7,944	4,975	62.63	17,619	8,911	50.58	19,249	10,617	55.16
Germany.....	27,300	20,883	76.49	39,577	23,283	58.83	35,025	21,630	61.76
Greece.....	213	95	44.60	2,640	476	18.03	3,769	1,105	29.32
Holland.....	385	198	51.43	3,808	1,128	29.62	5,828	2,820	48.39
Iceland.....	6,057	4,013	66.25	7,109	5,864	82.49	6,776	5,850	86.36
Italy.....	6,854	1,692	24.69	34,739	6,900	19.86	35,531	10,739	30.22
Japan.....	4,674	1,062	22.72	8,425	1,898	22.53	11,650	3,902	33.49
Norway and Sweden.....	10,256	6,094	59.42	49,194	21,891	44.50	50,827	35,249	69.35
Rumania and Bulgaria.....	1,066	378	35.46	9,657	3,755	38.88	23,784	14,010	58.91
Russia.....	31,231	11,394	36.48	100,971	43,887	43.46	110,814	68,039	61.40
Turkey and Syria.....	1,579	481	30.46	4,768	1,889	39.62	4,280	2,452	57.29
United States.....	127,899	87,049	68.06	303,680	152,308	50.15	374,024	237,994	63.63
Other Countries.....	3,186	3,009	94.44	9,120	3,216	35.26	24,041	12,314	51.22
Total.....	278,449	153,908	55.27	752,732	344,557	45.77	890,282	514,182	57.75

Naturalized Population of Voting Age.—Among the 514,182 naturalized persons in 1921, there were 111,099 under 21 years of age, naturalized as a result of the provisions of the Naturalization Act in regard to minors—children who were born in the homeland to parents who since immigration have become naturalized Canadians, or who were born to British nationals in a foreign country. The wives of British or Canadian nationals, whether over or under 21 years of age, were also reported as naturalized, in accordance with the law.

Deducting the 111,099 from the total of 514,182, there remain 403,083 naturalized persons of voting age. These voters constituted in 1921 8.4 p.c. of the total possible voters throughout the Dominion. In Saskatchewan these naturalized

voters numbered 29 p.c. of the total, in Alberta 27 p.c., in Manitoba 19 p.c., in British Columbia 10 p.c., in Ontario less than 4 p.c., in Quebec about 3 p.c., and in the Maritime Provinces a little over 2 p.c.

30.—Total Foreign-born and Naturalized Foreign-born Population of 21 Years and over, with Percentage of Naturalized to Total, by Sex and Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.		
	Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	220	137	62.27	251	224	89.24	471	361	76.65
Nova Scotia.....	5,567	2,299	41.30	4,028	2,597	64.47	9,595	4,896	51.03
New Brunswick.....	3,506	1,730	49.34	3,354	2,620	78.12	6,860	4,350	63.41
Quebec.....	40,935	18,368	44.87	34,194	20,551	60.10	75,129	38,919	51.80
Ontario.....	86,414	31,411	36.35	58,218	34,069	58.52	144,632	65,480	45.27
Manitoba.....	50,581	31,976	62.88	39,074	27,715	70.93	89,655	59,691	66.58
Saskatchewan.....	90,298	62,691	69.43	61,984	48,023	77.48	152,282	110,714	72.70
Alberta.....	80,317	48,270	60.10	51,655	36,424	70.51	131,972	84,694	64.18
British Columbia.....	61,063	18,570	30.41	24,645	14,970	60.74	85,708	33,540	39.13
Yukon.....	726	202	27.82	221	123	55.66	947	325	34.32
Northwest Territories.....	96	96	100.00	16	16	100.00	112	112	100.00
Total.....	419,994¹	215,751¹	51.37	277,640	187,332	67.47	697,634¹	403,083¹	57.78

¹Including one person belonging to the Canadian Navy.

Naturalization by Year of Immigration.—Comparative details as to the year of immigration and as to the naturalization of the foreign-born residents of Canada in 1921 were given by countries of birth in a table on pp. 117-118 of the 1925 Year Book, roughly indicating the respective willingness of our immigrants born in different foreign countries to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship and therefore showing their comparative rate of assimilation. Those born in Iceland had the highest percentage, 86.36 p.c. of them being Canadian citizens at the date of the census. Hungarian-born came next with 73.32 p.c. and Norwegian-born third with 71.65 p.c. The numerically largest group, the United States-born, showed a percentage of naturalization of 63.63.

The above method of ascertaining the assimilability of the foreign-born is, however, a rather crude one, inasmuch as it takes no account of the relative length of residence of those born in the various countries. Thus, for example, comparatively few Icelanders have come to Canada since 1910, while immigration from Italy was comparatively active between 1919 and 1921—such immigrants having no opportunity of changing their allegiance on account of the five years' residence required. If then we consider the large group of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1900 and 1910 as supplying the means of a better test, we find that out of the 356,030 immigrants of this period who were in Canada at the date of the census 257,767 or 72.40 p.c. were naturalized. Icelanders led with 86.86 p.c. naturalized, followed by Norwegians with 84.82, Hungarians with 83.94, United States-born with 80.85, Danes with 79.80 and Swedes with 79.00.

Naturalization of United States-born.—It may be added that the percentage of naturalization of U.S.-born is higher than that of "all foreign-born" and of European foreign-born in each of the groupings by years of immigration. The explanation of this is doubtless to be found in the fact that among the 374,024 U.S.-born persons resident in Canada at the date of the census, no fewer than 205,189 were of British stock; summary figures on the naturalization of the United States-born are given in Table 31, while more detailed statistics on this subject will be found in Table 71 on p. 474 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.

31.—United States-born Population of Canada, classified as Naturalized or Alien, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Racial Origins.	Total.	Natural- ized.	Aliens.	Per cent natural- ized.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
English.....	108,008	66,713	41,295	61.77
Irish.....	51,642	32,417	19,225	62.77
Scotch.....	41,948	28,225	13,723	67.29
Other.....	3,591	2,177	1,414	60.62
British—Total.....	205,189	129,532	75,657	63.13
French.....	50,680	39,138	11,492	77.30
Austrian.....	1,402	795	607	56.70
Belgian.....	734	332	402	45.23
Czech.....	1,044	590	454	56.51
Danish.....	4,122	2,295	1,827	55.58
Dutch.....	10,176	5,704	4,472	56.05
Finnish.....	1,427	799	628	55.99
German.....	40,009	23,168	16,841	57.91
Greek.....	122	41	81	33.61
Hebrew.....	4,851	2,352	2,499	48.48
Hungarian.....	575	353	222	61.39
Icelandic.....	1,008	740	268	73.41
Italian.....	1,912	753	1,159	39.38
Negro.....	3,099	1,896	1,703	45.05
Norwegian.....	22,186	15,304	6,882	68.98
Polish.....	1,507	697	810	46.25
Rumanian.....	144	92	52	63.89
Russian.....	6,158	3,635	2,523	59.03
Serbo-Croatian.....	234	140	94	59.83
Spanish.....	309	142	167	45.95
Swedish.....	11,625	7,270	4,355	62.54
Swiss.....	1,690	905	785	53.55
Syrian.....	253	112	141	44.27
Ukrainian.....	297	175	122	58.92
Unspecified.....	2,472	1,040	1,432	42.07
Various.....	849	494	355	58.19
Canada.....	374,024	237,994	136,030	63.63

10.—Rural and Urban Population.¹

In Table 32 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively since 1891. For the purposes of the census, the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between "rural" and "urban" population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned. To a limited extent, however, Table 34 will permit the student of population statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban population.²

¹See also pp. 343-349 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

²In the United States, urban population is classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and in "towns" having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. While such "towns", under the forms of local government existing in these states, are partly rural in character, the United States Census Bureau considers that the total urban population of these states is not greatly exaggerated thereby.

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1921 and in the United States in 1920 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, *viz.*, 49·52 in Canada as compared with 51·4 in the United States, the fact that in the United States inhabitants of places having under 2,500 population are included with rural population, while in Canada the inhabitants of many places with less than 100 population are classed as urban, must be taken into account. A fairer basis of comparison is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table 34. Thus, at the census of 1920, the United States had 25·9 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 and over, while Canada in 1921 had only 18·87 p.c. of its population in such places. The United States had an additional 16·4 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population and 4·7 p.c. in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in places of these categories only 13·32 p.c. and 4·36 p.c. respectively of its population. Thus, taking all places of 5,000 and over—the lowest population for which comparative figures are readily available—47 p.c. of the population of the United States resided in such places as compared with 36·55 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization which has been reached in the United States—a natural thing in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is obvious from Table 32 that in the last decade, as in the previous one, urban communities absorbed somewhat over two-thirds of the total increase in population, with the result that the urban population of Canada was in 1921 nearly equal to the rural. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 505 were resident on June 1, 1921, in rural and 495 in urban communities, as compared with 546 in rural and 454 in urban communities on June 1, 1911, 625 in rural and 375 in urban communities in 1901, and 682 in rural and 318 in urban communities in 1891. The general fact that rural populations are proportionately more largely male and urban populations more largely female is brought out in Table 35.

From Table 34, showing the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of cities and towns, it becomes evident that for the first time in its census history Canada possesses cities of more than half a million population. These are Montreal and Toronto, with 618,506 and 521,893 inhabitants respectively, the former having in its neighbourhood several "satellite" cities, Verdun, Westmount, Lachine, Outremont, which, with other smaller towns in its vicinity, bring the population of "Greater Montreal" to the 700,000 mark. No other city has attained the 200,000 mark, but during the past decade Hamilton and Ottawa have been added to Winnipeg and Vancouver as cities of over 100,000 population, while Quebec, which in 1911 was, together with Hamilton and Ottawa, in the 50,000 to 100,000 class, has been joined in that class, though at a considerable interval, by Calgary, London, Edmonton and Halifax. In the 25,000 to 50,000 class, there were in 1921 the seven cities of Saint John, Victoria, Windsor, Regina, Brantford, Saskatoon and Verdun. Details of the population of these and other smaller cities and towns of 5,000 and over are given by censuses from 1871 to 1921 in Table 36, while the populations of urban communities having a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 in 1921 are given for 1901, 1911 and 1921 in Table 37.

32.—Rural and Urban Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	1891.		1901.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955
Nova Scotia.....	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383
New Brunswick.....	272,362	48,901	253,835	77,285
Quebec.....	988,820	499,715	994,833	654,065
Ontario.....	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978
Manitoba.....	111,498	41,008	184,775 ³	70,436 ³
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	77,013 ³	14,266 ³
Alberta.....	1	—	54,489 ²	18,533 ²
British Columbia.....	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	18,077	9,142
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	20,129	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3,296,141	1,537,098	3,357,093	2,014,222

Provinces.	1911.		1921.		Numerical increase in decade 1911-21.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	78,758	14,970	69,522	19,093	-9,236	4,123
Nova Scotia.....	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	-9,411	40,910
New Brunswick.....	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	11,090	24,897
Quebec.....	1,038,934 ⁵	966,842 ⁵	1,038,630	1,322,569	-304	355,727
Ontario.....	1,198,803 ⁴	1,328,489	1,227,030	1,706,632	28,227	378,143
Manitoba.....	261,029 ⁴	200,365	348,502	261,616	87,473	61,251
Saskatchewan.....	361,037 ³	131,395 ³	538,552	218,958	177,515	87,563
Alberta.....	236,633 ²	137,662 ²	365,550	222,904	128,917	85,242
British Columbia.....	188,796	203,684	277,020	247,562	88,224	43,878
Yukon Territory.....	4,617	3,865	2,851	1,306	-1,796	-2,559
Northwest Territories.....	6,507 ⁴	—	7,988	—	1,481	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	485	—	485	—
Total.....	3,933,696	3,272,947	4,436,361	4,352,122	502,665	1,079,175

¹The population (98,967) in territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the census of 1891. ²Volume I, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places which, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. These places were Aetna, Banff, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Cammore, Cardiff, Exshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the census of 1901. ³As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. ⁴As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ⁵The urban population of 970,791 shown in Volume I, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the population of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin and St. Vincent de Paul from urban to rural, by adjustments in area of the villages of Ste. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

33.—Percentage Distribution of Rural and Urban Population by Provinces and Territories, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—In the use of this table, reference should be made to the notes appended to the preceding table showing rural and urban population by numbers.

Provinces.	1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	p.c. 86.93	p.c. 13.07	p.c. 85.52	p.c. 14.48	p.c. 84.03	p.c. 15.97	p.c. 78.45	p.c. 21.55
Nova Scotia.....	82.91	17.09	71.85	28.15	62.20	37.80	56.66	43.34
New Brunswick.....	84.78	15.22	76.66	23.34	71.71	28.29	67.92	32.08
Quebec.....	66.43	33.57	60.33	39.67	51.80	48.20	43.99	56.01
Ontario.....	61.26	38.74	57.12	42.88	47.43	52.57	41.83	58.17
Manitoba.....	73.11	26.89	72.40	27.60	56.57	43.43	57.12	42.88
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	84.37	15.63	73.32	26.68	71.10	28.90
Alberta.....	1	—	74.62	25.38	63.22	36.78	62.12	37.88
British Columbia.....	62.08	37.92	49.52	50.48	48.10	51.90	52.81	47.19
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	66.41	33.59	54.59	45.41	68.58	31.42
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—
Total.....	68.20	31.80	62.50	37.50	54.58	45.42	50.48	49.52

¹The population in the territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon and Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the census of 1891.

34.—Urban Population of Canada, divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

In Cities and Towns of	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.
Over 500,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,140,399	12.97
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	—	—	—	1	490,504	6.81	—	—	—
300,000 and 400,000	1	328,172	6.11	1	381,833	5.30	—	—	—
200,000 and 300,000	1	209,892	3.91	—	—	—	—	—	—
100,000 and 200,000	—	—	—	2	236,436	3.28	—	—	—
50,000 and 100,000	3	181,402	3.38	3	247,741	3.44	4	518,298	5.90
25,000 and 50,000	5	188,869	3.52	6	241,858	3.34	7	336,650	3.83
15,000 and 25,000	3	55,499	1.03	11	193,977	2.69	19	239,066	2.72
10,000 and 15,000	8	96,913	1.80	18	226,251	3.14	18	370,990	4.22
5,000 and 10,000	36	270,032	5.03	45	321,179	4.46	54	224,033	2.55
3,000 and 5,000	51	195,621	3.64	67	216,152	3.00	72	382,762	4.36
1,000 and 3,000	196	331,136	6.16	235	409,845	5.68	293	272,720	3.10
500 and 1,000	167	121,591	2.26	238	173,414	2.41	290	492,116	5.59
Under 500.....	—	35,095	0.65	—	133,757	1.86	—	159,648	1.84
Total.....	—	2,014,222	37.50	—	3,272,947	45.42	—	4,352,122	49.52

35.—Percentage of Males to Females in Rural and Urban Populations, 1921.

Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.	Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	107	89	Alberta.....	134	106
Nova Scotia.....	108	98	British Columbia.....	131	115
New Brunswick.....	109	92	Yukon Territory.....	219	195
Quebec.....	107	94	N.W. Territories.....	107	—
Ontario.....	113	95	Canada.....	116	97
Manitoba.....	119	101			
Saskatchewan.....	126	107			

36.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*), and Chamber of Commerce by a dagger (†). In all cases the population is for the city or town municipality as it existed in 1921.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Montreal.....	Quebec.....	115,000	155,238	219,616	328,172	490,504 ¹	618,506
*Toronto.....	Ontario.....	59,000	96,196	131,215	209,892	381,833 ²	521,893
*Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087
*Vancouver.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	13,709	27,010	100,401	117,217
†Hamilton.....	Ontario.....	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151
*Ottawa.....	".....	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,943
*Quebec.....	Quebec.....	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,540	78,710	95,193
*Calgary.....	Alberta.....	—	—	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305
†London.....	Ontario.....	18,000	26,266	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959
*Edmonton.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	4,176	31,064 ³	58,821
*Halifax.....	Nova Scotia.....	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372
*Saint John.....	New Brunswick.....	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166
†Victoria.....	British Columbia.....	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727
*Windsor.....	Ontario.....	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591
*Regina.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	2,249	30,213	34,432
†Brantford.....	Ontario.....	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440
*Saskatoon.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	113	12,004	25,739
Verdun.....	Quebec.....	—	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001
†Hull.....	".....	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117

36.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Sherbrooke.....	Quebec.....	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405	23,515
*Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	1,480	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545
†Three Rivers.....	Quebec.....	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367
*Kitchener.....	Ontario.....	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763
*Kingston.....	".....	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	".....	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920 ⁴	21,092
†Peterborough.....	".....	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	18,360	20,994
*Fort William.....	".....	—	—	—	3,633	16,499	20,541
*St. Catharines.....	".....	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881
*Moose Jaw.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1,558	13,823	19,285
*Guelph.....	Ontario.....	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128
*Westmount.....	Quebec.....	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593
*Moncton.....	New Brunswick.....	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488
*Glace Bay.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007
*Stratford.....	Ontario.....	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094
*St. Thomas.....	".....	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026
†Lachine.....	Quebec.....	1,696	2,406	3,761	6,365	11,688 ⁶	15,404
*Brandon.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397
*Port Arthur.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	3,214	11,220	14,886
†Sarnia.....	".....	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877
*Niagara Falls.....	".....	1,600	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764
*New Westminster.....	British Columbia.....	—	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495
*Chatham.....	Ontario.....	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256
*Outremont.....	Quebec.....	—	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249
†Galt.....	Ontario.....	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,806	10,299	13,216
*St. Boniface.....	Manitoba.....	—	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821
*Charlottetown and Royalty.....	P. E. Island.....	8,807	11,485	11,373	12,080	11,203	12,347
†Belleville.....	Ontario.....	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206
*Owen Sound.....	".....	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190
*Oshawa.....	".....	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940
*Lethbridge.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	2,072	9,035	11,097
*St. Hyacinthe.....	Quebec.....	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859
*North Bay.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	2,530	7,737	10,692
†Shawinigan Falls.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	4,265	10,625
†Lévis.....	".....	6,691	7,597	7,301	9,242	8,703 ⁶	10,470
*Brockville.....	Ontario.....	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043
†Amherst.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998
*Woodstock.....	Ontario.....	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935
*Medicine Hat.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	1,570	5,608	9,634
†Valleyfield.....	Quebec.....	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215
*Joliette.....	".....	3,047	3,268	3,347	4,220	6,346	9,113
*Nanaimo and suburbs.....	British Columbia.....	—	1,645	4,595	6,130	8,306	9,088
*New Glasgow.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	2,595	3,776	4,417	6,383	8,974
†Chicoutimi.....	Quebec.....	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937
*Welland.....	Ontario.....	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654
*Sudbury.....	".....	—	—	—	2,027	4,150	8,621
*Sydney Mines.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327
†Sorel.....	Quebec.....	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174
*Fredericton.....	New Brunswick.....	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114
*Dartmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899
*Thetford Mines.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	3,256	7,261	7,886
*Pembroke.....	Ontario.....	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875
*St. Johns.....	Quebec.....	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734
Rivière du Loup.....	".....	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703
*North Vancouver.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	8,196 ⁷	7,652
*Orillia.....	Ontario.....	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631
*Grand Mere.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	2,511	4,783	7,631
*Lindsay.....	Ontario.....	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620
*Truro.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562
*Prince Albert.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1,735	6,254	7,553
*Cornwall.....	Ontario.....	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419
*Yarmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	2,500	3,485	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073
*Walkerville.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	1,595	3,302	7,059
*Midland.....	".....	—	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,018
*Barrie.....	".....	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936
*Smiths Falls.....	".....	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790
*Granby.....	Quebec.....	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785
*Portage la Prairie.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766
†Cap de la Madeleine.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	6,738
*North Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585
*Prince Rupert.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	4,184	6,993
*Trenton.....	Ontario.....	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,302
*Waterloo.....	".....	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883

36.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Collingwood.....	Ontario.....	2,829	4,445	4,639	5,755	7,090	5,882
Ford City.....	".....	—	—	—	—	—	5,870
*Springhill.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681
*New Waterford.....	".....	—	—	—	—	—	5,615
*La Tuque.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	2,934	5,603
*Campbellton.....	New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	2,652	3,817	5,570
*Hawkesbury.....	Ontario.....	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544
*St. Jérôme.....	Quebec.....	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491
*Preston.....	Ontario.....	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423
*Kenora.....	".....	—	—	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407
*Cobourg.....	".....	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327
Eastview.....	".....	—	—	—	776	3,169	5,324
Stellarton.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	2,335	3,910	5,312
*Nelson.....	British Columbia...	—	—	—	5,273 ⁸	4,476	5,230
Magog.....	Quebec.....	—	—	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159
*Yorkton.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	700	2,309	5,151
Ingersoll.....	Ontario.....	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150

¹Includes Maisonneuve, Cartierville, Bordeaux and Sault-au-Récollet. ²Includes North Toronto, less 67 in 1911 transferred to Township of York. ³Includes town of Stratheona and villages of North and West Edmonton. ⁴Includes town of Steelton. ⁵Includes parish of Lachine and Summerlea town. ⁶Includes Notre-Dame de la Victoire. ⁷Includes North Vancouver District. ⁸Includes suburbs in 1901.

37.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.				New Brunswick—concluded.			
Summerside.....	2,875	2,678	3,228	Grand Falls.....	644	1,280	1,327
Souris.....	1,140	1,089	1,094	Sunny Brae.....	—	—	1,171
Nova Scotia.				Richibucto.....	100	871	1,158
Westville.....	3,471	4,417	4,550	St. George.....	733	988	1,110
Windsor.....	3,398	3,452	3,591	St. Andrews.....	1,064	987	1,065
Bridgewater.....	2,203	2,775	3,147	Quebec.			
Pictou.....	3,235	3,179	2,988	Lauson.....	3,416	3,978	4,966
Inverness.....	306	2,719	2,963	Jonquière.....	—	2,354	4,851
Trenton.....	1,274	1,749	2,844	Longueuil (city).....	2,835	3,972	4,682
Lunenburg.....	2,916	2,681	2,792	Montmagny.....	1,919	2,617	4,145
Parrsboro.....	3,391	2,856	2,748	St. Lambert.....	1,362	3,344	3,890
Kentville.....	1,731	2,304	2,717	Buckingham.....	2,936	3,854	3,835
Dominion.....	1,546	2,589	2,390	East Angus.....	—	—	3,802
Liverpool.....	1,937	2,109	2,294	Victoriaville.....	1,693	3,028	3,759
Antigonish.....	1,838	1,787	1,746	Rimouski.....	1,804	3,097	3,612
Wolfville.....	1,412	1,458	1,743	Coaticook.....	2,880	3,165	3,554
Joggins.....	1,068	1,648	1,732	St. Pierre.....	505	2,201	3,635
Canso.....	1,479	1,617	1,626	Farnham.....	3,114	3,560	3,343
Wedgeport.....	1,026	1,392	1,424	Beauport.....	—	—	3,240
Oxford.....	1,235	1,392	1,402	St. Laurent.....	1,390	1,860	3,232
Shelburne.....	1,445	1,435	1,360	Mégantic.....	2,717	2,816	3,140
Digby.....	1,150	1,247	1,230	St. Jérôme de Matane.....	1,176	2,056	3,050
Malbone Bay.....	866	951	1,177	Ste. Thérèse.....	1,541	2,120	3,043
Louisburg.....	1,046	1,006	1,152	Aylmer.....	2,291	3,109	2,970
Bridgetown.....	858	996	1,085	Drummondville.....	1,450	2,725	2,852
New Brunswick.				St. Agathe des Monts.....	1,073	2,020	2,812
Chatham.....	4,868	4,666	4,506	Mont Joli.....	822	2,141	2,799
Edmundston.....	—	1,821	4,035	Black Lake.....	1,316	2,645	2,656
Newcastle.....	2,507	2,945	3,507	Pointe Claire St. Joachim.....	555	793	2,617
St. Stephen.....	2,840	2,836	3,452	Bromptonville.....	—	1,239	2,603
Woodstock.....	3,644	3,856	3,380	Lachute.....	2,022	2,407	2,592
Bathurst.....	1,044	960	3,327	Kenogami.....	—	—	2,557
Sussex.....	1,398	1,906	2,198	Iberville.....	1,512	1,905	2,454
Sackville.....	1,444	2,039	2,173	Richmond.....	2,057	2,175	2,450
Milltown.....	2,044	1,804	1,976	Nicolet.....	2,225	2,593	3,342
Shediac.....	1,075	1,442	1,973	Windsor.....	2,149	2,233	2,330
Dalhousie.....	862	1,650	1,958	Baie St. Paul.....	1,408	1,857	2,291
Devon.....	—	—	1,924	Beauharnois.....	1,976	2,015	2,250
Marysville.....	1,892	1,837	1,614	Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	1,343	1,416	2,212
				Mont-Laurier.....	—	752	2,211

37.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911—continued.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Quebec—concluded.				Ontario.			
Bagotville.....	507	1,011	2,204	Dundas.....	3,173	4,299	4,978
Berthier.....	1,364	1,335	2,193	Renfrew.....	3,153	3,846	4,906
Asbestos.....	783	2,224	2,189	Thorold.....	1,979	2,273	4,825
Laprairie.....	1,451	2,388	2,158	Brampton.....	2,748	3,412	4,527
Roberval.....	1,248	1,737	2,068	Port Hope.....	4,188	5,092	4,456
Loretteville.....	1,555	1,588	2,066	Cobalt.....	-	5,638	4,449
Waterloo.....	1,797	1,886	2,063	Sandwich.....	1,450	2,302	4,415
Terrebonne.....	1,822	1,990	2,056	Paris.....	3,229	4,098	4,368
Plessisville.....	1,586	1,559	2,032	Sturgeon Falls.....	1,418	2,199	4,125
Laval des Rapides.....	-	-	1,989	Goderich.....	4,158	4,522	4,107
Pointe Gatineau.....	1,583	1,751	1,919	Arnprior.....	4,152	4,405	4,077
Montmorereney.....	-	1,717	1,901	Penetanguishene.....	2,422	3,568	4,037
Malbaie.....	826	1,449	1,883	Wallaceburg.....	2,763	3,438	4,006
Montreal West.....	352	703	1,882	Simcoe.....	2,627	3,227	3,953
Ste. Rose.....	1,154	1,480	1,811	St. Marys.....	3,384	3,388	3,847
Saindon.....	-	-	1,793	Timmins.....	-	-	3,843
St. Tite.....	991	1,438	1,783	Carleton Place.....	4,059	3,621	3,841
Montreal East.....	-	-	1,776	Perth.....	3,588	3,588	3,790
Louiseville.....	1,565	1,675	1,772	Mimico.....	437	1,373	3,751
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	-	1,167	1,764	Haileybury.....	-	3,874	3,743
Chandler.....	-	-	1,756	Leamington.....	2,451	2,652	3,675
Marieville.....	1,306	1,587	1,748	Newmarket.....	2,125	2,996	3,626
Grande Baie.....	-	1,355	1,735	Gananoque.....	3,526	3,804	3,604
Sacré-Cœur de Jésus.....	206	996	1,709	Parry Sound.....	2,884	3,429	3,546
St. Raymond.....	1,272	1,653	1,693	Rockland.....	1,998	3,397	3,496
Reelford.....	1,364	1,432	1,669	Port Colborne.....	1,253	1,624	3,415
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	1,199	1,602	1,667	Pictou.....	3,698	3,564	3,356
St. Joseph (Richelieu).....	647	1,416	1,658	Oakville.....	1,643	2,372	3,298
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	847	2,066	1,648	Bowmanville.....	2,731	2,814	3,233
Disraeli.....	1,018	1,606	1,646	Dunnville.....	2,105	2,661	3,224
Lennoxville.....	1,120	1,211	1,554	Weston.....	1,083	1,875	3,166
Acton Vale.....	1,175	1,402	1,549	Petrolia.....	4,135	3,518	3,148
St. Marc-des-Carrières.....	296	1,224	1,492	Fort Frances.....	697	1,611	3,109
Amos.....	-	-	1,488	Napanee.....	3,143	2,807	3,038
Dorval.....	481	1,005	1,466	Tilsonburg.....	2,241	2,758	2,974
Bienville.....	851	1,004	1,462	Campbellford.....	2,485	3,051	2,890
St. Casimir.....	-	-	1,457	Whitby.....	2,110	2,248	2,800
Trois-Pistoles.....	-	-	1,454	Hanover.....	1,392	2,342	2,781
Beauceville.....	-	1,677	1,448	Hespeler.....	2,457	2,368	2,777
St. Joseph (Beauce).....	1,117	1,440	1,445	Amherstburg.....	2,222	2,560	2,769
Rock Island.....	615	861	1,442	Burlington.....	1,115	1,831	2,709
Pont Rouge.....	-	-	1,419	Strathroy.....	2,933	2,823	2,691
Belœil.....	702	1,501	1,418	New Toronto.....	209	686	2,669
St. Benoît Joseph Labre.....	-	1,070	1,416	Cochrane.....	-	1,715	2,655
Huntingdon.....	1,122	1,265	1,401	Meaford.....	1,916	2,811	2,650
Pierreville.....	1,108	1,363	1,394	Prescott.....	3,019	2,801	2,636
Montreal North.....	-	-	1,360	Copper Cliff.....	2,500	3,082	2,597
Lac-au-Saumon.....	-	1,171	1,354	Merritton.....	1,710	1,670	2,544
St. Jacques.....	-	-	1,332	Listowel.....	2,693	2,289	2,477
L'Assomption.....	1,605	1,747	1,320	Bracebridge.....	2,479	2,776	2,451
St. Marie.....	-	-	1,311	Almonte.....	3,023	2,452	2,426
St. Félicien.....	-	581	1,306	Bridgeburg.....	1,356	1,770	2,401
Courville.....	-	-	1,293	Portsmouth.....	1,827	1,786	2,351
Danville.....	1,017	1,331	1,290	Walkerton.....	2,971	2,601	2,344
Charlesbourg.....	-	-	1,267	Aurora.....	1,590	1,901	2,307
Giffard.....	-	-	1,254	New Liskeard.....	-	2,108	2,268
Arthabaska.....	995	1,458	1,234	Huntsville.....	2,152	2,358	2,246
Donnacona.....	-	-	1,225	Alexandria.....	1,911	2,323	2,195
Baie Shawinigan.....	-	1,024	1,213	Aylmer.....	2,204	2,102	2,194
Port Alfred.....	-	-	1,213	Orangeville.....	2,511	2,340	2,187
Almaville.....	-	-	1,174	Wingham.....	2,392	2,238	2,092
Laurentides.....	934	1,128	1,150	Kincardine.....	2,077	1,956	2,077
Como.....	628	898	1,146	Georgetown.....	1,313	1,583	2,061
Deschailons.....	1,213	1,161	1,142	Clinton.....	2,547	2,254	2,018
St. Rémé.....	1,080	1,021	1,135	Elmira.....	1,060	1,782	2,016
Greenfield Park.....	-	-	1,112	Grimsby.....	1,001	1,669	2,004
Macamic.....	-	-	1,104	Milton.....	1,372	1,654	1,873
St. Eustache.....	1,079	996	1,098	Ridgetown.....	2,405	1,954	1,855
Cowansville.....	699	881	1,094	Deseronto.....	3,527	2,013	1,847
La Providence.....	819	894	1,078	Blind River.....	2,656	2,558	1,843
Chambly Basin.....	849	900	1,068	Seaforth.....	2,245	1,983	1,829
St. George East.....	544	1,410	1,058	Mitchell.....	1,945	1,766	1,800
Rawdon.....	-	-	1,042	Forgus.....	1,396	1,534	1,796
Montreal South.....	-	790	1,030	Kingsville.....	1,537	1,427	1,783
Abord-à-Plouffe.....	-	-	1,011	Wiarton.....	2,443	2,266	1,726

37.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911—concluded.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Ontario—concluded.				Manitoba—concluded.			
Acton.....	1,484	1,720	1,722	Souris.....	839	1,854	1,710
Mount Forest.....	2,019	1,839	1,718	Carman.....	1,439	1,271	1,591
Chesley.....	1,743	1,734	1,708	Minnedosa.....	1,052	1,483	1,505
Tilbury.....	1,012	1,368	1,673	Virden.....	901	1,550	1,361
Thessalon.....	1,205	1,945	1,651	Morden.....	1,522	1,130	1,268
Essex.....	1,391	1,353	1,588	Stonewall.....	589	1,005	1,112
Blenheim.....	1,653	1,387	1,565	Tuxedo.....	-	-	1,062
Fort Erie.....	890	1,146	1,546				
Southampton.....	1,636	1,685	1,537	Saskatchewan.			
Humberstone.....	-	-	1,524	North Battleford (city).....	-	2,105	4,108
Palmerston.....	1,850	1,665	1,523	Swift Current (city).....	121	1,852	3,518
Vankleek Hill.....	1,674	1,577	1,499	Weyburn (city).....	113	2,210	3,193
Durham.....	1,422	1,581	1,494	Melville.....	-	1,816	2,808
Port Dalhousie.....	1,125	1,152	1,492	Estevan.....	141	1,981	2,290
Gravenhurst.....	2,146	1,624	1,478	Kamsack.....	-	473	2,002
Victoria Harbour.....	989	1,616	1,463	Humboldt.....	-	859	1,822
Port Dover.....	1,177	1,138	1,462	Melfort.....	-	599	1,746
Mattawa.....	1,400	1,524	1,462	Bigger.....	-	315	1,535
Uxbridge.....	-	-	1,456	Indian Head.....	768	1,285	1,439
Morrisburg.....	1,693	1,696	1,444	Canora.....	-	435	1,230
Rainy River.....	-	1,578	1,444	Battleford.....	609	1,335	1,229
Exeter.....	1,792	1,555	1,442	Shaunavon.....	-	-	1,146
Forest.....	1,553	1,445	1,422	Gravelbourg.....	-	-	1,106
Brighton.....	1,378	1,320	1,411	Watrous.....	-	781	1,101
Alliston.....	1,256	1,279	1,376	Moosomin.....	868	1,143	1,099
Niagara.....	1,258	1,318	1,357	Rosthern.....	413	1,172	1,074
New Hamburg.....	1,208	1,484	1,351	Assiniboia.....	-	-	1,006
Dresden.....	1,613	1,551	1,339	Kindersley.....	-	456	1,003
Tweed.....	1,168	1,368	1,339	Maple Creek.....	382	936	1,002
Keewatin.....	1,156	1,242	1,327				
L'Orignal.....	1,026	1,317	1,298	Alberta.			
Port Elgin.....	1,313	1,235	-	Drumheller.....	323	-	2,499
Capreol.....	-	-	1,287	Red Deer (city).....	323	2,118	2,328
Havelock.....	984	1,436	1,268	Wetaskiwin (city).....	550	2,411	2,061
Harriston.....	1,637	1,491	1,263	Camrose.....	-	1,586	1,892
Point Edward.....	780	874	1,258	Macleod.....	796	1,844	1,723
Beamsville.....	832	1,096	1,256	Taber.....	-	1,400	1,705
Cardinal.....	1,378	1,111	1,241	Cardston.....	639	1,207	1,612
Caledonia.....	801	952	1,223	Ponoka.....	151	642	1,594
Kemptville.....	1,523	1,192	1,204	Coleman.....	-	1,557	1,590
Lakefield.....	1,244	1,397	1,189	Blairmore.....	231	1,137	1,552
Iroquois Falls.....	-	-	1,178	Vegreville.....	-	1,029	1,479
Norwich.....	1,263	1,112	1,176	Stettler.....	-	1,444	1,416
Hagersville.....	1,020	1,106	1,169	Raymond.....	-	1,465	1,394
Riverside.....	-	-	1,155	Hanna.....	-	-	1,364
Parkhill.....	1,430	1,289	1,152	Vermilion.....	-	625	1,272
Port Perry.....	1,465	1,148	1,143	High River.....	153	1,182	1,198
Chippawa.....	460	707	1,137	Edson.....	-	497	1,138
Flora.....	1,187	1,197	1,136	Redcliff.....	-	220	1,137
Sioux Lookout.....	-	550	1,127	Lacombe.....	499	1,029	1,133
Winchester.....	1,101	1,143	1,126	Magrath.....	424	995	1,069
Port Credit.....	-	-	1,123	Grande Prairie.....	-	-	1,061
Waterford.....	1,122	1,083	1,123	Big Valley.....	-	-	1,057
Arthur.....	1,285	1,102	1,104	Beverly.....	-	-	1,039
Bobcaygeon.....	914	1,000	1,095				
Port McNicoll.....	-	-	1,074	British Columbia.			
Shelburne.....	1,188	1,113	1,072	Kamloops.....	-	3,772	4,501
Watford.....	1,279	1,092	1,059	Fernie.....	-	3,146	4,343
Madoc.....	1,157	1,058	1,058	Vernon.....	802	2,671	3,685
Richmond Hill.....	629	652	1,055	Cumberland.....	732	1,237	3,176
Stouffville.....	1,223	1,034	1,053	Trail.....	1,360	1,460	3,020
Chelmsford.....	493	550	1,031	Revelstoke.....	1,600	3,017	2,782
Fenelon Falls.....	1,132	1,053	1,031	Cranbrook.....	1,196	3,090	2,725
Dryden.....	140	715	1,019	Kelowna.....	261	1,663	2,520
Eganville.....	1,107	1,189	1,015	Port Couillard.....	-	-	2,148
Markham.....	967	909	1,012	Rossland.....	6,156	2,826	2,097
Tavistock.....	403	981	1,011	Prince George.....	-	-	2,053
				Ladysmith.....	746	3,295	1,967
Manitoba.				Chilliwack.....	277	1,657	1,767
Transcona.....	-	-	4,185	Merritt.....	-	703	1,721
Dauphin.....	1,135	2,815	3,885	Grand Forks.....	1,012	1,577	1,469
Selkirk.....	2,188	2,977	3,726	Duncan.....	-	-	1,178
Neepawa.....	1,418	1,864	1,887	Port Alberni.....	-	-	1,056
The Pas.....	-	-	1,858	Port Moody.....	-	-	1,030

11.—Literacy.¹

The results of the census of 1921 with regard to literacy furnish most encouraging evidence of the progressive elimination of illiteracy in Canada. Indeed, the rate of progress is not adequately shown by the comparison made in Table 38 between literacy in 1921 and in the two preceding censuses, since this comparison can be made only for the ages of 5 years and over, and experience has shown that the illiteracy of children in the quinquennial age group between 5 and 9 years of age is practically meaningless.

38.—Literacy among the Population 5 Years of Age and over, by Provinces, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Population.		Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.	Per cent 5 years and over.		
	Total.	5 years of age and over.				Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—								
1901	103,259	91,860	77,372	4,591	9,897	84.23	5.00	10.77
1911	93,728	83,792	76,259	1,153	6,380	91.01	1.38	7.61
1921	88,615	78,969	72,147	1,335	5,487	91.36	1.69	6.95
Nova Scotia—								
1901	459,574	407,152	331,007	18,143	58,002	81.30	4.46	14.24
1911	492,338	433,801	384,605	4,358	44,838	88.66	1.00	10.34
1921	523,837	463,442	413,952	6,026	43,464	89.32	1.30	9.38
New Brunswick—								
1901	331,120	290,732	233,060	10,618	47,054	80.16	3.65	16.19
1911	351,889	306,896	261,160	2,622	43,114	85.10	.85	14.05
1921	387,876	338,996	293,454	3,286	42,256	86.57	.97	12.46
Quebec—								
1901	1,648,898	1,411,324	1,099,693	61,614	250,017	77.92	4.37	17.71
1911	2,005,776	1,714,545	1,483,301	12,977	218,267	86.51	.76	12.73
1921	2,361,199	2,044,181	1,814,953	17,955	211,273	88.79	.88	10.33
Ontario—								
1901	2,182,947	1,958,635	1,758,427	28,830	171,378	89.78	1.47	8.75
1911	2,527,292	2,264,419	2,108,485	7,302	148,632	93.11	.32	6.57
1921	2,933,662	2,632,085	2,447,588	15,207	169,290	92.99	.58	6.43
Manitoba—								
1901	255,211	219,290	184,295	3,083	31,912	84.04	1.41	14.55
1911	461,394	398,078	340,870	1,231	55,977	85.63	.31	14.06
1921	610,118	532,306	464,369	4,011	63,926	87.24	.75	12.01
Saskatchewan—								
1901	91,279	78,185	49,941	797	27,447	63.88	1.02	35.10
1911	492,432	421,432	362,768	926	57,738	86.08	.22	13.70
1921	757,510	644,335	566,038	4,609	73,688	87.85	.71	11.44
Alberta—								
1901	73,022	62,554	42,731	707	19,116	68.31	1.13	30.56
1911	374,295	325,916	283,513	1,198	41,205	86.99	.37	12.64
1921	588,454	509,896	453,572	3,259	53,065	88.95	.64	10.41
British Columbia—								
1901	178,657	163,336	121,782	973	40,581	74.56	.60	24.84
1911	392,480	356,603	314,183	1,013	41,407	88.11	.28	11.61
1921	524,582	474,787	427,374	2,552	44,861	90.01	.54	9.45
Yukon—								
1901	27,219	26,864	17,374	54	9,436	64.67	.20	35.13
1911	8,512	8,006	6,843	76	1,087	85.47	.95	13.58
1921	4,157	3,880	2,732	8	1,140	70.41	.21	29.38
Northwest Territories—								
1901	20,129	18,699	3,233	174	15,292	17.29	.93	81.78
1911	6,507	5,672	857	7	4,808	15.11	.12	84.77
1921	7,988	7,471	749	6	6,716	10.03	.08	89.89
Canada—								
1901	5,371,315	4,728,631	3,918,915	129,584	680,132	82.88	2.74	14.38
1911	7,206,643	6,319,160	5,622,844	32,863	663,453	88.98	.52	10.50
1921	8,788,483	7,730,833	6,957,412	58,254	715,167	90.00	.75	9.25

Literacy of Population over 10 years of age by Age-groups and Birth-places.—The proportion of the population 10 years of age and over totally illiterate—that is, unable to read and write in any language—was 5.10 p.c. in 1921, as shown

¹For more detailed information see tables on pp. 645-689 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also special census monograph "Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada", a study of the Census of 1921.

in Table 39. This population included Indians, exclusive of whom the percentage was 4.49. If we include Indians the percentage of illiteracy among persons 10 to 14 years was 2.0; among persons 15 to 20 years it was 2.7; among those 21 to 34 years it was 3.9; among those 35 to 64 years it was 6.5; and for those 65 years and over it was 13.1. Further, 55,112 or about one-sixth of all illiterates of specified ages were 65 years and over, while two-thirds were 35 years and over, although the population over 35 years formed only about 40 p.c. of the population of stated ages. The important point, however, is that illiteracy is reduced by about one-third in the case of each successive younger group below 65.

The above rate of progress shown in the case of the younger groups ought to mean that the practical extinction of illiteracy in Canada is in sight. How far the situation is in hand may be seen from the fact that the percentage of illiterates first quoted (5.10) does not by any means represent the general level of the Canadian population. The high percentage of illiteracy—and by “high” is meant anything above the average 5.10—is confined to certain areas containing only 30 p.c. of the Canadian population. Fifty p.c. of the illiterate persons in Canada reside in areas containing only 18 p.c. of the population, while 11 p.c. of the illiterates are residents of areas containing only 1 p.c. of the population.

39.—Literacy among the Population 10 Years of Age and over, classified as Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born, by Age-Groups, 1921.

Nativity and age-groups.	Total.	Can read and write.		Can read only.		Cannot read nor write.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Canadian-born.	4,799,370	4,540,488	94.60	28,674	.60	230,208	4.80
10-14 years.	800,725	783,010	97.79	795	.10	16,920	2.11
15-20 years.	759,114	735,448	96.88	2,127	.28	21,539	2.84
21 and over.	3,239,531	3,022,030	93.29	25,752	.79	191,749	5.92
21-34 years.	1,284,216	1,238,560	96.45	5,166	.40	40,490	3.15
35-64 years.	1,623,468	1,509,131	92.96	13,072	.80	101,265	6.24
65 and over.	311,932	259,423	83.16	7,477	2.40	45,032	14.44
Age not stated.	19,915	14,916	74.90	37	.18	4,962	24.92
British-born.	1,032,453	1,021,423	98.93	3,222	.31	7,808	.76
10-14 years.	53,634	53,475	99.70	20	.04	139	.26
15-20 years.	95,438	94,988	99.53	162	.17	288	.30
21 and over.	883,381	872,960	98.82	3,040	.34	7,381	.84
21-34 years.	314,792	312,900	99.40	674	.21	1,218	.39
35-64 years.	494,372	489,355	98.98	1,375	.28	3,642	.74
65 and over.	73,750	70,273	95.29	989	1.34	2,488	3.37
Age not stated.	467	432	92.50	2	.43	33	7.07
Foreign-born.	850,249	736,793	86.66	10,453	1.23	103,003	12.11
10-14 years.	58,790	57,438	97.70	72	.12	1,230	2.18
15-20 years.	93,825	88,633	94.47	491	.52	4,701	5.01
21 and over.	697,634	590,722	84.67	9,890	1.42	97,022	13.91
21-34 years.	305,049	268,109	87.89	3,779	1.24	33,161	10.87
35-64 years.	358,265	296,809	82.85	5,367	1.50	56,089	15.65
65 and over.	33,425	25,094	75.08	739	2.21	7,592	22.71
Age not stated.	895	710	79.33	5	.56	180	20.11
Total.	6,682,072	6,298,704	94.26	42,349	.64	341,019	5.10
10-14 years.	913,149	893,923	97.88	887	.10	18,339	2.01
15-20 years.	948,379	919,069	96.90	2,730	.29	26,528	2.70
21 and over.	4,820,546	4,485,712	93.05	38,682	.80	296,152	6.14
21-34 years.	1,904,057	1,819,569	95.56	6,619	.50	74,869	3.93
35-64 years.	2,476,105	2,295,290	92.60	19,814	.80	160,996	6.52
65 and over.	419,107	354,790	84.65	9,205	2.19	55,112	13.14
Age not stated.	21,277	16,058	75.47	44	.02	5,175	24.22

¹This term includes those born in the British Empire outside of Canada.

Literacy by Sexes and Provinces.—In a table on p. 129 of the 1925 Year Book, dealing with literacy by sexes in the various provinces, it is shown that illiteracy is greater among males, 5.73 p.c. of the male population 10 years and over being illiterate, as compared with 4.43 p.c. among the female population.

In the Prairie Provinces, however, illiteracy among females is higher than among males—a fact due probably to the large percentage of persons from the European continent among the population.

Literacy by Nativity of Population.—The literacy by nativity of the population 10 years of age and over in 1921 is shown by provinces for Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born in a table on p. 131 of the 1924 Year Book, these figures showing that the foreign-born are much the most illiterate group of the population, with illiteracy of 12·11 p.c., as compared with 4·80 p.c. for Canadian-born and 0·76 p.c. for British-born. In considering this table it should be remembered that the term "Canadian-born" includes the Indian population.

Perhaps the most interesting and significant feature of the achievement of the schools of Canada is illustrated by the difference between the proportion of illiterates among foreign-born immigrants and among the children of these immigrants. Here it is necessary to differentiate between such foreign-born immigrants as Americans and certain Europeans, who enjoyed excellent educational advantages in their own country, and the immigrants who belong to illiterate countries. Of the latter, a group of 367,838 foreign-born persons over the age of 10, belonging to seventeen of the less literate races, showed an illiteracy of 24·8 p.c. The children of these immigrants who were born in the Empire, *i.e.*, practically all in Canada, to the number of 133,010, showed an illiteracy of only 5·1 p.c., or exactly the same percentage as shown by the general Canadian population.

The element of the Canadian-born population showing the lowest percentage of illiteracy is that with one parent Canadian, the other British. This element existed in 1921 to the number of 375,068 persons over the age of 10 years, and showed an illiteracy of 1·08 p.c., as compared with 1·25 p.c. in the case of the next lowest, the persons both of whose parents were British-born.

Literacy of Adult Population.—There were in the nine provinces in 1921, exclusive of Indians, 4,760,815 persons 21 years of age and over, of whom 261,579 or 5·49 p.c. were unable to "read and write". The highest percentage of illiteracy (8·57 p.c.) for this class of the population was in New Brunswick, followed by Quebec with 7·97 p.c. and Manitoba with 7·70 p.c. illiterate. Table 40 summarizes by provinces the number and percentage of illiterates in the population 21 years of age and over in 1921. In comparing these figures with those for the voting population, allowance should be made for the inclusion here of a considerable number of illiterate alien nationals.

40.—Numbers and Percentages of Illiterates in the Adult Population of the Nine Provinces, 1921 (Indians excluded).

Provinces.	Total.			Illiterate.					
	Both Sexes.			Total.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	No.		No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island...	49,493	24,908	24,585	1,836	3·71	1,067	4·28	769	3·31
New Brunswick...	284,121	145,231	138,890	17,618	6·20	9,758	6·72	7,860	5·66
Quebec...	201,458	103,244	98,214	17,259	8·57	10,647	10·31	6,612	6·73
Ontario...	1,170,491	587,226	583,265	93,322	7·97	59,386	10·11	33,936	5·82
Manitoba...	1,734,310	876,341	857,969	56,325	3·25	35,120	4·01	21,205	2·47
Saskatchewan...	315,265	171,348	143,917	24,281	7·70	11,887	6·94	12,394	8·61
Alberta...	376,307	219,215	157,092	22,919	6·09	10,991	5·01	11,928	7·59
British Columbia...	310,539	182,176	128,363	13,723	4·42	7,110	3·90	6,613	5·15
	318,831	189,471	129,360	14,296	4·48	10,636	5·61	3,660	2·83
Total.....	4,760,815	2,499,160	2,261,655	261,579	5·49	156,602	6·27	104,977	4·64

Literacy among Urban Populations.—In a table on page 133 of the 1924 Year Book, statistics were given of the literacy of the population 10 years of age and over in cities and towns of 10,000 and over, as in 1921. Here it was noted that the largest cities of Canada, which receive a large number of immigrants, make by no means the best showing in regard to literacy. The lowest percentage of illiteracy in Canada is found in Westmount and Outremont—0.34 p.c. and 0.57 p.c. respectively. These, however, can hardly be considered as independent communities, but rather as suburbs of Montreal. Apart from these, Stratford with 0.77 p.c., Galt with 0.80 p.c., and St. Thomas with 0.84 p.c. of illiteracy, stand highest among the self-contained urban communities of the country.

12.—School Attendance.¹

The census statistics of school attendance for the population between the ages of 5 and 19 years of age are presented for 1901, 1911 and 1921 in Tables 41 and 42 for Canada as a whole. In comparing the statistics of school attendance for the census of 1921 with those of 1911 and 1901, it must be taken into account that in 1921 the record of school attendance covered the nine months ended May 31, 1921, while in 1911 the period of school attendance had reference to the calendar year 1910; in the 1901 census it had reference to the census year ended March 31, 1901; moreover, the records for 1901 were compiled and published only for the age-groups 5 to 9 and 10 to 19 years.

In the 1921 census, the population 5 to 19 years of age numbered 2,763,728, or 31.5 p.c. of the total population of stated ages (8,767,206), as compared with 2,163,937 or 30.2 p.c. in a population of 7,169,960 of stated ages in 1911 and 1,748,741 or 32.8 p.c. in a population of 5,322,238 of stated ages in 1901.

In 1901, 52.13 p.c. of the population 5 to 19 years of age (1,748,741) attended school for some period; in 1911 there was a slight improvement, the percentage rising to 52.88 p.c. of the population of this age (2,163,937), while in 1921 the proportion of the population (2,763,728) in this age-group attending school rose to 61.32 p.c., being a gain of 8.44 p.c. as compared with the previous census. It is also worthy of note that the percentage of school attendance of males 5 to 19, which showed a falling off from 1901 to 1911, increased from 52.15 p.c. in 1911 to 60.79 p.c. of the total in 1921. The proportion of the female population 5 to 19 reported attending school for any period rose from 51.99 p.c. of the total female population in this age-group in 1901 to 53.63 p.c. in 1911 and to 61.86 p.c. in 1921.

41.—School Attendance of the Total Population² 5 to 19 Years of Age inclusive, for all Canada, in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Schedule.	Both sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
5-9 years—Total..	615,899	783,252	1,048,761	311,131	395,045	528,700	304,765	388,207	520,061
At school.....	367,903	459,682	686,616	187,045	232,581	345,496	180,858	227,101	341,120
Not at school....	247,996	323,570	362,145	124,086	162,464	183,204	123,907	161,106	178,941
10-19 years—Total	1,132,842	1,380,685	1,714,967	575,949	706,155	864,579	556,893	674,530	850,388
At school.....	543,758	684,599	1,008,178	276,601	341,745	501,520	267,157	342,854	506,658
Not at school....	589,084	696,086	706,789	299,348	364,410	363,059	289,736	331,676	343,730
5-19 years—Total	1,748,741	2,163,937	2,763,728	887,083	1,101,200	1,393,279	861,658	1,062,737	1,370,449
At school.....	911,661	1,144,281	1,694,794	463,646	574,326	847,016	448,015	569,955	847,778
1-3 months.....	51,986	42,514	72,544	27,946	21,904	36,596	24,040	20,610	35,948
4-6 ".....	114,861	131,343	133,419	60,333	68,468	68,078	51,528	62,875	65,341
7-9 ".....	744,814	970,424	1,488,831	375,367	483,954	742,342	369,447	486,470	746,489
Not at school....	837,080	1,019,656	1,068,934	423,437	526,874	546,263	413,643	492,782	522,671

¹For more detailed information, see pp. 691-743 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. ²Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

42.—Percentage of School Attendance of Total Population¹ 5 to 19 Years of Age inclusive, for all Canada, in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Schedule.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911-1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911-1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911-1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
5-9 years—												
At school.....	59.73	58.69	65.47	+6.78	60.12	58.97	65.35	+6.48	59.34	58.50	65.59	+7.09
Not at school.....	40.27	41.31	34.53	-6.78	39.88	41.13	34.65	-6.48	40.66	41.50	34.41	-7.09
10-19 years—												
At school.....	48.00	49.58	58.79	+9.21	48.03	48.40	58.01	+9.61	47.97	50.83	59.58	+8.75
Not at school.....	52.00	50.42	41.21	-9.21	51.97	51.60	41.99	-9.61	52.03	49.17	40.42	-8.75
5-19 years—												
At school.....	52.13	52.88	61.32	+8.44	52.27	52.15	60.79	+8.64	51.99	53.63	61.86	+8.23
1-3 months.....	2.97	1.97	2.62	+0.65	3.15	1.99	2.62	+0.63	2.79	1.94	2.62	+0.68
4-6 ".....	6.57	6.07	4.83	-1.24	6.80	6.22	4.89	-1.33	6.33	5.92	4.77	-1.15
7-9 ".....	42.59	44.84	53.87	+9.03	42.32	43.94	53.28	+9.34	42.87	45.77	54.47	+8.70
Not at school.....	47.87	47.12	38.68	-8.44	47.73	47.85	39.21	-8.64	48.01	46.37	38.14	-8.23

¹Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

School Attendance at the Generally Compulsory Ages.—In Table 43 the records of school attendance are presented for 1911 and 1921 for the total population 7 to 14 years (Indians included). The table shows that there were 1,526,948 persons, including Indians, in the nine provinces of the Dominion in 1921 between the ages of 7 and 14, of whom 1,352,711 or 88.59 p.c. attended school in the school year, as compared with 922,429 or 79.78 p.c. out of a total population of 1,156,270 in this age-period who were reported as having attended school in 1911.

For Canada (exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories), out of every 1,000 children 7 to 14 years of age, 886 attended school for some period in 1921, as against 798 in 1911. Perhaps the improvement in school attendance in the decade will be more evident if it be noted that the number of children (7-14) not attending school was reduced from 202 per 1,000 in 1911 to 114 in 1921. The betterment in school attendance shown for Canada as a whole is reflected in each of the provinces. In 1911 Prince Edward Island held the premier position with 84.60 p.c. of the population 7-14 at school; in 1921 the first position goes to Ontario with 91.48 p.c. of the population 7-14 at school for some period in the year, followed by British Columbia with 90.02 p.c. The greatest relative improvement in school attendance is shown by the Prairie Provinces and the smallest by the Maritime Provinces, but this is largely due to the fact that in 1911 Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each showed a school attendance of better than 80 p.c., whereas Alberta reported an attendance of less than 63 p.c., Saskatchewan was under 67 p.c. and Manitoba had a school attendance of slightly more than 74 p.c. of the population of compulsory school age.

In comparing the two years it should be noted that the figures in the 1911 census refer to the calendar year 1910, while those in the 1921 census refer to the nine months immediately preceding June 1, 1921. It is particularly necessary to remember this when comparing the number and proportions attending from 7 to 9 months. The difference, however, is not so great as it might seem from the fact that one census referred apparently to twelve months, while the other referred to nine. Out of the twelve months would have to be deducted the vacation periods of about two months, although during these vacations summer schools (which were in existence in 1911 to a greater extent than in 1921) were in operation.

43.—School Attendance of the Population 7 to 14 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Total.	At school for any period.		Not at school.		At school by months.					
						1-3.		4-6.		7-9.	
						No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
P. E. Island.....1921	15,169	13,357	88.05	1,812	11.95	812	5.35	1,985	13.09	10,560	69.61
1911	16,616	14,057	84.60	2,559	15.40	563	3.39	2,211	13.31	11,283	67.90
Nova Scotia.....1921	92,944	81,139	87.39	11,805	12.61	2,778	2.99	7,550	8.13	70,811	76.27
1911	84,367	69,903	82.86	14,464	17.14	2,679	3.18	9,974	11.82	57,250	67.86
New Brunswick.1921	71,481	59,518	83.26	11,963	16.74	3,329	4.66	8,753	12.24	47,436	66.36
1911	62,588	50,100	80.05	12,488	19.95	1,965	3.14	7,928	12.67	40,207	64.24
Quebec.....1921	455,919	394,587	86.55	61,332	13.45	7,006	1.54	14,934	3.28	372,647	81.73
1911	372,551	301,482	80.92	71,069	19.08	3,975	1.07	12,831	3.44	284,676	76.45
Ontario.....1921	456,757	417,846	91.48	38,911	8.52	7,172	1.57	17,999	3.94	392,675	85.97
1911	377,704	318,042	84.20	59,662	15.80	7,415	1.96	29,810	7.89	280,817	74.35
Manitoba.....1921	112,607	100,692	89.42	11,915	10.58	3,054	2.71	7,745	6.88	89,893	79.83
1911	72,552	53,956	74.37	18,596	25.63	2,013	2.77	7,420	10.23	44,523	61.37
Saskatchewan...1921	142,042	124,929	87.95	17,113	12.05	7,466	5.26	23,182	16.32	94,281	66.37
1911	72,426	48,316	66.71	24,110	33.29	2,538	3.51	14,082	19.44	31,696	43.76
Alberta.....1921	102,605	90,943	88.63	11,662	11.37	5,296	5.16	12,520	12.20	73,127	71.27
1911	54,928	34,527	62.86	20,401	37.14	2,330	4.24	7,616	13.87	24,581	44.75
Brit. Columbia..1921	77,424	69,700	90.02	7,724	9.98	968	1.25	3,207	4.14	65,525	84.63
1911	42,538	32,046	75.33	10,492	24.67	817	1.92	2,580	6.06	28,649	67.35
Total¹.....1921	1,526,948	1,352,711	88.59	174,237	11.41	37,881	2.48	97,875	6.41	1,216,955	79.70
1911	1,156,270	922,429	79.78	233,841	20.22	24,295	2.10	94,452	8.17	803,682	69.51

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Table 44 shows the number and proportion of the population 7 to 14 years in each province, exclusive of Indians, who attended school for any period, and of those who attended for a full term. As stated elsewhere, 89.10 p.c. of the 1,508,846 children 7 to 14 years of age in the nine provinces (Indians excluded) attended school for some period and 80.25 p.c. were at school from 7 to 9 months in the school year.

44.—Number and Percentage of the Population 7-14 Years of Age who attended School for any Period in 1921 (Indians excluded).

Provinces.	Total.	Attending school for any period.		Not attending school for any period.		Attending school 7 to 9 months.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	15,121	13,322	88·10	1,799	11·90	10,538	69·69
Nova Scotia.....	92,553	80,914	87·42	11,639	12·58	70,728	76·42
New Brunswick.....	71,252	59,314	83·25	11,938	16·75	47,328	66·42
Quebec.....	453,398	393,142	86·71	60,256	13·29	371,510	81·94
Ontario.....	452,750	415,947	91·87	36,803	8·13	391,285	86·42
Manitoba.....	110,228	99,548	90·31	10,680	9·69	89,068	80·80
Saskatchewan.....	139,640	124,071	88·85	15,569	11·15	93,609	67·04
Alberta.....	100,362	90,178	89·85	10,184	10·15	72,439	72·18
British Columbia.....	73,542	67,935	92·38	5,607	7·62	64,273	87·40
Total.....	1,508,846	1,344,371	89·10	164,475	10·90	1,210,778	80·25

A table showing the percentage of the population of from 5 to 19 years of age who attended school in 1921, classified by age-periods and by sex, will be found on page 139 of the 1924 Year Book, while the school attendance of children from 7 to 14 years of age is shown for cities of 10,000 and over in a table on page 138 of the same volume.

13.—Mother Tongue and Language Spoken.¹

Every person of 10 years of age and over in Canada was required at the census of 1921 to answer the three questions:—(a) Can you speak English, (b) Can you speak French, (c) Language other than English and French spoken as mother tongue. "Mother tongue" was defined as the "language of customary speech employed by the person". The ascertained mother tongues of the people of Canada, exclusive of aborigines, as thus defined, are presented by provinces in Table 45, while more detailed statistics of the total English-speaking and French-speaking populations are furnished in Tables 46 to 48.

Of the population 10 years or over in the nine provinces (6,595,040), 4,099,246 or 62·12 p.c. gave English as their mother tongue and 1,757,193 or 26·64 p.c. French, 196,619 or 2·98 p.c. German, while 103,977 or 1·58 p.c. spoke one or other of the four Scandinavian languages (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic) as their mother tongue. Languages of the Slavic group were spoken as the mother tongue by 187,347 or 2·84 p.c. and Yiddish by 85,149 or 1·29 p.c.

As for the population of 10 years and over in the individual provinces, English was the mother tongue of 88·40 p.c. in Nova Scotia, of 87·16 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, of 84·87 p.c. in Ontario, of 80·02 p.c. in British Columbia, of 70·27 p.c. in New Brunswick, of 69·79 p.c. in Alberta, of 64·48 p.c. in Manitoba, of 61·08 p.c. in Saskatchewan and of 17·09 p.c. in Quebec. French was the mother tongue of 79·29 p.c. of the population 10 years old and over in Quebec, of 28·71 p.c. in New Brunswick, of 12·70 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, of 9·89 p.c. in Nova Scotia, of 7·38 p.c. in Ontario, of 6·52 p.c. in Manitoba, of 5·78 p.c. in Saskatchewan, of 5·73 p.c. in Alberta and of 1·94 p.c. in British Columbia.

¹ For detailed information, see pp. 491-593 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

45.—Mother Tongue of Persons 10 Years of Age and over, exclusive of Aborigines, by Provinces, 1921.

Mother Tongues.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
English.....	60,195	355,432	204,524	295,529	1,956,298	285,207	323,069	295,741	323,251	4,099,246
Chinese and Japanese.....	11	306	178	2,191	5,319	1,307	2,676	3,715	33,535	49,238
Finnish.....	-	14	20	76	9,077	335	1,207	2,080	2,324	15,133
Germanic group.....	7	1,351	287	4,261	66,447	37,635	77,556	32,111	5,776	225,431
Dutch.....	1	249	42	287	1,728	8,868	5,583	2,112	652	19,522
Flemish.....	-	359	65	1,227	1,586	2,813	1,383	1,167	690	9,290
German.....	6	743	180	2,747	63,133	25,954	70,590	28,832	4,434	196,619
Hungarian ¹	-	92	4	49	907	323	3,675	424	105	5,579
Latin and Greek group.....	8,778	40,891	83,833	1,383,421	195,430	30,833	30,622	24,277	14,899	1,812,984
Belgian (Walloon).....	-	-	22	321	29	29	20	21	9	424
French.....	8,770	39,785	83,560	1,370,793	170,197	28,836	27,420	19,982	7,850	1,757,193
Greek.....	3	93	43	1,269	1,385	165	271	251	513	3,993
Italian.....	4	884	194	10,010	21,229	1,206	415	2,784	5,989	42,715
Portuguese.....	-	12	8	11	17	7	-	9	30	94
Rumanian.....	-	61	8	1,023	1,845	500	2,440	1,118	183	7,178
Spanish.....	1	56	18	293	436	90	56	112	325	1,387
Magyar.....	-	10	-	74	163	279	1,508	180	28	2,242
Scandinavian group.....	8	309	864	1,067	7,334	18,354	36,468	26,784	12,789	103,977
Swedish.....	1	121	146	484	4,204	5,608	11,875	9,876	6,897	39,212
Norwegian.....	4	100	194	285	1,987	2,484	19,742	13,275	4,353	42,424
Danish.....	3	86	524	295	1,048	1,193	2,204	3,270	1,100	9,723
Icelandic.....	-	2	-	3	95	9,069	2,647	363	439	12,618
Slavic group.....	3	1,864	368	7,009	29,215	55,939	47,798	36,017	9,134	187,347
Austrian ²	-	144	17	366	2,096	2,596	2,647	2,146	305	10,317
Bohemian.....	-	125	5	18	234	557	1,221	872	406	3,438
Bulgarian.....	-	11	10	51	1,134	28	37	54	29	1,354
Lettish.....	-	1	-	3	23	133	40	143	31	374
Lithuanian.....	-	115	7	742	222	65	72	106	58	1,387
Polish.....	2	634	43	2,221	11,046	13,483	5,473	4,217	937	38,056
Russian.....	1	513	271	2,936	7,215	4,536	13,196	7,068	5,641	41,377
Serbo-Croatian.....	-	3	4	19	751	19	445	161	367	1,769
Slovak.....	-	77	1	30	673	146	761	1,249	681	3,618
Ukrainian ³	-	241	10	623	5,821	34,376	23,906	20,001	679	85,657
Bukovinian.....	-	1	-	-	47	61	340	10	4	463
Galician.....	-	30	9	93	910	1,624	1,466	585	133	4,850
Ruthenian.....	-	44	1	62	1,503	16,372	10,354	7,275	77	35,688
Ukranian.....	-	166	-	468	3,361	16,319	11,746	12,131	465	44,656
Syrian and Arabic.....	44	595	314	1,714	1,725	176	305	136	140	5,149
Yiddish.....	13	1,199	636	33,280	32,060	11,677	3,652	1,741	891	85,149
Various.....	1	24	14	224	1,052	224	394	536	1,096	3,563
Total.....	69,060	402,087	291,042	1,728,895	2,305,027	442,289	528,930	423,742	403,968	6,595,040

¹ Those reporting their mother tongue as "Hungarian" should probably in most cases have stated it as "Magyar"—the word in general use to describe the official language of Hungary.

² Where "Austrian" was reported as "mother tongue", it has been presumed that one of the Austrian Slavic tongues was intended.

³ Under this group the enumerator returned the mother tongue as the same as the racial origin. It is however probable that, with the exception of the Bukovinians, all these peoples belong to the Slavic group of tongues. Of the total population of Bukovina, 41 p.c. are Ruthenians, 32 p.c. Rumanians, 22 p.c. Germans and about 5 p.c. Poles.

English-speaking Population.—Throughout Canada as a whole, 5,665,527 persons 10 years old and over, or 84.79 p.c. of the total population of these ages, inclusive of aborigines, could speak English, the language of the majority, in 1921, while 1,016,545 persons of 10 years old and over, or 15.21 p.c., were unable to do so. English was the only language spoken by 58.61 p.c., while 16.03 p.c. spoke English and French, 9.49 p.c. spoke English and a foreign language, and about 0.66 p.c. or 43,970 persons, largely foreign-born Austrians, Belgians and Jews, were reported as being able to speak English and French in addition to their mother tongue. Numbers and percentages of the total population, of the British-born (including Canadian-born) population, and of the foreign-born population of 10 years and over, unable to speak English, are given by racial origins in Table 46.

46.—Numbers and Percentages of Total Population, of British-born Population and of Foreign-born Population, of 10 Years old and over, unable to speak English, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Origins.	Total population, 10 years old and over.			British-born population, 10 years old and over. ²			Foreign-born population, 10 years old and over.		
	Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
British Races ¹	3,845,921	4,821	-13	3,653,523	4,712	-13	192,398	109	-06
French.....	1,771,077	870,163	49-13	1,706,095	857,325	50-25	64,982	12,838	19-76
Austrian.....	69,653	12,726	18-27	18,750	1,139	6-07	50,903	11,587	22-76
Belgian.....	15,416	2,637	17-11	2,762	284	10-28	12,654	2,353	18-59
Chinese.....	37,537	12,081	32-18	1,064	52	4-89	36,473	12,029	32-98
Czech.....	6,351	408	6-42	1,548	161	1-03	4,803	392	8-16
Danish.....	15,798	221	1-40	4,402	9	-20	11,396	212	1-86
Dutch.....	88,381	6,823	7-72	69,495	5,168	7-44	18,886	1,655	8-76
Finnish.....	15,795	2,339	14-81	2,658	55	2-07	13,137	2,284	17-39
German.....	221,280	4,220	1-91	142,645	998	-70	78,635	3,222	4-10
Greek.....	4,201	317	7-55	358	12	3-35	3,843	305	7-94
Hebrew.....	93,412	5,277	5-65	24,894	161	-65	68,518	5,116	7-47
Hungarian.....	8,742	916	10-48	2,289	24	1-05	6,453	892	13-82
Icelandic.....	12,308	727	5-91	5,317	22	-41	6,991	705	10-08
Indian.....	80,037	36,472	45-57	79,437	36,276	45-67	600	196	32-67
Italian.....	45,386	8,599	18-95	9,135	865	9-47	36,251	7,734	21-33
Japanese.....	12,057	4,959	41-13	632	73	11-55	11,425	4,886	42-77
Negro.....	14,274	24	-17	11,221	13	-12	3,053	11	-36
Norwegian.....	50,379	685	1-36	7,244	45	-62	43,135	640	1-48
Polish.....	35,412	4,878	13-77	10,406	517	4-97	25,006	4,361	17-44
Rumanian.....	8,715	1,910	21-91	1,401	106	7-57	7,314	1,084	14-82
Russian.....	67,131	11,406	16-99	18,470	2,366	12-81	48,661	9,040	18-58
Swedish.....	47,041	1,061	2-26	8,764	23	-26	38,277	1,038	2-71
Swiss.....	9,935	245	2-47	5,330	26	-49	4,605	219	4-76
Syrian.....	5,573	515	9-24	1,571	94	5-98	4,002	421	10-52
Ukrainian.....	67,654	17,753	26-24	19,289	1,780	9-23	48,365	15,973	33-03
Unspecified.....	19,138	488	2-55	16,655	472	2-83	2,483	16	-64
Various.....	13,468	4,594	34-11	6,468	3,660	56-59	7,000	934	13-34
Total.....	6,682,072	1,016,545	15-21	5,831,823	916,293	15-71	850,249	100,252	11-79

¹ English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc. ² Includes Canadian-born.

The percentage of persons 10 years old and over unable to speak English in the various provinces, ranging from 0-46 p.c. in P.E.I. to 10-40 p.c. in New Brunswick and 47-27 p.c. in Quebec, is given by racial origins in Table 47.

47.—Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and over unable to speak English, by Provinces and Racial Origins, 1921.

Origins.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
British Races ² ...	2	0-01	0-11	1-36	0-02	0-03	0-07	0-01	0-01	0-13
French.....	3-43	13-26	35-65	58-84	12-52	12-42	9-39	8-19	1-75	49-13
Austrian.....	-	7-73	15-09	15-71	15-04	19-80	17-95	21-88	3-29	18-27
Belgian.....	-	12-04	20-69	37-00	12-01	18-34	12-97	8-55	2-53	17-11
Danish.....	-	0-44	0-87	1-44	1-25	2-67	1-13	1-32	0-58	1-40
Dutch.....	-	0-21	0-03	2-15	0-12	30-02	21-99	0-96	0-26	7-72
Finnish.....	-	-	4-55	25-93	20-37	8-20	6-78	7-54	5-82	14-81
German.....	-	0-07	0-34	10-03	0-47	6-26	4-27	1-87	0-35	1-91
Hebrew.....	-	2-17	1-68	6-10	5-26	7-87	3-46	2-69	1-14	5-65
Hungarian.....	-	5-65	-	5-63	7-79	9-54	12-22	4-69	3-89	10-48
Icelandic.....	-	-	-	-	0-88	6-77	4-82	2-02	1-27	5-91
Italian.....	-	13-61	13-71	31-53	17-28	8-18	9-26	12-86	10-49	18-95
Norwegian.....	-	-	0-25	6-09	1-18	2-17	1-22	1-40	1-09	1-36
Polish.....	-	12-54	9-09	14-32	13-60	15-87	12-88	12-61	3-54	13-77
Rumanian.....	-	14-47	-	10-38	13-43	12-50	14-72	15-59	3-38	13-65
Russian.....	-	16-33	3-28	15-39	16-12	10-90	16-71	9-83	47-66	16-99
Swedish.....	-	0-28	0-25	3-80	2-61	3-86	2-67	1-76	0-85	2-26
Swiss.....	-	-	-	11-13	0-73	9-97	3-30	1-73	1-13	2-47
Syrian.....	-	1-37	4-21	21-36	4-80	3-65	2-83	3-95	1-34	9-24
Ukrainian.....	-	28-14	-	15-80	18-50	25-30	27-62	30-21	7-32	26-24
Total.....	0-46	1-54	10-40	47-27	1-90	6-98	5-73	4-60	5-86	15-21

¹ Yukon and Northwest Territories included in total. ² Less than one hundredth of one per cent.
³ English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc.

French-speaking Population.—French, the second official language of the Dominion, was spoken in 1921 by 1,997,074 persons of 10 years old and over, or 29.89 p.c. of the total population of these ages. Of these, 1,070,752 also spoke English as a second language, 4,838 spoke their mother tongue other than English as a second language and 43,970 spoke English as well as their mother tongue and French, while 877,514 spoke French only, being about 13 p.c. of the total population of 10 years old and over. Statistics of the French-speaking population are given by racial origins in Table 48, from which it appears that in 1921, 182,633 persons belonging to the British races, 13,196 Hebrews, 10,163 Belgians and 10,138 Italians were able to speak French.

48.—Numbers of the Population of 10 Years old and over able to speak French, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Racial origins.	English and French only.	French only.	Mother tongue and French.	Mother tongue and English and French.	Total able to speak French.
British races.....	176,870	4,664	11	1,088	182,633
French.....	878,850	869,872	175	1,383	1,750,280
Armenian.....	9	1	32	58	100
Austrian.....	157	13	44	965	1,179
Belgian.....	3,783	1,123	884	4,373	10,163
Bulgarian.....	11	3	2	49	65
Chinese.....	16	—	33	350	399
Czech.....	18	5	8	119	150
Danish.....	211	7	—	312	530
Dutch.....	1,087	18	22	723	1,850
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish.....	20	—	10	146	176
German.....	2,604	356	46	2,650	5,656
Greek.....	85	12	32	654	783
Hebrew.....	698	13	182	12,303	13,196
Hungarian.....	23	—	5	132	160
Islandic.....	21	—	—	106	127
Indian.....	747	410	806	4,267	6,230
Italian.....	961	246	2,010	6,921	10,138
Japanese.....	1	—	1	69	71
Lithuanian.....	30	1	18	237	286
Negro.....	405	24	—	10	439
Norwegian.....	272	27	7	522	828
Polish.....	210	24	50	1,150	1,434
Rumanian.....	43	8	19	378	448
Russian.....	164	15	46	936	1,161
Serbo-Croatian.....	7	3	—	66	76
Swedish.....	266	11	10	517	804
Swiss.....	1,081	136	55	763	2,035
Syrian.....	123	34	261	1,606	2,024
Ukrainian.....	36	2	25	758	821
Unspecified.....	1,793	453	2	13	2,261
Various.....	150	33	42	346	571
Total.....	1,070,752	877,514	4,838	43,970	1,997,074

14.—Blind and Deaf-Mutes.

In recent censuses, questions have been inserted to secure particulars concerning the blind and the deaf-mutes in Canada, the instructions to enumerators in the 1921 census being as follows:—

"Blind.—Include as Blind any person who cannot see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses. The test in the case of infants and generally for persons under 14 must be whether they can distinguish forms and objects: the same test should be applied to older persons who are illiterate. Do not include any person who is blind in one eye only."

"Deaf-mutes.—Include as Deaf-mutes (1) any child under 8 years of age who is totally deaf and (2) any older person who has been totally deaf from childhood. In general make a record only of persons who cannot hear nor talk."

The results for the 1921 census are shown in Table 49, while the comparative numbers and proportions of blind and of deaf-mutes in the population at the different censuses since 1891 are shown in Tables 50 and 51. The increase in the number of the blind in Nova Scotia in 1921 was to some extent due to the explosion on the S.S. Mont Blanc on Dec. 6, 1917, when 41 persons were permanently blinded. The Great War accounts in large measure for the increase in blind between 1911 and 1921.

Statistics showing ages, conjugal condition, racial origins, birthplaces, literacy, occupations, etc., of blind and deaf-mutes as in 1921 will be found at pages 747-768 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921.

49.—Blind, Deaf-Mutes and Blind-Deaf-Mutes in Canada, by Provinces, 1921.

T—Total, M—Male, F—Female.

Provinces.	Blind.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind-Deaf-Mutes.			All Classes.		
	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
P. E. Island.....	75	40	35	40	17	23	-	-	-	115	57	58
Nova Scotia.....	576	334	242	437	240	197	3	2	1	1,016	576	440
New Brunswick.....	257	157	100	297	161	136	4	4	-	558	322	236
Quebec.....	1,253	646	607	1,891	937	954	9	5	4	3,153	1,588	1,565
Ontario.....	1,570	897	673	1,842	1,005	837	17	8	9	3,429	1,910	1,519
Manitoba.....	179	109	70	273	156	117	3	2	1	455	267	188
Saskatchewan.....	156	93	63	256	156	100	2	2	-	414	251	163
Alberta.....	101	72	29	163	92	71	3	2	1	267	166	101
British Columbia.....	221	153	68	132	83	49	1	1	-	354	237	117
Total.....	4,388	2,501	1,887	5,331	2,847	2,484	42	26	16	9,761	5,374	4,387

50.—Blind, by Totals, and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Proportion per 10,000 population.			
					1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	82	67	58	75	7.5	6.5	6.2	8.5
Nova Scotia.....	406	485	332	576	9.0	10.5	6.7	11.0
New Brunswick.....	252	283	232	257	7.8	8.5	6.6	6.6
Quebec.....	1,219	1,035	1,117	1,253	8.2	6.3	5.6	5.3
Ontario.....	1,227	1,063	1,077	1,570	5.8	4.9	4.3	5.3
Manitoba.....	36	104	123	179	2.4	4.1	2.7	2.9
Saskatchewan.....	-	54	78	156	-	5.9	1.6	2.1
Alberta.....	-	60	71	101	-	8.2	1.9	1.7
British Columbia.....	128	115	138	221	13.0	6.4	3.5	4.2
Total for Canada¹.....	3,368	3,279	3,238	4,396	7.0	6.1	4.5	5.0

¹ Includes totals for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

51.—Deaf-Mutes, by Totals, and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Proportion per 10,000 population.			
					1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	87	98	46	40	8.0	9.5	5.0	4.5
Nova Scotia.....	495	627	472	437	11.0	13.6	9.6	8.3
New Brunswick.....	354	443	273	297	11.0	13.4	7.8	7.6
Quebec.....	2,108	2,488	1,635	1,891	14.2	15.1	8.2	8.0
Ontario.....	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	7.6	9.2	5.6	6.3
Manitoba.....	102	291	296	273	6.7	11.4	6.5	4.5
Saskatchewan.....	-	73	180	256	-	8.0	3.7	3.4
Alberta.....	-	45	147	163	-	6.2	3.9	2.8
British Columbia.....	44	92	108	132	4.5	5.1	2.8	2.5
Total for Canada¹.....	4,819	6,174	4,584	5,334	10.0	11.5	6.4	6.1

¹ Includes totals for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

15.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces.

Under the Census and Statistics Act of 1905 and the Statistics Act of 1918, a census of the population and agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces was to be taken in 1906 and every tenth year thereafter, in addition to the decennial census of the whole Dominion. A census of the Prairie Provinces was, therefore, taken as of date June 1, 1926, and preliminary results are presented in Tables 52 and 53.

The total population of the Prairie Provinces at the date of the census was 2,067,378 as compared with 1,956,082 in 1921, being an increase of 111,296 or 5.69 p.c. The rural population increased during the quinquennial period from 1,252,604 to 1,313,681 and the urban population from 703,478 to 753,697. In considering the results of the census, it should be remembered that during the greater part of the quinquennial period, agriculture, the basic industry of the Prairie Provinces, was in a very depressed condition from which it has fortunately recovered.

52.—Summary of the Population of the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1926, with comparative figures for 1921, 1916, 1911 and 1906.

Provinces.	Population in Census Years.					Increase 1926 over 1921.
	1926.	1921.	1916.	1911.	1906.	
Prairie Provinces—						
Manitoba.....	639,056	610,118	553,860	461,394	365,688	+ 28,938
Saskatchewan.....	820,738	757,510	647,835	492,432	257,763	+ 63,228
Alberta.....	607,584	588,454	496,442	374,295	185,195	+ 19,130
Total.....	2,067,378	1,956,082	1,698,137	1,328,121	808,646	+ 111,296
Total Rural.....	1,313,681	1,252,604	1,094,820	861,228	562,614	+ 61,077
Total Urban.....	753,697	703,478	603,317	466,893	246,032	+ 50,219

53.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1926, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Cities, with comparative figures for 1921, 1916, 1911 and 1906.

NOTE.—Plus (+) indicates increase. Minus (−) indicates decrease.

Electoral districts and cities.	Population in Census Years.					Increase 1926 over 1921.
	1926.	1921.	1916.	1911.	1906.	
Manitoba.....	639,656	610,118	553,860	461,394	365,688	+ 28,938
Rural.....	360,861	348,502	315,117	263,125	225,556	+ 12,359
Urban.....	278,195	261,616	238,743	198,269	140,132	+ 16,579
Brandon.....	39,647	38,500	39,440	37,794	32,189	+ 1,147
Dauphin.....	37,220	38,607	30,811	25,023	20,443	− 1,387
Lisgar.....	31,101	30,604	28,523	26,279	27,554	+ 497
Macdonald.....	31,726	31,877	28,068	27,366	25,504	− 151
Marquette.....	37,150	34,482	32,056	28,243	24,489	+ 2,668
Neepawa.....	28,105	29,941	28,335	25,461	24,298	− 1,836
Nelson.....	21,860	20,868	17,223	12,227	5,359	+ 992
Portage la Prairie.....	33,866	35,461	30,928	24,649	19,516	− 1,595
Provencher.....	31,617	29,439	27,178	24,822	22,275	+ 2,178
Selkirk.....	42,663	41,265	37,510	27,398	20,632	+ 1,398
Souris.....	25,576	24,439	26,226	25,212	25,596	+ 1,137
Springfield.....	35,754	30,836	28,717	20,492	15,048	+ 4,918
St. Boniface.....	38,987	35,429	30,139	20,411	10,590	+ 3,558
Winnipeg North.....	57,042	52,473	47,590	40,899		+ 4,569
Winnipeg North Centre.....	39,646	39,142	35,386	27,206	92,195	+ 504
Winnipeg South.....	41,004	32,943	27,225	22,347		+ 8,061
Winnipeg South Centre.....	66,092	63,812	59,505	45,655		+ 2,280
Cities—						
Brandon.....	16,443	15,397	15,215	13,839	10,408	+ 1,046
Portage la Prairie.....	6,513	6,766	5,879	5,892	5,106	− 253
St. Boniface.....	14,187	12,821	11,021	7,483	5,119	+ 1,366
Winnipeg.....	191,998	179,087	163,000	136,035	92,195	+ 12,911
Saskatchewan.....	820,738	757,510	647,835	492,432	257,763	+ 63,228
Rural.....	578,206	538,552	471,538	361,037	209,301	+ 39,654
Urban.....	242,532	218,958	176,297	131,395	48,462	+ 23,574

53.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, as shown by the Quinquennial Census of 1926, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Cities, with comparative figures for 1921, 1916, 1911 and 1906—concluded.

NOTE.—Plus (+) indicates increase. Minus (—) indicates decrease.

Electoral districts and cities.	Population in Census Years.					Increase 1926 over 1921.	
	1926.	1921.	1916.	1911.	1906.		
Saskatchewan—concluded.							
Assiniboia.....	37,854	34,789	36,259	31,975	28,710	+	3,065
Humboldt.....	41,132	37,128	30,289	25,704	12,189	+	4,004
Kindersley.....	31,832	28,997	22,669	12,480	1,111	+	2,835
Last Mountain.....	35,608	34,054	28,105	23,358	11,024	+	1,554
Long Lake.....	33,280	32,308	27,752	22,692	11,915	+	972
Mackenzie.....	38,179	34,669	26,816	22,075	11,909	+	3,510
Maple Creek.....	39,465	38,586	35,114	16,294	3,397	+	879
Melfort.....	38,403	30,716	20,966	15,476	9,501	+	7,687
Melville.....	38,591	36,842	30,663	27,752	21,604	+	1,749
Moose Jaw.....	42,496	42,243	38,967	30,273	15,127	+	253
North Battleford.....	38,769	34,451	27,518	18,451	8,749	+	4,318
Prince Albert.....	43,871	39,126	32,756	26,185	17,561	+	4,745
Qu'Appelle.....	34,055	33,003	31,569	29,012	25,978	+	1,052
Regina.....	44,463	40,625	32,168	35,431	10,983	+	3,838
Rosetown.....	30,903	29,341	26,235	19,167	8,256	+	1,562
Saskatoon.....	47,109	40,712	35,149	22,861	11,074	+	6,397
South Battleford.....	40,816	35,070	29,330	21,785	7,228	+	5,746
Swift Current.....	39,988	40,305	35,025	18,434	4,022	—	317
Weyburn.....	40,352	37,431	37,260	32,539	19,593	+	2,921
Willow Bunch.....	47,380	39,257	33,018	15,596	917	+	8,123
Yorkton.....	36,192	37,857	30,147	24,892	16,915	—	1,665
Cities—							
Moose Jaw.....	19,039	19,285	16,934	13,823	6,249	—	245
North Battleford.....	4,787	4,108	3,145	2,105	824	+	679
Prince Albert.....	7,873	7,558	6,436	6,254	3,005	+	315
Regina.....	37,339	34,432	26,127	30,213	6,169	+	2,894
Saskatoon.....	31,234	25,739	21,048	12,004	3,011	+	5,495
Swift Current.....	4,175	3,518	3,181	1,852	554	+	657
Weyburn.....	4,119	3,193	3,050	2,210	966	+	926
Alberta.....	607,584	588,454	496,442	374,295	185,195	+	19,130
Rural.....	374,614	365,550	308,165	237,066	127,757	+	9,064
Urban.....	232,970	222,904	188,277	137,229	57,438	+	10,066
Acadia.....	33,188	39,974	31,444	16,984	479	+	6,786
Athabasca.....	41,065	37,214	30,393	16,881	7,671	+	3,881
Battle River.....	37,215	36,737	30,187	21,263	4,906	+	478
Bow River.....	33,776	34,323	20,520	18,076	5,520	+	547
Calgary East.....	40,328	38,076	34,575	30,039	18,251	+	2,252
Calgary West.....	41,064	40,122	36,608	25,894	5,780	+	942
Camrose.....	38,564	38,274	33,167	27,447	15,673	+	290
Edmonton East.....	40,017	36,263	33,997	19,803	15,935	+	3,752
Edmonton West.....	43,494	38,478	33,953	22,802	5,919	+	4,746
Lethbridge.....	39,646	38,079	31,740	30,140	14,238	+	1,567
Macleod.....	36,872	33,826	33,091	30,131	22,608	+	3,046
Medicine Hat.....	28,444	36,395	33,710	23,823	7,056	—	7,951
Peace River.....	42,784	39,727	25,717	15,844	5,543	+	3,057
Red Deer.....	36,678	35,318	29,252	27,277	18,082	+	1,860
Vegreville.....	35,470	30,593	27,053	21,337	15,592	+	4,877
Wetaskiwin.....	38,949	34,785	31,035	25,554	21,932	+	4,164
Cities—							
Calgary.....	65,513	63,305	56,514	43,704	13,573	+	2,208
Edmonton.....	65,163	58,821	53,846	31,064	14,088	+	6,342
Lethbridge.....	10,893	11,097	9,436	9,035	2,936	—	204
Medicine Hat.....	9,536	9,634	9,272	5,608	3,020	—	98
Red Deer.....	2,006	2,328	2,203	2,118	1,418	—	322
Wetaskiwin.....	1,884	2,061	2,043	2,411	1,652	—	177

16.—Population of the British Empire.

During the decade 1911-1921 the boundaries of the British Empire were contracted by the voluntary giving up of Egypt and expanded by the addition of various territories as a result of the war. The increases of territory were mainly in Africa, where the Tanganyika Territory, Southwest Africa, and portions of the Cameroons and Togoland were added to the Empire, with an aggregate area of 731,000 square miles and an estimated population of slightly over 5,000,000. In Asia the territories acquired by mandate from the League of Nations include Pales-

tine and Mesopotamia (Iraq), with 3,606,464 inhabitants on an area of 152,250 square miles. In the Pacific, the territories added to the Empire include Western Samoa, the Territory of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and part of the Solomon islands, all of which were formerly German possessions. According to the most reliable estimates, the total area of these regions is 90,812 square miles with a population of 592,157.

Statistics of the area and population of the territories included in the British Empire in 1921 are given in Table 54, together with comparative figures of population for 1911.

54.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries, 1911 and 1921.

(From the British Statistical Abstract of the Overseas Dominions, Statesman's Year Book and other sources. For foot-notes see end of table.)

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Europe.			
England and Wales ¹	58,240	36,070,492	37,885,242
Scotland.....	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland.....	32,586	1,250,531	1,284,000
Irish Free State.....		(3,139,688)	3,165,000 ⁴
Isle of Man.....	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	89,614
Gibraltar.....	2	19,120	20,638
Malta ⁶	117	211,564	213,024
Total, Europe.....	121,752	45,601,214	47,600,044
Asia.			
Aden, including Perim.....	80	46,165	54,923
Sokotra.....	1,382	12,000	12,000 ³
Borneo—			
British North Borneo.....	31,106	208,183	257,804
Brunei.....	4,000	21,718	25,454
Sarawak.....	42,000	500,000	600,000
Total, Borneo.....	77,106	729,901	883,258
Bahrein Is. Prot.....	275	—	110,000 ⁴
Ceylon ⁵	25,331	4,106,350	4,504,549
Maldivé Is.....	—	—	70,000 ⁴
Cyprus ^{6, 7}	3,584	274,108	310,709
Hong Kong ⁸	391	366,145	625,166
New Territories.....		90,594	
India, British.....	1,093,074	244,221,377	247,003,293
Native States.....	709,555	70,888,854	71,939,187
Total, India.....	1,802,629	315,110,231	318,942,480
Straits Settlements.....	1,572	715,529	883,769
Labuan.....	28	6,546	
Christmas Is.....	62	1,463	
Cocos or Keeling Is.....	—	749	
Total, Straits Settlements and dependencies.....	1,662	724,287	885,669
Asiatic Mandates—			
Palestine.....	9,000	—	757,182
Mesopotamia (Iraq).....	143,250	—	2,849,282 ¹⁵
Total, Asiatic Mandates.....	152,250	—	3,606,464
Federated Malay States—			
Perak.....	7,875	494,057	599,055
Selangor.....	3,138	294,035	401,009
Negri Sembilan.....	2,573	130,199	178,762
Pahang.....	14,037	118,708	146,064
Total, Federated Malay States.....	27,623	1,036,999	1,324,890

54.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—continued.

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Asia—concluded.			
Unfederated Malay States—			
Johore.....	7,500	180,412	282,234
Kedah.....	3,800	245,986	338,554
Perlis.....	316	32,746	40,091
Kelantan.....	5,870	286,751	309,293
Trengganu.....	6,000	154,073	153,092
Total, Unfederated Malay States.....	23,486	899,968	1,123,264
Wei-Hai-Wei.....	285	147,133	154,416
Total, Asia.....	2,116,084	323,543,881	332,607,788
Africa.			
British East Africa—			
Kenya Colony and Prot.....	245,060	2,402,863 ^a	2,376,000
Tanganyika Terr. (late German East Africa).....	365,000	—	4,124,438
Uganda Prot.....	110,300 ^a	2,843,325	3,066,327 ¹⁰
Zanzibar Prot.....	640	114,000	197,000 ⁴
Pemba.....	380	83,000	—
Mauritius.....	720	368,791	385,074
Dependencies of.....	89	6,690	—
Nyasaland Prot.....	39,573	970,430	1,201,983
St. Helena.....	47	3,477	3,747
Ascension.....	34	400	250
Tristan da Cunha.....	—	—	130
Seychelles.....	156	22,691	24,523
Somaliland Prot.....	68,000	344,323	300,000 ⁴
South Africa—			
Basutoland.....	11,716	404,507	498,781
Bechuanaland Prot.....	275,000	125,350	152,983
Rhodesia, Southern.....	149,000	771,077	806,620
Rhodesia, Northern.....	291,000	822,482	931,500
Swaziland.....	6,678	99,959	133,563
Union of South Africa—			
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719
Natal.....	35,284	1,194,043	1,429,398
Orange Free State.....	50,389	528,174	628,827
Transvaal.....	110,450	1,686,212	2,087,636
Southwest Africa.....	322,400	—	227,732
Total, Union of South Africa.....	795,489	5,973,394	7,156,312
West Africa—			
Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate of.....	336,700	{9,269,000 ²⁰ 7,857,983}	18,750,000
British Cameroon.....	31,000	—	550,000 ⁴
Gambia ¹⁹	4,132	146,101	209,000 ⁴
Gold Coast, Ashanti and Prot.....	79,506	1,503,386	2,078,043
Northern Terr. Prot.....	31,100	360,000	527,914
Togoland.....	12,600	—	188,265
Sierra Leone ¹⁹	30,000	1,403,132 ¹¹	1,536,066
Total, West Africa.....	525,038	20,539,602	23,839,288
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1,014,000	3,400,000 ¹²	5,850,000
Total, Africa.....	3,897,920	39,296,361	51,048,519
America.			
Bermuda ⁸	19	18,994	20,127
Dominion of Canada.....	3,797,123 ²¹	7,206,613	8,788,483
Falkland Is.....	7,500	3,275	3,424
British Guiana ¹⁹	89,480	296,041	307,391
British Honduras.....	8,592	40,458	45,317
Newfoundland.....	42,734	238,670	259,259
Labrador.....	120,000 ²¹	3,949	3,774
West India Islands—			
Bahamas.....	4,404	55,944	53,031
Barbados.....	166	171,983	156,312
Jamaica.....	4,207	831,383	858,188
Cayman Is.....	89	5,486	5,253
Turks and Caicos Is.....	166	5,615	5,612

**54.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—concluded.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
America—concluded.			
West India Islands—concluded.			
Leeward Islands—	56	5,557	
Virgin Is.....	68	26,283	
St. Christopher.....	50	12,945	
Nevis.....	34	4,075	122,242
Anguilla.....	170	32,265	
Antigua, including Barbuda.....	33	12,200	
Montserrat.....	305	33,863	
Dominica.....	1,862	312,803	365,913
Trinidad.....	114	20,749	
Tobago.....			
Windward Islands—	233	48,637	52,250
St. Lucia.....	150	41,877	44,925
St. Vincent.....	133	73,636	73,406
Grenada and the Grenadines.....			
Total, West India Islands.....	12,239	1,695,321	1,737,132
Total, America.....	4,077,687	9,503,351	11,164,907
Australasia.			
Australia, Commonwealth of—			
New South Wales.....	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371
Federal Capital Terr.....	940	1,714	2,572
Victoria.....	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280
South Australia.....	380,070	408,558	495,160
Northern Terr.....	523,620	3,310	3,867
Western Australia.....	975,920	282,114	332,732
Tasmania.....	26,215	191,211	213,780
Queensland.....	670,500	605,813	755,972
Total, Commonwealth ¹⁴	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734
Territory of Papua.....	90,540	380,000 ¹⁵	276,888
Dom. of New Zealand ¹⁷	103,861	1,008,468	1,218,913
Terr. of Western Samoa.....	1,260	—	37,157
Nauru.....	10	—	2,166
Fiji.....	7,083	139,541	157,266
Pacific Islands—			
Tongan Is. Prot. (Friendly Is.).....	385	23,737	23,562 ⁴
Terr. of New Guinea (late German New Guinea)—			
New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land).....	70,000	—	350,000
Bismarck Archipelago.....	15,752	—	188,000 ⁴
Solomon Is. Prot.....	3,800	—	17,000 ⁵
Brit. Solomon Islands Prot.....	11,000	150,000	150,583 ⁴
Gilbert and Ellice Is. colony.....	208	31,121	36,122
Phoenix group.....	16	59	59
Pitcairn.....	2	140 ¹⁸	140
Starbuck Is.....	1	—	—
Jarvis Is.....	1	30	30
Malden.....	35	168	168
Total, Pacific Islands.....	101,200	205,255	765,664
Total, Australasia.....	3,278,535	6,188,269	7,893,788
Grand Total, British Empire.....	13,491,977	424,133,076	450,315,046
SUMMARY BY CONTINENTS—			
Europe.....	121,752	45,601,214	47,600,044
Asia.....	2,116,084	323,543,881	332,607,788
Africa.....	3,897,920	39,296,361	51,048,519
America.....	4,077,687	9,503,351	11,164,907
Australasia.....	3,278,535	6,188,269	7,893,788

¹ Territory heretofore known as the United Kingdom; area, 121,633 square miles; population, 1921, 47,341,070. ² Estimated population Northern Ireland, 1922. ³ Census, 1911. No census in 1921. ⁴ Estimated population, June 30, 1923. ⁵ Estimated population, 1919. ⁶ Excluding the military and persons on ships in harbours. ⁷ Administered by England under a convention dated June 4, 1878; annexed on November 5, 1914. ⁸ Administered provinces only. ⁹ Including 16,169 square miles of water within the territorial limits of the Uganda Protectorate. ¹⁰ Estimated population, December, 1921. ¹¹ Including 567,561 children. ¹² Estimated population, 1917. ¹³ Exclusive of certain aborigines estimated to number 9,700. ¹⁴ The population stated for Australia is exclusive of full-blooded aborigines, estimated at 100,000 in 1911. ¹⁵ Number of Papuans estimated. ¹⁶ Population in 1920. ¹⁷ The area (280 square miles) and population (13,209 in 1921) of the Cook and other islands of the Pacific are excluded. The Maori population (52,751 in 1921) is also excluded. ¹⁸ Population in 1914. ¹⁹ Preliminary return. ²⁰ Northern Protectorate and Southern Nigeria and Colony in 1911. ²¹ Areas shown are as in 1921. As a result of the Labrador Boundary Award of March 1, 1927, the area of Canada as here given is reduced by 112,400 sq. miles and that of Labrador correspondingly increased.

17.—Land Area and Population of the World.

Statistics showing the areas and the population of the various continents and of the countries of the world at the latest enumerations are presented in Table 55, these populations and areas being mainly taken from official information supplied by the countries concerned. In a number of cases, particularly in Asia and Africa, the figures are rather rough approximations.

55.—Population and Area of the Countries of the World, circa 1923.

Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Continents—			Asia—		
Europe.....	449,781,534	3,776,700	China and dependencies.....	436,094,953	4,277,170
Asia.....	1,008,331,451	17,387,314	British India.....	247,003,293	1,094,301
Africa.....	130,900,065	11,736,724	Japan and dependencies (incl. Korea).....	78,203,200	260,738
North and Central America and West Indies.....	143,853,652	8,618,385	Native Indian States.....	71,939,187	711,032
South America.....	65,242,251	7,365,913	Dutch East Indies.....	43,350,834	733,642
Australasia and Polynesia.....	8,365,756	3,300,067	Russia in Asia.....	31,313,000	6,877,701
Grand Total.....	1,806,474,709	52,185,103	Turkey in Asia.....	13,465,000	328,000
			Philippine Islands.....	10,314,310	107,772
			Persia.....	9,500,000	628,000
			Siam.....	9,207,355	200,148
			Tonking.....	6,850,453	40,530
			Afghanistan.....	6,380,500	270,000
			Annam.....	5,731,189	39,758
			Nepal.....	5,600,000	54,000
			Ceylon.....	4,504,549	25,331
			Arabia (Independent).....	4,000,000	1,000,000
			Cochin China.....	3,795,304	22,000
			Syria.....	3,000,000	60,000
			Bokhara.....	3,000,000	79,000
			Mesopotamia.....	2,849,282	143,250
			Cambodia.....	2,402,585	57,900
			Federated Malay States.....	1,324,890	27,623
			Unfederated Malay States.....	1,123,274	23,486
			Straits Settlements.....	885,660	1,662
			British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.....	883,258	77,106
			Laos.....	800,000	96,500
			Palestine.....	757,182	9,000
			Hong Kong and dependencies.....	625,166	391
			Goa, etc.....	545,472	1,638
			Khiva.....	519,438	24,310
			Oman.....	500,000	82,000
			Timor, etc.....	377,815	7,330
			Cyprus.....	310,709	3,584
			French India.....	265,388	196
			Bhutan.....	250,000	20,000
			Kwang Chau Wan.....	182,000	190
			Wei-hai-wei.....	154,416	285
			Bahrein Islands.....	110,000	275
			Macao, etc.....	74,866	7
			Maldives Islands.....	70,000	-
			Aden and dependencies.....	54,923	80
			Sokotra.....	12,000	1,382
			Total.....	1,008,331,451	17,387,314
			Africa—		
			Nigeria and Prot.....	18,750,000	335,700
			Egypt.....	13,225,000	350,000
			French West Africa.....	12,283,917	1,800,566
			Abyssinia.....	10,000,000	350,000
			Belgian Congo.....	8,508,175	809,654
Europe—					
Russia in Europe.....	101,409,539	1,690,659			
Germany.....	59,858,284	182,213			
United Kingdom.....	47,291,382	121,633			
France.....	39,209,518	212,659			
Italy.....	38,835,941	117,982			
Poland.....	27,183,776	149,359			
Spain (incl. Canary and Balearic Is.).....	21,347,335	194,800			
Rumania.....	17,393,149	122,282			
Czechoslovakia.....	13,611,349	54,191			
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	12,027,325	96,134			
Hungary.....	7,945,878	35,875			
Belgium.....	7,462,455	11,752			
Netherlands.....	6,865,214	12,582			
Austria.....	6,423,486	32,396			
Portugal.....	6,401,000	35,490			
Sweden.....	5,954,316	173,105			
Greece.....	5,536,375	33,378			
Bulgaria.....	4,861,439	39,824			
Switzerland.....	3,886,090	15,975			
Finland.....	3,366,507	132,550			
Denmark.....	3,267,831	16,604			
Lithuania.....	2,750,000	59,633			
Norway.....	2,632,138	124,964			
Latvia.....	1,596,131	24,440			
Estonia.....	1,110,538	16,955			
Turkey in Europe.....	1,000,000	10,000			
Albania.....	831,877	17,374			
Danzig.....	365,000	754			
Luxemburg.....	260,767	999			
Malta.....	224,680	117			
Iceland.....	94,690	39,709			
Fiume.....	65,000	8			
Monaco.....	23,418	8			
Gibraltar.....	20,638	2			
San Marino.....	12,027	38			
Liechtenstein.....	11,110	65			
Andorra.....	5,231	191			
Total.....	449,781,534	3,776,700			

55.—Population and Area of the Countries of the World, circa 1923—concluded.

Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Africa—concluded.			North and Central America and West Indies—concluded.		
Union of South Africa.	7,156,312	473,089	Newfoundland and Labrador.	263,033	162,734 ²
Morocco.	5,937,071	231,500	Martinique.	244,439	385
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.	5,850,000	1,014,000	Guadeloupe and dependencies.	229,822	532
Algeria.	5,802,464	222,180	Windward Islands.	170,531	516
Tanganyika Territory.	4,124,438	365,000	Barbados.	156,312	166
Angola.	4,119,000	484,800	Leeward Islands.	122,242	716
Madagascar and adjacent islands.	3,613,341	228,000	Alaska.	55,036	590,884
Mozambique.	3,120,000	428,132	Curaçao.	54,963	403
Uganda Prot.	3,066,327	110,300	Bahamas.	53,031	4,404
French Equat. Africa.	2,845,936	982,049	British Honduras.	45,317	8,592
Kenya Prot.	2,376,000	245,060	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	26,051	132
Tunis.	2,095,090	50,000	Bermuda.	20,127	49
Gold Coast and Prot.	2,078,043	79,506	Greenland (Danish).	14,355	46,740
Liberia.	2,000,000	40,000	Turks and Caicos Is.	5,612	166
Rhodesia.	1,738,120	440,000	Cayman Islands.	5,253	89
Sierra Leone and Prot.	1,536,066	30,000	St. Pierre and Miquelon.	3,918	93
French Cameroon.	1,500,000	166,489	Total.	143,853,652	8,618,395
Nyasaland Prot.	1,201,983	39,573	South America—		
Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.	1,000,000	406,000	Brazil (incl. Acre).	30,635,605	3,275,510
French Sahara.	800,000	861,638	Argentine Republic.	8,698,516	1,153,119
Italian Somaliland.	650,000	139,430	Colombia.	5,855,077	440,846
Spanish Morocco.	600,000	7,700	Peru.	5,550,000	722,461
British Cameroon.	550,000	31,000	Chile.	3,754,723	289,828
Basutoland.	498,781	11,716	Bolivia.	2,889,970	514,155
French Togoland.	484,572	21,893	Venezuela.	2,411,952	398,594
Eritrea.	392,151	45,783	Ecuador.	2,000,000	220,502
Mauritius and dependencies.	385,074	809	Uruguay.	1,494,953	72,153
Somaliland Prot.	300,000	68,000	Paraguay.	1,000,000	61,647
Portuguese Guinea.	289,000	13,910	Panama.	442,522	32,386
Southwest Africa.	227,732	322,400	British Guiana.	307,391	89,480
Gambia and Prot.	209,000	4,132	Dutch Guiana.	128,822	54,291
French Somali Coast.	208,000	5,790	French Guiana.	44,202	32,000
Zanzibar and Pemba.	197,000	1,020	Panama Canal Zone.	23,757	7,500
Togoland (British).	188,265	12,600	Falkland Islands.	3,424	1,000
Réunion.	173,190	970	South Georgia.	1,337	
Bechuanaland Prot.	152,983	275,000	Total.	65,242,251	7,365,913
Spanish Guinea.	150,000	10,810	Australasia and Polynesia—		
Cape Verde Islands.	149,793	1,480	Commonwealth of Australia.	5,435,734	2,974,581
Swaziland.	133,563	6,678	New Zealand.	1,218,913	103,861
Comoro and Mayotte.	109,860	780	Territory of New Guinea.	555,000	89,552
St. Thomé and Principe Is.	58,907	360	Papua.	276,888	90,540
Seychelles.	24,523	156	Hawaii.	255,912	6,449
Île.	20,000	965	Fiji.	157,266	7,083
Fernando Po, etc.	15,896	795	Solomon Islands Prot. (British).	150,583	11,000
St. Helena.	3,747	47	New Hebrides.	60,000	5,700
Rio de Oro and Adrar.	495	109,200	New Caledonia and dependencies.	57,208	7,650
Ascension.	250	34	Marshall Islands, etc. (Japanese mandate).	45,150	-
Total.	130,900,065	11,736,724	Western Samoa.	37,157	1,260
North and Central America and West Indies—			Gilbert and Ellice Is.	36,122	208
United States.	105,710,620	2,973,774	French establishments in Oceania.	31,655	1,520
Mexico.	13,887,080	767,198	Tongan Is. Prot.	23,562	385
Canada.	9,028,240	3,797,123 ¹	Guam.	14,246	210
Cuba.	3,123,040	44,164	Samoa (American).	8,194	58
Haiti.	2,045,000	10,204	Nauru Island.	2,166	10
Guatemala.	2,004,900	48,290	Total.	8,365,756	3,300,067
Salvador.	1,526,000	13,176			
Porto Rico.	1,299,809	3,435			
Dominican Republic.	897,405	19,332			
Jamaica.	858,188	4,207			
Honduras.	662,422	44,275			
Nicaragua.	638,119	51,660			
Costa Rica.	576,581	23,000			
Trinidad and Tobago.	365,913	1,976			

¹ Mandated territory of the Union of South Africa.² Areas here shown are as in 1923. As a result of the Labrador Boundary Award of March 1, 1927, the area of Canada is reduced and that of Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 112,400 sq. miles.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The collection of vital statistics commenced in Canada, as in England, with the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials by the ecclesiastical authorities. These registers, maintained by the priests from the first settlement of the country, have made it possible for the vital statistics of the French colony to be compiled from the year 1610.¹ In the beginning, only one copy of such records was made, but in 1678 the Sovereign Council of Quebec ordered that in future such records should be made in duplicate, and that one copy, duly authenticated, should be delivered to the civil authorities. This arrangement was continued after the cession of the country to Great Britain, and was extended to the newly-formed Protestant congregations by an Act of 1793, but the registration among these latter remained seriously defective, both in Lower Canada and in the new province of Upper Canada.

In English-speaking Canada, vital statistics were from the commencement incomplete, the pioneer settlers often going out into the wilds far from the authority of government and the ministrations of religion. While a law existed in Upper Canada requiring ministers of religion to deposit duplicates of their registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths with the clerks of the peace for transmission to the Provincial Secretary, this law remained practically a dead letter. Again, the efforts made to secure records of births and deaths at the censuses of 1851 and 1861 produced most unsatisfactory and even ridiculous results, as was pointed out by Dr. J. C. Taché, secretary of the board of registration and statistics, in a memorial published in the report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for the year 1865. Nevertheless, in spite of the inherent unsoundness of securing at a point of time in a decennial census a record of births and deaths occurring over a considerable period of time, this method was persisted in down to 1911, when the obviously untrustworthy character of the results obtained led to the discarding of the data obtained at the inquiry. In Montreal and Toronto, for example, the local records showed 11,038 and 5,593 deaths respectively in the calendar year 1910, while the census records showed only 7,359 and 3,148 deaths respectively in the twelve months from June 1, 1910, to May 31, 1911. Similar discrepancies were shown for other areas, proving the census data to be very incomplete.

The Dominion Government instituted in the early 80's a plan for compiling the annual mortuary statistics of cities of 25,000 population and over, by subsidizing local boards of health to supply the information under special regulations. A beginning was made with the five cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax and Saint John. By 1891 the list had grown to 25, at a time when in most of the provinces the only birth and death statistics were those of the municipalities. Upon the organization of provincial bureaus of vital statistics, however, this work was abandoned, though a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in 1893, passed a resolution calling upon the provincial and Dominion authorities to co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics of the Dominion. This resolution had no immediate practical results in securing accurate or comparable vital statistics.

Each of the provinces of the Dominion has since Confederation enacted its own legislation on vital statistics and administered such legislation according to its own individual methods. While the vital statistics of Ontario were published

¹ For a summary of the vital statistics of the Roman Catholic population from 1610 to 1883, see the *Statistical Year Book of Quebec*, 1921, English or French edition, p. 51. For details by years of this movement of population, see Vol. V of the *Census of 1871*, pp. 160-265, and Vol. IV of the *Census of 1881*, pp. 134-145.

in considerable detail annually from 1871, the arrangements for the collection of data were unsatisfactory. Only in 1906 was the publication of vital statistics begun in Prince Edward Island (no report for 1912 has ever been issued), and in Nova Scotia the publication of vital statistics dates only from 1909. Because of the *lacunae*, and even more because of the incomparability of facts collected, of methods of collection and of standard of enforcement, Canadian vital statistics remained extremely unsatisfactory and impossible to be compiled on a national basis, as was pointed out by the 1912 commission on official statistics, which recommended that "for the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object would be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements."

The scheme of co-operation, thus outlined, has now been brought into effect as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics, and the Dominion-provincial conferences on vital statistics. The scheme was in the first instance drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; then Dominion-provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June and December, 1918, when comprehensive and final discussions took place.

At the conferences of 1918, it was agreed:—(1) that the model Vital Statistics Act prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when accepted by the Legislatures, should form the basis of the vital statistics legislation of the several provinces, thus securing uniformity and comparability; (2) that the provinces should undertake to obtain the returns of births, marriages and deaths on the prescribed forms as approved and adopted at the conference, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to supply the forms free of charge; (3) that the provinces should forward to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at such times as might be agreed upon, either the original returns of births, marriages and deaths, or certified transcriptions of the same; the Bureau of Statistics to undertake the mechanical compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics of all the provinces except Quebec were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the year 1920, and, with the commencement of 1921, it became possible to issue complete statements for the eight provinces. The first five annual reports have been issued and may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Statistics showing births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in the nine provinces of Canada in recent years are given under the various headings in the following tables. The statistics for the eight provinces constituting the registration area of Canada are compiled for the provinces in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, while the figures for Quebec from 1921 to 1925 are taken from the provincial returns. Quebec has been included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926, from which date her statistics are on a comparable basis with those of the other provinces. A preliminary report for 1926, including the statistics of all the nine provinces, has appeared and may be procured from the Dominion Statistician.

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the students who use either these tables or the detailed reports for comparative purposes.

First, in spite of the improvements recently effected, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation.

Secondly, the great differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces, as shown by the census of 1921, make comparisons (of crude birth rates, for instance) as among the provinces unfair and misleading. For instance, in British Columbia in 1921 there were only 773 females of ages 15 to 44 to every 1,000 males of these ages, while in Quebec there were 1,017 and in Prince Edward Island 986. Evidently, in view of the great disproportion between the sexes in British Columbia, the crude birth rate per 1,000 of population in that province cannot properly be compared with the crude birth rate in Quebec or Prince Edward Island, and consequently a table has been included showing the legitimate birth rate per 1,000 married women between 15 and 44 years of age. Again, in consequence of different age distributions of population in the different provinces—the Prairie Provinces, for instance, have a very young population because of the healthy young immigrants whom they attract—a comparison of crude death rates of the provinces is misleading. In the Prairie Provinces, taken together, only 126 per 1,000 of the 1911 population and 149 per 1,000 of the 1921 population had passed 45 years of age, while in Quebec 178, in Ontario 233 and in Prince Edward Island 264 per 1,000 of the population were in 1921 over 45 years of age. These latter provinces, having a much larger proportion of persons of advanced ages, will inevitably have a higher crude death rate per 1,000 of population than the Prairie Provinces. A table showing the death rates as adjusted on the basis of the English "standard million" of 1901 has therefore been included (Table 23).

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

1.—Natural Increase.

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1926 by provinces in Table 1. The figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

The province of Quebec has one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 of population in any civilized country, 23.4 in 1921, 21.8 in 1922, 18.6 in 1923, 22.0 in 1924, 20.9 in 1925, 17.5 in 1926. This brings the average for Canada (exclusive of the territories) up to 17.8 per 1,000 in 1921, 16.5 in 1922, 14.7 in 1923, 15.8 in 1924, 15.2 in 1925 and 13.3 in 1926.

In Australia the rate of natural increase in 1925 was 13.7 per 1,000, in New Zealand in 1925 12.9, in England and Wales in 1926 6.2, in Scotland in 1925 7.9, and in the Irish Free State 6.2, so that Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.

The rates of natural increase per annum per 1,000 of mean population for other countries in the latest years are as follows, the figures being for 1925 unless otherwise indicated:—Denmark 10.2; Japan 14.6; Netherlands (1926) 14.0; Norway (1926) 9.1; Finland 8.8; Italy 10.9; Switzerland 6.2; Sweden 5.8; Spain (1926) 10.9; France (1926) 1.3.

The present natural increase of the population of Canada is in the neighbourhood of 140,000 per annum, about one-third of which is due to Quebec.

The births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in Canadian cities having a population of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar year 1925 in Table 2.

1.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1921-1926.

NOTE.—All figures for 1926 are subject to revision. Birth, marriage and death rates for 1921 are calculated on the census populations of that year, and for 1922-26 on estimated populations, except that for 1926 the figures of the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces are used for these provinces.

Provinces.	Years.	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	Marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Excess of births over deaths.	Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population.
P. E. Island.....	1921	2,156	24.3	518	5.8	1,209	13.6	947	10.7
	1922	2,160	24.5	579	6.6	1,113	12.6	1,047	11.9
	1923	1,977	22.5	454	5.2	1,150	13.1	835	9.4
	1924	1,858	21.1	408	4.6	956	10.9	902	10.3
	1925	1,675	19.3	407	4.7	997	11.5	678	7.8
	1926	1,751	20.1	457	5.3	881	10.1	870	10.0
Nova Scotia.....	1921	13,021	24.9	3,550	6.8	6,420	12.3	6,601	12.6
	1922	12,693	24.0	3,169	6.0	6,679	12.6	6,014	11.4
	1923	11,680	22.0	3,246	6.1	6,868	13.0	4,822	9.1
	1924	11,801	22.1	2,999	5.6	6,583	12.3	5,218	9.8
	1925	11,400	21.2	2,964	5.5	6,045	11.3	5,355	10.0
	1926	10,931	20.2	2,852	5.3	6,355	11.8	4,576	8.5
New Brunswick.....	1921	11,465	30.2	3,173	8.4	5,410	14.2	6,055	15.9
	1922	11,564	29.5	2,799	7.1	5,158	13.2	6,406	16.3
	1923	10,704	27.0	2,911	7.4	5,013	12.7	5,698	14.4
	1924	10,717	26.9	2,972	7.4	4,923	12.3	5,794	14.5
	1925	10,949	27.2	2,908	7.2	4,960	12.3	5,989	14.9
	1926	10,297	25.3	2,923	7.2	4,984	12.2	5,313	13.1
Ontario.....	1921	74,152	25.3	24,871	8.5	34,551	11.8	39,601	13.5
	1922	71,430	24.0	23,360	7.8	34,034	11.4	37,396	12.5
	1923	70,056	23.2	24,842	8.2	35,637	11.8	34,419	11.4
	1924	71,510	23.4	24,038	7.9	33,078	10.8	38,432	12.6
	1925	70,122	22.6	23,074	7.4	33,960	10.9	36,162	11.7
	1926	67,482	21.5	22,632	7.5	35,890	11.4	31,592	10.0
Manitoba.....	1921	18,478	30.3	5,310	8.7	5,388	8.8	13,090	21.5
	1922	17,679	28.7	4,808	7.7	5,754	9.3	11,925	19.4
	1923	16,472	26.5	4,544	7.1	5,330	8.6	11,142	17.9
	1924	15,454	24.6	4,132	6.4	5,023	8.0	10,431	16.6
	1925	14,867	23.5	4,377	6.9	5,245	8.3	9,622	15.2
	1926	14,660	22.9	4,537	7.1	5,335	8.3	9,325	14.6
Saskatchewan.....	1921	22,493	29.7	5,101	6.7	5,596	7.4	16,897	22.3
	1922	22,339	29.0	5,061	6.4	6,119	7.9	16,220	21.0
	1923	20,947	26.8	5,045	6.3	6,151	7.9	14,796	18.9
	1924	21,539	27.0	4,792	5.9	5,772	7.2	15,767	19.8
	1925	20,582	25.4	4,909	6.1	5,628	6.9	14,954	18.5
	1926	20,557	25.0	5,443	6.6	6,041	7.4	14,516	17.7
Alberta.....	1921	16,561	28.1	4,661	7.9	4,940	8.4	11,621	19.7
	1922	16,163	27.3	4,272	7.0	5,264	8.9	10,899	18.4
	1923	15,060	25.3	4,117	6.6	5,006	8.4	10,076	16.9
	1924	14,597	24.4	4,159	6.5	4,858	8.1	9,739	16.3
	1925	14,924	24.7	4,355	7.2	4,697	7.8	10,227	17.0
	1926	14,456	23.8	4,486	7.4	5,159	8.5	9,297	15.3
British Columbia.....	1921	10,653	20.3	3,889	7.4	4,208	8.0	6,445	12.3
	1922	10,166	18.9	3,763	7.0	4,907	9.1	5,259	9.8
	1923	10,001	18.4	3,943	7.2	4,997	9.2	5,046	9.2
	1924	10,119	18.3	4,038	7.3	5,004	9.0	5,115	9.2
	1925	10,342	18.4	4,223	7.5	4,945	8.8	5,397	9.6
	1926	9,906	17.4	4,413	7.8	5,426	9.6	4,480	7.9
Canada (Registration Area)	1921	168,979	26.4	51,073	8.0	67,722	10.6	101,257	15.8
	1922	164,194	25.2	47,811	7.3	69,028	10.6	95,166	14.6
	1923	156,887	23.9	49,102	7.4	70,182	10.7	86,834	13.2
	1924	157,595	23.7	47,538	7.1	66,197	9.9	91,398	13.7
	1925	154,861	23.0	47,217	7.0	66,477	9.9	88,384	13.1
	1926	150,040	22.0	48,743	7.2	70,067	10.3	79,973	11.7
Quebec ¹	1921	88,749	37.6	18,659	7.9	33,433	14.1	55,316	23.4
	1922	88,377	35.1	16,609	6.5	33,459	13.3	54,918	21.8
	1923	83,579	32.2	17,361	6.3	35,148	13.6	48,431	18.6
	1924	86,930	33.3	17,591	7.1	32,356	13.0	54,574	22.0
	1925	87,527	33.1	17,427	6.5	32,300	12.2	55,227	20.9
	1926	82,165	32.1	17,827	7.0	37,251	14.5	44,914	17.5
Canada (exclusive of the Territories).....	1921	257,725	29.3	69,732	8.0	101,155	11.6	156,573	17.8
	1922	252,571	27.8	64,420	7.1	102,487	11.3	150,084	16.5
	1923	240,476	26.1	66,463	7.2	105,330	11.4	135,265	14.7
	1924	244,525	26.5	65,129	7.1	98,553	10.7	145,972	15.8
	1925	242,388	25.6	64,644	6.8	98,777	10.4	143,611	15.2
	1926	232,205	24.8	66,570	7.1	107,318	11.4	124,887	13.3

¹ Rates for Quebec have been calculated on provincial estimates of population 1921-25, and on the Dominion estimate of population for 1926.

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, in Cities of 10,000 and over, for the calendar year 1925.

Cities.	Census population, 1921.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
P. E. Island—					
Charlottetown.....	10,814	247	136	246	1
Nova Scotia—					
Halifax.....	58,372	1,463	576	778	685
Sydney.....	22,545	498	200	217	281
Glace Bay.....	17,007	620	90	202	418
New Brunswick—					
Saint John.....	47,166	1,246	452	768	478
Moncton.....	17,488	521	174	226	295
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	618,506	21,976	6,092	10,052	11,924
Quebec.....	95,193	4,154	762	1,754	2,400
Verdun.....	25,001	1,108	235	390	718
Thul.....	24,117	1,039	194 ¹	310	729
Sherbrooke.....	23,515	691	150 ¹	359	332
Three Rivers.....	22,367	1,159	224	455	704
Westmount.....	17,593	140	30 ¹	144	—4
LaSalle.....	15,404	513	100 ¹	164	349
Outremont.....	13,249	186	51 ¹	100	86
St. Hyacinthe.....	10,859	280	78 ¹	180	100
Shawinigan Falls.....	10,625	629	57 ¹	147	482
Levis.....	10,470	329	46 ¹	152	177
Ontario—					
Toronto.....	521,893	11,976	5,727	5,649	6,327
Hamilton.....	114,151	2,938	1,141	1,359	579
Ottawa.....	107,843	3,025	901	1,508	1,518
London.....	60,959	1,352	647	976	376
Windsor.....	38,591	1,918	859	628	1,290
Brantford.....	29,440	606	243	369	237
Kitchener.....	21,763	646	262	282	362
Kingston.....	21,753	537	209	393	144
Sault Ste. Marie.....	21,092	653	195	195	458
Fort William.....	20,541	733	191	229	504
Peterborough.....	20,994	561	191	308	253
St. Catharines.....	19,881	606	205	301	305
Guelph.....	18,128	401	182	229	172
Stratford.....	16,094	437	158	180	257
St. Thomas.....	16,026	350	101	204	146
Port Arthur.....	14,886	512	169	176	336
Sarnia.....	14,877	427	163	214	213
Niagara Falls.....	14,764	471	253	189	282
Chatham.....	13,256	420	163	246	174
Galt.....	13,216	288	104	139	149
Belleville.....	12,206	330	124	207	123
Owen Sound.....	12,190	298	129	179	119
Oshawa.....	11,940	509	160	148	361
North Bay.....	10,692	452	119	141	311
Brockville.....	10,043	218	83	140	78
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg.....	179,087	4,660	2,223	1,632	3,028
Brandon.....	15,397	386	194	247	139
St. Boniface.....	12,821	711	127	154	557
Saskatchewan—					
Regina.....	34,432	1,010	546	346	664
Saskatoon.....	25,739	871	491	347	524
Moose Jaw.....	19,285	606	325	191	415
Alberta—					
Calgary.....	63,305	1,634	910	594	1,040
Edmonton.....	58,821	1,943	979	713	1,230
Lethbridge.....	11,097	392	212	159	233
British Columbia—					
Vancouver.....	117,217	3,196	1,808	1,488	1,708
Victoria.....	38,727	739	401	446	293
New Westminster.....	14,495	483	245	193	290

¹ Roman Catholics only.

Natural Increase by Sex.—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1925 in the registration area exceeded the total male deaths for the year by 44,053, while the gain in the female population during the same period was 44,331. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females by 4,607, the higher mortality among males, *viz.*, 35,681 as compared with 30,796, caused a net excess increase of 278 in the female as compared with the male population.

3.—Excess of Births over Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Provinces and for each Sex, 1925, with Totals for 1921-24.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	
Prince Edward Island.	877	513	364	798	484	314	678
Nova Scotia.....	5,886	3,076	2,810	5,514	2,969	2,545	5,355
New Brunswick.....	5,664	2,620	3,044	5,285	2,340	2,945	5,989
Ontario.....	36,098	17,583	18,515	34,024	16,377	17,647	36,162
Manitoba.....	7,634	2,911	4,723	7,233	2,334	4,899	9,622
Saskatchewan.....	10,620	3,228	7,392	9,962	2,400	7,562	14,954
Alberta.....	7,626	2,703	4,923	7,298	1,994	5,304	10,227
British Columbia.....	5,329	3,047	2,282	5,013	1,898	3,115	5,397
Total, 1925.....	79,734	35,681	44,053	75,127	30,796	44,331	88,384
Total, 1924.....	80,808	35,415	45,393	76,787	30,782	46,005	91,398
Total, 1923.....	80,566	37,517	43,049	76,331	32,665	43,666	86,715
Total, 1922.....	84,057	37,044	47,013	80,137	31,984	48,153	95,166
Total, 1921.....	87,134	36,411	50,723	81,845	31,311	50,534	101,257

2.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world, the birth rate has in the past generation been on the decline, though the consequent decline in the rate of natural increase has to a considerable extent been offset by a decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35.4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32.5 in 1881-90 and 29.9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24.1 and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it fell again to 22.4 in 1921, 19.7 in 1923, 18.8 in 1924, 18.3 in 1925 and 17.8 in 1926.

Similarly in France, the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25.4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23.9 in the 1880's and 22.2 in the 1890's to 20.4 in 1920 and 19.4 in 1923, rising slightly to 19.6 in 1925 and falling to 18.8 in 1926. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 39.1 in the 1870's, 36.8 in the 1880's, 36.1 in the 1890's, 23.6 in 1922, 22.5 in 1925 and 19.5 in 1926.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at the comparatively high figure of 24.8 per 1,000 in 1926. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the birth rate stood at the very high figure of 32.1 per 1,000 in 1926, as compared with 21.5 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from 17.4 per 1,000 in British Columbia to 25.3 in New Brunswick and 25.0 in Saskatchewan.

Statistics of births and birth rates for the years 1922-26 are given by provinces in Table 4, the provincial figures both of births and birth rates for Quebec being appended for the years 1922-25, so as to show national totals. The figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

4.—Number of Living Births and Birth Rates, by Provinces, 1922-1926.

Provinces.	Living Births.					Birth rate per 1,000 population.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
P. E. Island.....	2,160	1,977	1,858	1,675	1,751	24.5	22.5	21.1	19.3	20.1
Nova Scotia.....	12,693	11,680	11,801	11,400	10,931	24.0	22.0	22.1	21.2	20.2
New Brunswick.....	11,564	10,704	10,717	10,949	10,297	29.5	27.0	26.9	27.2	25.3
Quebec.....	2	2	2	2	82,165	2	2	2	2	32.1
Ontario.....	71,430	70,056	71,510	70,122	67,482	24.0	23.2	23.4	22.6	21.5
Manitoba.....	17,679	16,472	15,454	14,867	14,660	28.2	25.9	23.9	23.5	22.9
Saskatchewan.....	22,339	20,947	21,539	20,582	20,537	28.4	26.3	26.4	25.4	25.0
Alberta.....	16,163	15,060	14,597	14,924	14,456	26.5	24.3	22.9	24.7	23.8
British Columbia.....	10,166	10,001	10,119	10,342	9,906	18.9	18.4	18.3	18.4	17.4
Registration Area.....	164,194	156,897	157,595	154,861	—	25.1	23.7	23.4	23.0	—
Quebec.....	88,377	83,579	86,930	87,527	—	35.1	32.2	35.1	33.1	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	252,571	240,476	244,525	242,388	232,205	27.8	26.1	26.5	25.6	24.8

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision.² Not included in registration area.³ Provincial figures.

Table 5 gives, in addition, statistics of the number of births in cities of 40,000 population and over for the years 1921 to 1926. Ten of these cities had in 1921 a total population of 1,328,814 or 20.7 p.c. of the population of the registration area, while the number of births shown below for the year 1921, 38,488, formed 22.0 p.c. of the births recorded for the same year. By 1926 the number of births in these ten cities which have been in the registration area from the beginning had declined to 31,505 or by 18.1 p.c.; the percentage of the total for the registration area, however, was 21.0, a decrease since 1921 of only 1.0 p.c. It would seem, therefore, that the recent decline in the birth rate has been but slightly more pronounced in the larger urban centres than throughout the registration area, although greater differences appear in particular years than over the period in question (1921-1925). Figures for Montreal and Quebec are added for 1926.

5.—Living Births in Cities of 40,000 Population and over, 1921-1926.

Cities.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
Montreal.....	2	2	2	2	2	19,644
Toronto.....	13,378	12,745	12,680	12,424	11,976	11,131
Winnipeg.....	6,323	5,840	5,246	4,786	4,660	4,497
Vancouver.....	3,298	2,960	2,998	3,045	3,196	3,009
Hamilton.....	3,498	3,146	3,033	3,140	2,938	2,763
Ottawa.....	3,250	3,273	3,055	3,044	3,026	2,853
Quebec.....	2	2	2	2	2	4,164
Calgary.....	2,086	1,884	1,683	1,612	1,624	1,568
London.....	1,458	1,448	1,380	1,452	1,352	1,317
Edmonton.....	2,136	2,143	1,951	1,852	1,943	1,858
Halifax.....	1,836	1,743	1,519	1,458	1,463	1,353
Saint John.....	1,225	1,259	1,304	1,238	1,246	1,096
Total.....	38,488	36,441	34,849	34,051	33,434	55,313

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision.² Not included in registration area.

Legitimate Birth Rates per 1,000 Married Women of Ages 15-44.—

Undoubtedly the test of birth rate most generally accepted by vital statisticians is supplied by the comparison of the total number of legitimate births with the total number of married women between the ages of 15 and 44, though a small number of births occur where the mothers are either below 15 or past the 45th birthday. This test is applied to the registration area of Canada for 1921-24 in Table 6 on the assumptions:—(1) that the number of married women in the country has since 1921 increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population, and (2) that the number of Canadian-born, of British-born and of foreign-born married women has since 1921 increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population. Since the estimate covers only a

short period since the census, the above assumptions may be accepted as approximately correct.

Two points of great importance are brought out by the table:—first, the substantial decline in the birth rate per 1,000 married women in the short period covered; secondly, the fact that in the registration area as a whole, foreign-born married women have proportionately more children than Canadian-born, and these considerably more children than British-born.

6.—Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921-1924, and by Nativity of Mother, 1924.

NOTE.—These rates have not been calculated for 1925, on account of the lengthy period which has elapsed since the last census and the probable change in the conjugal condition of the population.

Provinces.	Legitimate births per 1,000 married women of 15-44 years of age.				Legitimate births per 1,000 married women, 15-44 years of age, of Canadian, British and foreign birth, 1924.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Canadian.	British.	Foreign.
Prince Edward Island.....	245	246.0	226.2	212.4	211.0	180.2	333.3
Nova Scotia.....	218	209.6	191.8	191.7	191.9	199.3	169.8
New Brunswick.....	254	247.9	226.1	224.8	227.1	177.3	230.7
Ontario.....	191	181.4	175.4	176.3	178.7	160.6	198.0
Manitoba.....	219	204.4	187.2	172.2	200.1	147.7	200.5
Saskatchewan.....	213	203.9	188.3	188.9	170.5	131.9	166.3
Alberta.....	195	183.1	167.7	158.5	142.7	110.7	146.7
British Columbia.....	144	133.7	130.4	129.2	—	—	—
Canada (Registration Area).....	199	188.8	178.0	175.7	185.1	144.9	186.0
Quebec.....	334 ¹	311.3 ¹	288.3 ¹	307.8 ¹	—	—	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	232¹	223.2¹	208.7¹	206.0¹	—	—	—

¹ No statistics of illegitimate births in Quebec are available. The total number of births in Quebec has accordingly been used, though as a result the fertility of Quebec and of Canadian married women is slightly overestimated.

In Table 7 will be found for each of the provinces in the registration area the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born mothers respectively. It is noteworthy that children born to foreign-born mothers in 1925 outnumbered children born to Canadian-born mothers in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. For the registration area as a whole, three out of every five children born had Canadian-born mothers, one a British-born mother and one a foreign-born mother.

7.—Percentage of Legitimate Children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born Mothers, in each Province, 1925.

Provinces.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.
Prince Edward Island.....	94.8	2.2	3.0
Nova Scotia.....	85.4	10.8	3.8
New Brunswick.....	91.8	3.7	4.4
Ontario.....	68.2	21.3	10.5
Manitoba.....	49.0	20.1	30.9
Saskatchewan.....	40.8	16.2	43.0
Alberta.....	34.5	21.0	44.4
British Columbia.....	37.1	37.4	25.4
Canada (Registration Area).....	60.6	19.3	20.1

Sex of Living Births.—Table 8 shows the number of living male and female births reported for each province in the registration area in the years 1921-26, together with the proportion of male to female births. Prince Edward Island is the only province in which the number of female births has in certain years exceeded male births. The preliminary figures for 1926 for the nine provinces indicate that among every 1,000 born, 515 were males and 485 females.

8.—Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, 1921-1926.

NOTE.—The figures for 1926 are subject to revision.

Provinces.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Males to 1,000 females.
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Prince Edward Island.....	1921 2,156	1,073	49.8	1,083	50.2	991
	1922 2,160	1,104	51.1	1,056	48.9	1,045
	1923 1,977	981	49.6	996	50.4	985
	1924 1,858	928	49.9	930	50.1	998
	1925 1,675	877	52.4	798	47.6	1,099
	1926 1,751	887	50.7	864	49.3	1,027
Nova Scotia.....	1921 13,021	6,695	51.4	6,326	48.6	1,058
	1922 12,693	6,630	52.2	6,063	47.8	1,094
	1923 11,680	5,973	51.1	5,707	48.9	1,047
	1924 11,801	6,189	52.4	5,612	47.6	1,103
	1925 11,400	5,886	51.6	5,514	48.4	1,067
	1926 10,931	5,616	51.4	5,315	48.6	1,057
New Brunswick.....	1921 11,465	5,942	51.8	5,523	48.2	1,076
	1922 11,564	5,955	51.5	5,609	48.5	1,062
	1923 10,704	5,457	51.0	5,247	49.0	1,040
	1924 10,717	5,523	51.5	5,194	48.5	1,063
	1925 10,949	5,664	51.7	5,285	48.3	1,072
	1926 10,297	5,270	51.2	5,027	48.8	1,048
Ontario.....	1921 74,152	38,307	51.7	35,845	48.3	1,069
	1922 71,430	36,495	51.1	34,935	48.9	1,045
	1923 70,056	36,141	51.6	33,915	48.4	1,066
	1924 71,510	36,582	51.2	34,928	48.8	1,047
	1925 70,122	36,098	51.5	34,024	48.5	1,061
	1926 67,482	34,720	51.5	32,762	48.5	1,060
Manitoba.....	1921 18,478	9,455	51.2	9,023	48.8	1,048
	1922 17,679	8,926	50.5	8,753	49.5	1,020
	1923 16,472	8,397	51.0	8,075	49.0	1,040
	1924 15,454	7,804	50.5	7,650	49.5	1,020
	1925 14,867	7,634	51.3	7,233	48.7	1,055
	1926 14,060	7,598	51.8	7,062	48.2	1,076
Saskatchewan.....	1921 22,493	11,620	51.7	10,873	48.3	1,069
	1922 22,339	11,435	51.2	10,904	48.8	1,049
	1923 20,947	10,765	51.4	10,182	48.6	1,057
	1924 21,539	11,157	51.8	10,382	48.2	1,075
	1925 20,582	10,620	51.6	9,962	48.4	1,066
	1926 20,557	10,564	51.4	9,993	48.6	1,057
Alberta.....	1921 16,561	8,493	51.3	8,068	48.7	1,053
	1922 16,163	8,219	50.9	7,944	49.1	1,035
	1923 15,060	7,676	51.0	7,384	49.0	1,040
	1924 14,597	7,422	50.8	7,175	49.2	1,034
	1925 14,924	7,626	51.1	7,298	48.9	1,045
	1926 14,456	7,410	51.3	7,046	48.7	1,052
British Columbia.....	1921 10,653	5,549	52.1	5,104	47.9	1,087
	1922 10,166	5,293	52.0	4,873	47.9	1,086
	1923 10,001	5,176	51.8	4,825	48.2	1,073
	1924 10,119	5,203	51.4	4,916	48.6	1,058
	1925 10,342	5,329	51.5	5,013	48.5	1,063
	1926 9,906	5,086	51.3	4,820	48.7	1,055
Canada (Registration Area) ¹ ...	1921 168,979	87,134	51.6	81,845	48.4	1,065
	1922 164,194	84,057	51.2	80,137	48.8	1,049
	1923 156,897	80,566	51.3	76,331	48.7	1,055
	1924 157,595	80,808	51.3	76,787	48.7	1,052
	1925 154,861	79,734	51.5	75,127	48.5	1,061
Quebec ²	1921 88,749	46,705	52.6	42,044	47.4	1,111
	1922 88,377	44,998	50.3	43,379	49.7	1,037
	1923 83,579	43,437	52.0	40,142	48.0	1,082
	1924 86,930	44,782	51.5	42,148	48.5	1,060
	1925 87,527	44,952	51.4	42,575	48.6	1,056
	1926 82,165	42,475	51.7	39,690	48.3	1,070
Canada (exclusive of the Terri- tories).....	1921 257,728	133,839	51.9	123,889	48.1	1,080
	1922 252,571	129,055	51.1	123,516	48.9	1,045
	1923 240,476	124,003	51.6	116,473	48.4	1,065
	1924 244,525	125,590	51.4	118,935	48.6	1,056
	1925 242,388	124,686	51.4	117,702	48.6	1,059
	1926 232,205	119,626	51.5	112,579	48.5	1,063

¹ As from 1921-25. ² 1921-1925 Provincial figures.

Nativity of Parents.—Table 9 classifies the children born in 1925 by country of birth of parents, and furnishes some idea to what extent the coming generation of Canadian-born will be the product of Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born parents. The term "unspecified", under country of birth, includes for the father illegitimate births and births of incomplete record, while for the mother it includes births of incomplete record only.

9.—Number and Percentage of Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) in the Registration Area to Fathers and Mothers born in specified Countries, 1925.

Countries of Birth of Parents.	Number of births with father, mother or both parents born in specified country.			Percentage of births with father, mother or both parents born in specified country.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
Canada.....	88,492	94,043	74,442	57.1	60.7	48.1
England.....	17,956	18,716	9,814	11.6	12.1	6.3
Ireland.....	2,437	2,152	865	1.6	1.4	0.6
Scotland.....	6,382	6,923	3,188	4.1	4.5	2.1
Wales.....	595	454	105	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other British Isles.....	80	80	20	0.1	0.1	²
Newfoundland.....	1,040	1,022	549	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other British Possessions.....	478	434	127	0.3	0.3	0.1
Austria.....	3,639	3,113	2,557	2.3	2.0	1.7
Belgium.....	435	401	272	0.3	0.3	0.2
Finland.....	457	477	388	0.3	0.3	0.3
France.....	445	392	185	0.3	0.3	0.1
Germany.....	685	562	229	0.4	0.4	0.1
Hungary.....	429	387	287	0.3	0.2	0.2
Italy.....	2,039	1,604	1,550	1.3	1.0	1.0
Norway.....	823	638	357	0.5	0.4	0.2
Poland ¹	4,190	3,751	3,172	2.7	2.4	2.0
Russia.....	4,254	3,538	2,740	2.7	2.3	1.8
Sweden.....	886	670	412	0.6	0.4	0.3
Other Europe.....	3,522	2,659	2,031	2.3	1.7	1.3
China and Japan.....	1,088	1,044	1,012	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other Asia.....	259	190	170	0.2	0.1	0.1
United States.....	9,897	11,251	4,036	6.4	7.3	2.6
Totalspecified.....	150,502	154,501	108,508	97.2	99.8	70.1
Country not specified.....	4,359	360	134	2.8	0.2	0.1
Total.....	154,861	154,861	108,642³	100.0	100.0	70.2

¹ Includes Galicia. ² Less than one-tenth of one per cent. ³ This figure gives for 1925 the number of children whose father and mother were born in the same country. The difference between this figure (108,642) and the total number of births (154,861) represents the number of children (46,219) whose father and mother were born in different countries.

Racial Origin of Parents.—Table 10 gives the number and percentage of births during 1925, distributed by the principal racial groups.

10.—Number and Percentage of Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) in the Registration Area to Fathers and Mothers of specified Racial Origins, 1925.

Racial Origins of Parents.	Number of births with father, mother or both parents of specified origin.			Percentage of births with father, mother or both parents of specified origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
English.....	51,846	54,889	38,107	33.5	35.4	24.6
Irish.....	20,093	19,148	9,005	13.0	12.4	5.8
Scotch.....	22,773	22,729	10,954	14.7	14.7	7.1
Welsh.....	807	659	110	0.5	0.4	0.1
French.....	18,573	19,894	15,665	12.0	12.8	10.1
German.....	9,093	9,684	6,888	5.9	6.3	4.3
Armenian.....	72	68	66	1	1	1
Austrian.....	1,832	1,968	1,580	1.2	1.3	1.0
Belgian.....	480	459	301	0.3	0.3	0.2
Bulgarian.....	133	73	67	0.1	1	1
Chinese.....	349	325	323	0.2	0.2	0.2
Czech.....	251	280	176	0.2	0.2	0.1
Danish.....	484	393	145	0.3	0.3	0.1
Dutch.....	1,834	1,777	877	1.2	1.1	0.6
Finnish.....	496	592	453	0.3	0.4	0.3
Greek.....	197	105	97	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hebrew.....	1,460	1,443	1,409	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hindu.....	11	10	10	1	1	1
Hungarian.....	395	435	330	0.3	0.3	0.2
Icelandic.....	384	446	288	0.2	0.3	0.2
Indian.....	1,958	2,320	1,865	1.3	1.5	1.2
Italian.....	2,161	1,876	1,778	1.4	1.2	1.1
Japanese.....	752	750	748	0.5	0.5	0.5
Negro.....	370	397	339	0.2	0.3	0.2
Norwegian.....	1,638	1,688	881	1.1	1.1	0.6
Polish.....	1,951	2,102	1,515	1.3	1.4	1.0
Rumanian.....	599	504	415	0.4	0.3	0.3
Russian.....	2,054	1,914	1,555	1.3	1.2	1.0
Serbo-Croatian.....	201	180	156	0.1	0.1	0.1
Swedish.....	1,343	1,336	628	0.9	0.9	0.4
Swiss.....	227	181	62	0.1	0.1	1
Syrian.....	178	142	130	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ukrainian, including Galician.....	4,884	5,050	4,556	3.2	3.3	2.9
Other.....	226	188	124	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total specified.....	150,105	154,005	101,408	96.9	99.4	65.5
Racial Origin not specified.....	4,756	856	490	3.1	0.6	0.3
Total.....	154,861	154,861	101,898²	100.0	100.0	65.8

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent. ² This figure gives for 1925 the number of children whose father and mother have the same racial origin. The difference between this figure (101,898) and the total number of births (154,861) represents the number of children (52,963) whose father and mother are of different racial origins.

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries.

Out of 168,979 living births in the registration area of Canada in 1921, 3,334, or 1.97 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. In 1922, out of 164,194 births reported in the registration area, 3,371 or 2.05 p.c. were illegitimate, in 1923, 3,408 out of 156,897, or 2.17 p.c., in 1924, 3,715 out of 157,595, or 2.36 p.c., and in 1925, 4,052 out of 154,861, or 2.62 p.c. In the latter year there were 2,050 males and 2,002 females among the illegitimates, or 1,024 males to every 1,000 females, a smaller proportion than is experienced in the general birth rate. Such a small excess of male births among illegitimates is not in accordance with the experience of other countries. Statistics are given in Table 11.

11.—Number of Illegitimate Births, classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentage they form of Total Living Births, by Provinces, 1925, with Totals for 1921-24.

Ages of Mothers.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Regis- tration Area.
Under 15 years.....	—	5	1	26	2	6	6	3	49
15-19 years.....	20	232	128	751	173	128	146	74	1,652
20-24 years.....	11	169	99	620	135	127	134	65	1,360
25-29 years.....	4	55	33	256	50	34	39	32	503
30-34 years.....	3	20	17	104	18	19	32	16	229
35-39 years.....	—	16	11	65	12	21	16	8	149
40-44 years.....	—	3	4	25	9	4	10	6	61
45-49 years.....	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	6
Not given.....	—	1	3	32	—	—	4	3	43
Total illegitimate births,									
1925.....	38	501	296	1,881	400	341	388	207	4,052
1924.....	42	483	251	1,717	423	330	299	170	3,715
1923.....	43	443	258	1,579	381	274	306	124	3,408
1922.....	57	460	222	1,519	410	258	314	131	3,371
1921.....	49	396	198	1,592	420	252	299	128	3,334
Per cent of total births,									
1925.....	2.3	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.0	2.62
1924.....	2.3	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.36
1923.....	2.2	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.17
1922.....	2.6	3.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.05
1921.....	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.97
Male illegitimate births,									
1925.....	23	241	142	967	211	157	194	115	2,050
1924.....	23	260	110	923	215	166	150	82	1,929
1923.....	23	211	153	840	198	136	150	51	1,766
1922.....	29	235	115	826	210	138	170	58	1,781
1921.....	16	201	108	796	222	117	154	68	1,682
Female illegitimate births,									
1925.....	15	260	154	914	189	184	194	92	2,002
1924.....	19	223	141	794	208	164	149	88	1,786
1923.....	16	232	105	739	183	138	156	73	1,642
1922.....	28	225	107	693	200	120	144	73	1,590
1921.....	33	195	90	796	198	135	145	60	1,652

Stillbirths.—Statistics of the number of children born dead in 1925 are shown below for the registration area of Canada, according to the status and age of the mother; in Quebec in 1922 there were 2,594 stillbirths, in 1923, 2,654 stillbirths, and in 1924, 2,700 stillbirths, the latter number including 1,091 due to premature birth.

12.—Stillbirths by Age of Mother and Legitimacy of Child in 1925, with Totals for 1921-24.

Age-groups of Mothers.	Unmar- ried Mothers.	Married Mothers.								Regis- tration Area.
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
Under 15 years of age.....	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
15-19 years.....	73	1	22	12	135	15	31	25	9	323
20-24 years.....	66	9	57	57	476	79	93	83	41	961
25-29 years.....	23	5	95	49	636	96	129	91	65	1,189
30-34 years.....	16	11	74	55	603	116	109	85	62	1,131
35-39 years.....	15	13	64	54	536	94	114	98	67	1,055
40-44 years.....	6	7	47	31	212	40	70	41	25	479
45 and over.....	4	—	4	4	30	7	12	6	1	68
Unknown.....	12	2	3	4	45	1	5	13	—	85
Total, 1925.....	219	48	366	266	2,674	448	563	442	270	5,296
Total, 1924.....	209	44	438	264	2,901	495	598	360	273	5,582
Total, 1923.....	178	54	402	271	2,963	519	568	399	299	5,653
Total, 1922.....	195	66	416	259	3,015	566	587	428	272	5,804
Total, 1921.....	240	58	496	314	3,340	586	628	399	326	6,387
Ratio to total births, 1925.....	5.1	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.3
Ratio to total births, 1924.....	5.3	2.4	3.7	2.5	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.4
Ratio to total births, 1923.....	5.0	2.7	3.5	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5
Ratio to total births, 1922.....	5.5	3.0	3.3	2.2	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.4
Ratio to total births, 1921.....	6.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.6

Birth Rates in Various Countries.—The relative position occupied by Canada and its individual provinces among the countries of the world with respect to crude birth rate (the annual number of births per 1,000 of population) is shown in Table 13.

13.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Birth Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Birth Rate.
Egypt.....	1925	43.0	Northern Ireland.....	1926	22.4
Russia (European).....	1923	42.6	Finland.....	1925	22.3
Chile.....	1925	39.6	Australia.....	1926	22.0
Costa Rica.....	1923	39.2	Western Australia.....	1926	22.0
Ceylon.....	1925	39.2	Prussia.....	1925	21.9
Rumania.....	1924	36.7	Austria.....	1924	21.7
Salvador.....	1925	35.9	Latvia.....	1924	21.6
Japan.....	1925	34.9	Ontario.....	1926	21.5
Jamaica.....	1925	34.6	Victoria.....	1925	21.5
Quebec.....	1926	32.1	United States.....	1925	21.4
Spain.....	1925	29.3	New Zealand.....	1926	21.1
Italy.....	1925	27.5	Denmark.....	1925	21.0
Newfoundland.....	1923	27.4	Scotland.....	1926	20.9
Hungary.....	1926	26.7	Irish Free State.....	1926	20.6
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1926	26.3	Nova Scotia.....	1926	20.2
Uruguay.....	1924	25.8	Prince Edward Island.....	1926	20.1
Panama.....	1923	25.3	South Australia.....	1926	20.0
New Brunswick.....	1926	25.3	Norway.....	1926	19.7
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	25.1	Germany.....	1926	19.5
Saskatchewan.....	1926	25.0	Belgium.....	1926	18.9
Canada	1926	24.8	France.....	1926	18.8
Tasmania.....	1925	24.4	Switzerland.....	1925	18.4
New South Wales.....	1925	24.0	England and Wales.....	1926	17.8
Netherlands.....	1926	23.8	British Columbia.....	1926	17.4
Queensland.....	1925	23.8	Estonia.....	1925	17.3
Alberta.....	1926	23.8	Sweden.....	1926	16.9
Manitoba.....	1926	22.9			

3.—Marriages.

Nearly a century ago it was observed in the United Kingdom that the number of marriages tended to be high when the price of wheat was low and to be low when the price of wheat was high. This was quite naturally the case among a population, the majority of which was living at a comparatively low standard of comfort, and where the staple food, as a consequence, was the chief factor in the cost of living.

More recently, the curve showing marriage rates in the United Kingdom and other English-speaking countries has ceased to bear any constant relation to the price of wheat, the staple food of the people, though it still does so in poorer countries. Its place in influencing the marriage rate has, however, been taken by the general level of prosperity. Marriages in such countries as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia tend to increase in "good times" and to diminish in "hard times", when great numbers of those who are contemplating marriage are led to postpone such marriage until the advent of better industrial conditions.

Even in the short period covered by the vital statistics of the registration area of Canada, the truth of the above statement is supported by the evidence. In 1920, a year of great prosperity, the marriages taking place in the nine provinces numbered 80,931 or 9.4 per 1,000 of population; in 1921 they declined to 69,732 or 8.0 per 1,000; in 1922 to 64,420 or 7.2 per 1,000 of population, largely owing to the industrial depression in these years; in 1923 they showed an increase to 66,463, the rate, however, remaining much the same as in 1922, at 7.4 per 1,000 of population. Again in 1924, a rather unfavourable year, the rate fell to 7.1 per 1,000 population, while in 1925 a decrease of 485 in the number of marriages caused a further decrease in the rate to 7.0 per 1,000 population, and in 1926 the rate rose again to 7.1 per 1,000, probably influenced by the return of prosperity. It should be mentioned, of course, that there doubtless occurred as late as 1921 a number of deferred marriages, which under more normal conditions would have occurred in the war years. Summary statistics of marriages contracted in 1921 to 1926 appear in Table 14, the figures and rates for Quebec being taken from provincial sources.

14.—Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, 1921-1926.

A. (NUMBER OF MARRIAGES).

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1921.....	518	3,550	3,173	18,659	24,871	5,310	5,101	4,661	3,889	69,732
1922.....	579	3,169	2,799	16,609	23,360	4,808	5,061	4,272	3,763	64,420
1923.....	454	3,246	2,911	17,361	24,842	4,544	5,045	4,117	3,943	66,463
1924.....	408	2,999	2,972	17,591	24,038	4,132	4,792	4,159	4,038	65,129
1925.....	407	2,964	2,908	17,427	23,074	4,377	4,909	4,355	4,223	64,644
1926 ¹	457	2,852	2,923	17,827	23,632	4,537	5,443	4,486	4,413	66,570

B. (MARRIAGE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION).

1921.....	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.9	8.5	8.7	6.7	7.9	7.4	8.0
1922.....	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.5	7.8	7.8	6.6	7.2	7.0	7.2
1923.....	5.2	6.1	7.4	6.3	8.2	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.4
1924.....	4.6	5.6	7.4	7.1	7.9	6.6	6.0	6.9	7.3	7.1
1925.....	4.7	5.5	7.2	6.5	7.4	6.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.0
1926 ¹	5.3	5.3	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.1	6.6	7.4	7.8	7.1

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision.

Age at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the registration area in 1925 was 29.8 years and that of all brides 25.3 years, no great change in these ages having been noted since 1921. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was thus 4.5 years. It may be noted in Table 15 that when the contracting parties are grouped by age of bridegroom, the average difference in age is less for the younger groups than for the older, being zero years for grooms under 20, 1.7 years for grooms from 20 to 24 years of age and 10.3 years for grooms from 45 to 49 years. This is natural, in view of the fact that the groom's age is generally in excess of the bride's, and therefore as his age increases the range of reasonably possible ages for the bride widens. On the other hand, when the parties are grouped by the age of the bride, it is found that, although with less regularity than is shown in the table by age of grooms, the general tendency is for the older brides to marry men nearer their own age than in the case of the younger brides. Since these tables are based upon all marriages contracted during the year, the figures given should not be understood to signify the average ages at first marriage. These are necessarily lower.

15.—Difference in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1925.

Age-groups of Bridegrooms.	Average age of Bridegroom.	Average age of Bride.	Average excess of Bridegroom's age.	Age-groups of Brides.	Average age of Bride.	Average age of Bridegroom.	Average excess of Bridegroom's age.
All bridegrooms.....	29.8	25.3	4.5	All brides.....	25.3	29.8	4.5
Under 20 years.....	19.2	19.2	—	Under 20 years.....	18.5	24.8	6.3
20-24 years.....	22.8	21.1	1.7	20-24 years.....	22.3	26.8	4.5
25-29 years.....	27.3	23.3	4.0	25-29 years.....	27.1	30.5	3.4
30-34 years.....	32.2	25.8	6.4	30-34 years.....	32.1	35.7	3.6
35-39 years.....	37.3	29.1	8.2	35-39 years.....	37.2	40.8	3.6
40-44 years.....	42.2	33.2	9.0	40-44 years.....	42.3	46.4	4.1
45-49 years.....	47.3	37.0	10.3	45-49 years.....	47.2	51.0	3.8
50 years and over.....	59.2	48.2	11.0	50 years and over.....	57.9	60.7	2.8

16.—Average Ages of Parties Contracting Marriages, 1925.

Provinces.	Average age of all Grooms.	Average age of all Brides.	Average excess of Groom's age over Bride's.
Prince Edward Island.....	30.2	26.0	4.2
Nova Scotia.....	29.8	25.3	4.5
New Brunswick.....	29.3	24.8	4.5
Ontario.....	29.5	25.5	4.0
Manitoba.....	30.3	25.1	5.2
Saskatchewan.....	29.6	24.0	5.6
Alberta.....	29.7	24.1	5.6
British Columbia.....	31.8	26.9	4.9
Canada (Registration Area).....	29.8	25.3	4.5

Nativity of Brides and Bridegrooms.—In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the majority of the grooms were not of Canadian birth in the years 1921 to 1925, while the same was true of brides in British Columbia and Alberta, though Saskatchewan has for the last two years showed a majority of Canadian-born brides. In the three Maritime Provinces, the Canadian-born brides and grooms showed a marked predominance, exceeding 80 p.c. in each case, and in Ontario over 65 p.c. of both brides and grooms were Canadian-born. For the registration area, in 1925, 59.3 p.c. of all grooms and 63.9 p.c. of all brides were Canadian-born.

Table 17 gives the number of marriages per 1,000 population in each province, as well as the percentage distribution of brides and grooms according to nativity.

17.—Nativity, by Provinces, of Persons Married in the Registration Area, 1921-1925.

Provinces.	Years.	Marriages.		Percentage distribution of Grooms and Brides by Nativity.					
		Total.	Per 1,000 population.	Born in provinces of residence.		Born in other provinces.		Born elsewhere.	
				Grooms	Brides.	Grooms	Brides.	Grooms	Brides.
P.E. Island.....	1921	518	5.8	92.3	94.6	5.0	1.9	2.7	3.5
	1922	579	6.6	91.9	93.3	4.7	2.6	3.4	4.1
	1923	454	5.2	90.1	94.5	3.7	2.4	6.2	3.1
	1924	408	4.6	88.7	93.1	7.4	3.7	3.9	3.2
	1925	407	4.7	90.9	93.4	4.9	2.2	4.1	4.4
Nova Scotia.....	1921	3,550	6.8	76.3	81.3	6.4	4.5	17.3	14.2
	1922	3,169	6.0	79.0	84.5	5.4	3.3	15.6	12.2
	1923	3,246	6.1	77.9	83.2	5.4	3.2	16.7	13.6
	1924	2,999	5.6	78.8	82.9	5.0	3.0	16.2	14.1
	1925	2,964	5.5	78.9	84.1	5.6	3.2	15.5	12.7
New Brunswick.....	1921	3,173	8.4	73.4	78.0	10.1	8.4	16.5	13.6
	1922	2,799	7.1	68.8	75.8	13.8	8.8	17.4	15.4
	1923	2,911	7.4	74.2	77.6	9.2	8.1	16.6	14.3
	1924	2,972	7.4	73.2	77.2	10.0	7.9	16.8	14.9
	1925	2,908	7.2	72.2	76.5	9.3	7.0	18.5	16.5
Ontario.....	1921	24,871	8.5	63.6	66.7	5.6	4.7	30.8	28.6
	1922	23,360	7.8	62.2	65.1	6.9	6.2	30.9	28.7
	1923	24,842	8.2	61.3	65.9	6.5	5.4	32.2	28.7
	1924	24,038	7.9	58.8	62.3	6.8	6.1	24.4	31.6
	1925	23,074	7.4	58.9	62.6	7.5	6.8	33.6	30.7
Manitoba.....	1921	5,310	8.7	26.4	37.2	18.1	14.1	55.5	48.7
	1922	4,808	7.8	26.8	38.8	16.8	12.9	56.4	48.3
	1923	4,544	7.3	27.8	40.1	17.2	13.8	55.0	46.2
	1924	4,132	6.6	28.4	43.1	17.0	13.4	54.6	43.5
	1925	4,377	6.9	32.4	44.7	15.6	11.3	51.9	44.0
Saskatchewan.....	1921	5,101	6.7	7.1	15.6	31.4	28.1	61.5	56.3
	1922	5,061	6.6	8.2	17.3	30.1	27.6	61.7	55.1
	1923	5,045	6.4	9.0	20.8	31.9	27.5	59.2	51.7
	1924	4,792	6.0	11.2	24.6	30.2	25.6	58.6	49.8
	1925	4,909	6.1	13.2	26.6	29.0	24.8	57.8	48.6
Alberta.....	1921	4,661	7.9	7.0	14.2	26.2	25.1	66.8	60.7
	1922	4,272	7.2	7.8	16.5	26.5	23.6	65.7	59.9
	1923	4,117	6.9	9.1	17.6	23.7	23.0	67.2	59.4
	1924	4,159	6.9	11.6	22.5	25.0	22.4	63.4	55.1
	1925	4,355	7.2	13.6	25.1	24.0	20.5	62.5	54.4
British Columbia.....	1921	3,889	7.4	13.7	18.3	22.6	20.5	63.7	61.2
	1922	3,763	7.0	16.6	21.1	23.1	20.7	60.3	58.2
	1923	3,943	7.2	17.6	22.3	22.2	21.6	60.2	56.2
	1924	4,038	7.3	16.2	23.3	21.3	19.8	62.5	56.9
	1925	4,223	7.5	17.1	22.1	20.7	20.4	62.2	57.4
Canada (Registration Area).	1921	51,073	8.0	46.9	52.0	13.0	11.3	40.1	36.7
	1922	47,811	7.4	46.3	51.8	13.7	11.8	40.0	36.4
	1923	49,102	7.4	47.1	53.4	12.9	11.2	40.1	35.4
	1924	47,538	7.1	46.0	52.5	12.9	11.2	41.1	36.3
	1925	47,217	7.0	46.1	52.6	13.2	11.3	40.7	36.1

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rate per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada is shown for the indicated years in Table 18.

18.—Crude Marriage Rat's of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Ukraine.....	1923	11.2	United Kingdom.....	1925	7.5
United States.....	1925	10.2	Alberta.....	1926	7.4
Belgium.....	1925	9.6	Netherlands.....	1925	7.4
Czechoslovakia.....	1925	9.2	Chile.....	1925	7.3
Rumania.....	1924	9.1	New Brunswick.....	1926	7.2
Hungary.....	1925	8.9	Spain.....	1925	7.2
Japan.....	1925	8.7	Tasmania.....	1925	7.1
Union of South Africa.....	1925	8.6	Canada	1926	7.1
Estonia.....	1923	8.6	Manitoba.....	1926	7.1
Latvia.....	1924	8.4	Switzerland.....	1925	7.1
New Zealand.....	1925	8.3	Quebec.....	1926	7.0
Austria.....	1924	8.1	Scotland.....	1925	6.6
New South Wales.....	1925	8.1	Saskatchewan.....	1926	6.6
Victoria.....	1925	8.0	Finland.....	1925	6.3
Australia.....	1925	7.9	Sweden.....	1925	6.2
South Australia.....	1925	7.8	Northern Ireland.....	1925	6.1
British Columbia.....	1926	7.8	Norway.....	1925	5.9
Italy.....	1924	7.7	Uruguay.....	1925	5.6
Germany.....	1925	7.7	Nova Scotia.....	1926	5.3
Denmark.....	1925	7.6	Prince Edward Island.....	1926	5.3
England and Wales.....	1925	7.6	Iceland.....	1923	5.0
Queensland.....	1925	7.6	Irish Free State.....	1925	4.6
Ontario.....	1926	7.5	Salvador.....	1925	3.4
West Australia.....	1925	7.5			

4.—Deaths.

Within the past century and more especially within the past generation there has occurred generally throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There the crude death rate declined from an average of 35.67 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.29 in the decade 1911-20 and 11.7 in 1925.

Similarly, in England, the crude death rate, which was 22.6 per 1,000 in the 60's, 21.3 in the 70's and 18.2 in the 90's of the last century, declined to 15.5 in 1906, 13.8 in 1913 and 11.6 (England and Wales) in 1926. In Scotland, again, the rate was 22.1 in the 60's, 21.8 in the 70's, 18.5 in the 90's, 16.4 in 1906, 13.0 in 1926.

Of course the preceding statements are not to be taken to mean that every year will show a decline in the death rate as compared with the preceding year. There will always be years of specially high mortality, as for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, was 15.3 per 1,000 as against 12.0 in 1917 and 11.9 in 1919. (This was owing to the great influenza-pneumonia epidemic of that year.) Over a decade, however, these idiosyncrasies of individual years are reduced to negligibility, and it remains true that from decade to decade there is, generally speaking and under normal conditions, a decline in the crude death rate of the countries of the white man's world.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short for the establishing of a definite downward trend, there is nevertheless evident a rather extraordinary reduction in the death rate in the short period of five years, the 1926 death rate for the eight provinces formerly included in the registration area being 10·3 per 1,000 as against 12·4 in 1920. In Quebec, where the same methods of registration were employed for many years, the mortality has shown a decline in recent years from 17·89 per 1,000 in 1910 to 12·2 per 1,000 in 1925, largely on account of the reduction in infantile mortality.

1.—General Mortality.

Total deaths and death rates in recent years are given in Table 19 for the registration area of Canada, by provinces. The decline in the absolute number of deaths from 77,722 in 1920 to 66,477 in 1925 and 70,067 (provisional figure) in 1926, and the drop in the death rate from 12·4 in 1920 to 9·7 in 1925, partly offset by a rise to 10·3 (provisional figure) in 1926, are notable phenomena. Quebec figures from 1922 to 1925 are added from provincial sources.

19.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Provinces, 1922-1926.

Provinces.	Total Deaths.					Crude death rate per 1,000 population.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
P.E. Island.....	1,113	1,150	956	997	877	12·6	13·1	10·9	11·5	10·1
Nova Scotia.....	6,679	6,868	6,583	6,045	6,355	12·6	13·0	12·3	11·2	11·8
New Brunswick.....	5,158	5,013	4,923	4,960	4,984	13·2	12·7	12·3	12·3	12·2
Ontario.....	34,034	35,636	33,078	33,960	35,890	11·4	11·8	10·8	10·9	11·4
Manitoba.....	5,754	5,330	5,023	5,245	5,335	9·2	8·6	8·0	8·3	8·3
Saskatchewan.....	6,119	6,182	5,772	5,628	6,041	7·8	7·9	7·2	6·9	7·4
Alberta.....	5,264	5,006	4,858	4,697	5,159	8·6	8·4	8·1	7·8	8·5
British Columbia.....	4,907	4,997	5,004	4,945	5,426	9·1	9·2	9·0	8·8	9·6
Canada (Registration Area).....	69,028	70,182	66,197	66,477	70,067	10·5	10·6	9·8	9·7	10·3
Quebec ²	33,459	35,148	32,356	32,300	37,251	13·3	13·6	13·0	12·2	14·5
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	102,487	105,330	98,553	98,777	107,318	11·3	11·4	10·7	10·4	11·4

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision. ² 1922-1925 figures Provincial.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The number of males and females dying in the registration area in the years from 1921 to 1925 is given by single years up to 5 years and by 5-year groups up to 80 years in Table 20, while the percentage of the total number of deaths which occurred in each age-group in each of these years is given in Table 21. It is noteworthy that the deaths at the lower ages are yearly constituting a decreasing proportion of the total. In 1921, 22·0 p.c. of all deaths were those of infants under 1 year, in 1922 20·7 p.c., in 1923 19·7 p.c., in 1924 18·7 p.c., in 1925 18·3 p.c., and in 1926 (provisional figure) 17·1 p.c. Similarly, deaths under 5 years of age fell from 28·3 p.c. of the total in 1921 to 26·5 p.c. in 1922, 25·4 p.c. in 1923, 24·3 p.c. in 1924 and 23·5 p.c. in 1925.

One rather curious result of this is that the median age at death in the registration area (i.e., the age at death of the person who had as many die older than he as died younger than he) advanced from 42·46 years in 1921 to 48·79 years in 1923, 49·81 years in 1924 and 51·68 years in 1925.

20.—Distribution of Deaths in the Registration Area, by certain Age-Groups, 1921-1925.

Age-groups.	Deaths at each age.									
	Male.					Female.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Under 1 year.....	8,558	8,175	7,914	6,960	6,912	6,335	6,081	5,908	5,415	5,257
1 year.....	1,069	1,043	1,037	926	848	927	864	954	783	750
2 years.....	501	497	475	452	410	409	452	407	361	367
3 years.....	385	321	341	343	292	341	290	281	307	279
4 years.....	314	278	233	279	242	291	257	223	237	214
Total under 5.....	10,827	10,314	10,000	8,960	8,704	8,303	7,944	7,773	7,103	6,867
5-9 years.....	1,166	1,048	934	852	854	979	890	884	792	639
10-14 years.....	674	691	673	662	677	611	600	555	606	542
15-19 years.....	866	821	881	814	802	741	736	760	735	719
20-24 years.....	947	941	893	889	907	946	980	920	915	942
25-29 years.....	1,043	996	992	830	859	1,034	1,042	980	916	910
30-34 years.....	999	1,015	1,000	903	854	1,049	1,083	1,022	988	907
35-39 years.....	1,259	1,223	1,243	1,140	1,076	1,220	1,221	1,234	1,145	1,066
40-44 years.....	1,250	1,287	1,331	1,280	1,269	1,072	1,129	1,101	1,088	1,087
45-49 years.....	1,340	1,362	1,349	1,392	1,404	1,065	1,174	1,177	1,141	1,143
50-54 years.....	1,488	1,523	1,550	1,532	1,570	1,287	1,257	1,281	1,318	1,253
55-59 years.....	1,720	1,892	1,972	1,767	1,861	1,336	1,421	1,538	1,396	1,431
60-64 years.....	2,111	2,191	2,386	2,317	2,322	1,651	1,729	1,868	1,803	1,854
65-69 years.....	2,269	2,583	2,732	2,713	2,818	1,972	2,016	2,199	2,120	2,240
70-74 years.....	2,539	2,769	2,834	2,799	2,903	2,181	2,279	2,429	2,347	2,464
75-79 years.....	2,368	2,509	2,620	2,626	2,784	2,132	2,404	2,570	2,276	2,425
80-89 years.....	2,963	3,203	3,446	3,278	3,352	3,004	3,329	3,565	3,308	3,511
90 years+.....	502	570	599	588	586	699	705	773	768	781
Stated ages.....	36,331	36,938	37,435	35,342	35,602	31,282	31,939	32,629	30,765	30,781
Age not stated....	80	106	82	73	79	29	45	36	17	15
Total all ages.....	36,411	37,044	37,517	35,415	35,681	31,311	31,984	32,665	30,782	30,796

21.—Percentage Distribution of Deaths in the Registration Area, by certain Age-Groups, 1921-1925.

Age-groups.	Total.					Male.					Female.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Under 1 year.....	22.0	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.3	23.6	22.1	21.1	19.7	19.4	20.3	19.0	18.1	17.6	17.1
1-4 years.....	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2
Total under 5 yrs	28.3	26.5	25.4	24.3	23.5	29.8	27.9	26.7	25.4	24.4	26.5	24.9	23.8	23.1	22.3
5-9 years.....	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
10-14 years.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8
15-19 years.....	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
20-24 years.....	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1
25-29 years.....	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
30-34 years.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9
35-39 years.....	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
40-44 years.....	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
45-49 years.....	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
50-54 years.....	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1
55-59 years.....	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.6
60-64 years.....	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.0
65-69 years.....	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.9	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.3
70-74 years.....	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.0
75-79 years.....	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.8	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.8	7.5	7.9	7.4	7.9
80-89 years.....	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.3	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.4
90 years and over..	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Total for all stated ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Death Rates by Age-Groups.—The death rate per 1,000 persons living in each group are shown in Table 22 for the years 1921-24. The calculations are made on the assumption that the age constitution of the estimated population of the later years is the same as that of the ascertained population of the census year. In view of the shortness of the period under consideration, this assumption is approximately accurate.

In this table, as well as in the preceding table, will be noted a declining death rate at the earlier ages, a stationary death rate between 35 and 55, and an increasing

death rate after 55. While the Canadian period of observation is too short to establish these as general conclusions, the experience of other countries tends to confirm them as being common to the civilized countries of the world.

When the death-rate by sexes in various age-groups is considered (Table 22), it is evident that in most age-groups the female death-rate is lower than that of males, though there are significant exceptions. In 1924, the female death-rate was lower in the groups up to 20 and above 55. In the groups from 20-24 and 45-54 it was the same as that for males, but in the groups from 25 to 44 it was distinctly higher.

22.—Death Rates per 1,000 Living in each Age-Group in the Registration Area, by Sex, 1921-1924.

NOTE.—These rates have not been calculated for 1925 on account of the length of time which has elapsed since the last census, and the probable change in the age distribution of the population.

Age-groups.	Male.				Female.				Both sexes.			
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
All ages (crude).....	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	9.8
Under 5 years.....	28.9	26.9	25.8	21.9	22.7	21.2	20.5	17.6	25.9	24.1	23.2	19.8
5-9 years.....	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0
10-14 years.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
15-19 years.....	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5
20-24 years.....	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3
25-34 years.....	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5
35-44 years.....	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
45-54 years.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8
55-64 years.....	18.2	19.0	20.1	19.4	16.4	16.9	18.8	17.0	17.4	18.1	19.2	18.2
65-74 years.....	42.6	46.5	47.8	47.5	41.2	41.8	44.5	42.1	41.9	44.3	46.3	44.9
75 and over.....	123.2	130.3	136.8	133.8	117.7	127.6	135.5	124.3	120.4	128.9	136.1	128.9

Adjusted Death Rate.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people makes the crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, as, for example, in an army in peace time, the crude death rate will be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in several communities are made by age-groups as is done for the eight provinces in Table 21 on p. 162 of the Canada Year Book, 1925, the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process, which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million", based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the census of 1901. This age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age-groups.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages.....	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years.....	114,262	57,039	57,223
5-9 years.....	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14 years.....	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19 years.....	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24 years.....	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34 years.....	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44 years.....	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54 years.....	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64 years.....	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74 years.....	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years and over.....	13,581	5,632	7,949

The process above described has been applied to the population of the registration area of Canada in Table 23, in which it may be noted that the comparatively high crude death rates in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, due to an unfavourable age distribution of their population, are considerably lower when adjusted to the "standard million". The reverse is the case in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where the low crude death rate is due in part to the favourable age distribution of the population. For the registration area as a whole the adjusted death rate is somewhat lower than the crude death rate, indicating that the age distribution of our population is somewhat less favourable to low mortality than was the case with the "standard million" of England and Wales at the census of 1901.

23.—Crude and Adjusted Death Rates in the Registration Area, by Provinces and Sexes, 1923-1925.

Provinces.	1923.			1924.			1925.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. E. Island—									
Crude.....	12.4	13.8	13.1	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.6	11.3	11.5
Adjusted.....	9.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.5	8.7
Nova Scotia—									
Crude.....	13.3	12.6	13.0	12.7	11.9	12.3	11.3	11.3	11.3
Adjusted.....	11.2	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.9	10.3	9.6	9.4	9.5
New Brunswick—									
Crude.....	13.0	12.3	12.9	12.9	11.7	12.3	12.8	11.8	12.3
Adjusted.....	11.5	10.9	11.2	11.2	10.2	10.7	11.1	10.2	10.7
Ontario—									
Crude.....	12.1	11.5	11.8	11.1	10.5	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.9
Adjusted.....	11.1	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.5	9.9	11.3	9.7	10.0
Manitoba—									
Crude.....	9.0	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.3
Adjusted.....	9.8	8.9	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.6	8.5	9.1
Saskatchewan—									
Crude.....	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.5	6.9
Adjusted.....	9.1	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.3	7.7
Alberta—									
Crude.....	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.8
Adjusted.....	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.0	9.1	10.1	8.3	8.7
British Columbia—									
Crude.....	10.1	8.0	9.2	10.0	7.9	9.0	9.7	7.7	8.8
Adjusted.....	10.8	9.0	9.8	10.4	8.6	9.5	10.1	8.4	9.2
Canada (Registration Area)—									
Crude.....	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.2	9.5	9.9
Adjusted.....	10.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.5	10.0	9.1	9.5

Causes of Death.—More than 80 p.c. of all deaths recorded in the registration area were due in the years 1921 to 1925 to the 30 causes of death specified in Tables 24 and 25. Notes on deaths and death rates from particular causes follow the Tables. Attention may be drawn to the decline in the number of deaths from ill-defined diseases as showing the increasing accuracy of diagnoses and of the resulting statistics (Table 24).

21.—Deaths in the Former Registration Area of Canada, by Principal Causes, 1921-1926, and in the Present Registration Area, 1926.

Int. list No. ¹	Causes of death.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ²	1926. ²
1	Typhoid fever.....	501	419	480	287	311	210	466
7	Measles.....	297	211	350	483	171	511	893
8	Scarlet fever.....	410	335	322	329	258	204	362
9	Whooping cough.....	626	469	747	536	558	642	1,246
10	Diphtheria.....	1,297	1,024	851	848	615	552	922
11	Influenza.....	940	2,400	3,578	1,306	2,182	3,082	5,164
31	Tuberculosis, lungs.....	3,903	3,870	3,050	3,821	3,779	3,767	6,466
32-37	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	886	871	850	829	753	864	1,442
43-49	Cancer.....	4,826	5,118	5,127	5,528	5,526	5,766	7,606
57	Diabetes mellitus.....	611	707	722	637	634	762	1,045
58	Anæmia chlorosis.....	735	780	756	811	814	852	1,036
71	Meningitis.....	592	328	287	322	274	270	795
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	2,600	2,598	2,467	2,348	2,284	2,482	3,035
75-76	Paralysis.....	809	739	698	704	683	692	1,320
80	Infantile convulsions (under 5 years).....	614	599	477	451	431	413	570
87-90	Diseases of the heart.....	6,021	6,622	7,491	7,180	7,587	8,539	11,418
91	Diseases of the arteries.....	2,555	2,889	3,164	3,690	3,805	3,992	4,979
99	Bronchitis.....	905	851	751	444	395	411	586
100-101	Pneumonia.....	5,966	6,399	6,237	5,007	4,149	5,762	8,405
113-114	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	3,218	2,843	2,061	1,891	2,198	1,675	5,443
117	Appendicitis.....	816	840	843	924	941	922	1,318
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	568	634	615	725	669	657	889
128-129	Nephritis.....	2,041	2,113	2,472	2,667	2,880	3,125	5,145
135	Diseases of the prostate.....	304	319	375	428	493	555	734
143-150	Puerperal causes.....	868	907	849	945	873	887	1,314
159	Congenital malformations.....	862	908	990	1,061	1,101	957	1,521
160-163	Diseases of early infancy.....	6,090	6,169	5,729	5,363	5,047	5,419	9,870
164	Semility (old age).....	2,914	2,759	2,918	2,566	2,097	2,033	2,751
165-174	Suicides.....	431	487	538	535	586	599	683
175-203	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	3,666	3,647	3,833	3,670	3,873	3,860	5,179
	Other specified causes.....	8,782	8,491	8,383	8,597	8,390	8,866	13,466
	Totalspecified causes.....	65,654	67,346	68,959	64,933	65,357	69,328	106,069
204-205	Ill-defined diseases.....	2,068	1,682	1,223	1,264	1,120	739	1,249
	Total Deaths.....	67,722	69,028	70,182	66,197	66,477	70,067	107,318

¹ The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1920 by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. This classification is accepted in almost all civilized countries. ² Provisional figures; the first column for 1926 is for the former registration area, so as to be comparable with the figures for previous years. The last column is for the whole nine provinces, Quebec having come into the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926.

25.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes, 1921-1926.

Int. list No.	Causes of death.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
1	Typhoid fever.....	8	6	7	4	5	5
7	Measles.....	5	3	5	7	3	10
8	Scarlet fever.....	6	5	5	5	4	4
9	Whooping cough.....	10	7	11	8	8	13
10	Diphtheria.....	20	16	13	13	9	10
11	Influenza.....	15	37	54	20	32	55
31	Tuberculosis, lungs.....	61	59	60	57	56	69
32-37	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	14	13	13	12	11	15
43-49	Cancer.....	75	79	78	83	82	81
57	Diabetes mellitus.....	10	11	11	10	9	11
58	Anæmia chlorosis.....	11	12	11	12	12	11
71	Meningitis.....	9	5	4	5	4	9
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	41	40	38	35	34	32
75-76	Paralysis.....	13	11	11	11	10	14
80	Infantile convulsions (under 5 years).....	10	9	7	7	6	6
87-90	Diseases of the heart.....	94	102	114	108	113	122
91	Diseases of the arteries.....	40	44	48	55	56	53
99	Bronchitis.....	14	13	11	7	6	6
100-101	Pneumonia.....	93	98	95	75	76	90
113-114	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	50	44	31	28	33	58
117	Appendicitis.....	13	13	13	14	14	14
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	9	10	9	11	10	10
128-129	Nephritis.....	32	32	38	40	43	55
135	Diseases of the prostate.....	5	5	6	6	7	9
143-150	Puerperal causes.....	14	14	13	14	13	14

¹ Provisional figures for Canada, including Quebec, not previously included in the registration area.

25.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes, 1921-1926.—concluded.

Int. List No.	Causes of death.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926 ¹ .
159	Congenital malformations.....	13	14	15	16	16	16
160-163	Diseases of early infancy.....	95	95	87	81	75	105
164	Senility (old age).....	45	42	44	39	31	29
165-174	Suicides.....	7	7	8	8	9	7
175-203	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	57	56	58	55	57	55
	Other specified causes.....	137	130	127	129	125	102
	Total specified causes.....	1,025	1,035	1,048	975	970	1,131
204-205	Ill-defined diseases.....	32	26	19	19	17	13
	Total Deaths.....	1,057	1,061	1,067	994	987	1,144

¹ Provisional figures for Canada, including Quebec, not previously included in the registration area.

Communicable diseases.—The five epidemic diseases shown first in Table 24 accounted for the deaths of 2,119 persons (provisional figure) in 1926 in the former registration area, as compared with 3,131 in 1921—a reduction of 32·3 p.c. in the five years. In particular, deaths from typhoid fever dropped from 501 in 1921 to 210 in 1926 and deaths from diphtheria from 1,297 in 1921 to 552 in 1926. Deaths from scarlet fever were also reduced from 410 to 204. On the other hand, measles, after very irregular variations, took 511 lives in 1926 as compared with 297 in 1921, and whooping-cough showed a slight increase from 626 in 1921 to 642 in 1926.

Influenza.—Deaths from influenza vary considerably from year to year; but experience for the six years 1921-26 seems to show a certain periodicity in three-year periods. The figures show that 1921 was a year of low, 1922 of average and 1923 of high death-rate, while 1924 was low, 1925 average and 1926 high.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis, in spite of all that has been done to combat it, seems to take almost an equal number of lives from year to year, the statistics showing a remarkable consistency. The former registration area showed 4,631 deaths from tuberculosis in 1926 as compared with 4,789 in 1921. Of course, the population was greater in the later year.

Cancer.—Deaths from cancer in the former registration area have shown an almost steady increase from 1921, which to some extent may be due to better diagnosis (ill-defined diseases have been reduced from 2,068 in 1921 to 739 in 1926). The increase between 1921 and 1926 has been from 4,826 to 5,766, or nearly 20 p.c.

Diseases of the heart and arteries.—These related diseases have shown an extraordinary increase in the five-year period, rising from 8,576 (6,021 heart and 2,555 arteries) in 1921 to 12,531 (8,539 heart and 3,992 arteries) in 1926. To some extent this may have been due to better diagnosis.

Bronchitis and pneumonia.—Deaths attributed to bronchitis fell fairly steadily from 905 in 1921 to 411 in 1926. On the other hand, deaths from pneumonia, though low in 1924 and 1925, numbered 5,762 in 1926 as compared with 5,966 in 1921.

Diarrhœa and enteritis.—These causes of deaths, affecting for the most part children, have shown a steady decline parallel with the drop in infant mortality; they fell from 3,218 in 1921 to 1,675 in 1926.

Nephritis.—This is another of the diseases which is showing a consistent increase in its mortality rate from year to year; deaths numbered 2,041 in 1921, and rose consistently to 3,125 in 1926.

Diseases of early infancy.—These have declined parallel with the drop in total infant mortality. They numbered 5,419 in 1926 as compared with 6,090 in 1921.

Violent Deaths.—Violent deaths in the former registration area of Canada accounted for 4,459 out of the grand total of 70,067 deaths reported in 1926 (provisional figures), or precisely the same number as given in the final figures for 1925. When this figure of 4,459 is compared with 4,205 in 1924, 4,371 in 1923, 4,134 in 1922 and 4,097 in 1921, it is evident that violent deaths are showing a tendency to increase. The rates per million persons resident in the registration area were 639 in 1921, 635 in 1922, 664 in 1923, 631 in 1924, 662 in 1925 and 654 (unrevised figure) in 1926. Of the 4,459 violent deaths in 1925, 3,311 were those of males and 1,148 those of females. This difference, together with the difference in the rate of infant mortality, practically accounts for the higher general death rate among males.

The general term "violent deaths" includes many causes of death, some of which are showing a tendency toward increased mortality, while others show a decline. Some of the more significant of these causes of death may be briefly studied.

Suicides.—Suicides, most often caused by firearms or strangulation, accounted for 431 deaths in 1921, 487 in 1922, 538 in 1923, 535 in 1924, 586 in 1925 and 599 (provisional figure) in 1926, in the former registration area, an increase in five years of 39 p.c., being out of all proportion to the increase in population. The number of male deaths from suicide in 1925 was 466, as compared with 120 deaths of females. The figures for the registration area of England and Wales record but slight changes in the number of suicides in the period 1914 to 1924.

Drownings.—Accidental drownings numbered 678 in 1921, 618 in 1922, 654 in 1923, 632 in 1924 and 690 in 1925, or at the rate per 100,000 population of 10.6, 9.4, 9.9, 9.4 and 10.0 respectively. Such a rate is high in comparison with rates in other countries, but is no doubt to be accounted for by the large extent of the lakes and rivers of the Dominion and their use for transportation and recreation.

Automobile accidents.—These are among the growing causes of death in the former registration area, the figures for the years 1921 to 1925 being in order as follows: 197, 237, 355, 340, 425. These include deaths due to the collision of automobiles with other vehicles, such as horse-drawn vehicles, street cars and trains. In the registration area of the United States the number of deaths due to automobile accidents increased from 7,525 to 17,571 between 1918 and 1925, the latter figures being at the rate of 17.0 per 100,000 of population.

Other violent deaths.—Violent deaths other than those already referred to, maintain a very steady course from year to year. The numbers for the five years 1921 to 1925 are in order as follows: 2,791, 2,792, 2,824, 2,698, 2,758.

Vital Statistics of Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vital statistics of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled for 1924 and 1925. They have not been included with those of the registration area, because of the difficulty of securing complete and accurate information in these isolated areas and on account of the very small numbers affected. In the Yukon Territory the births reported numbered 31 in 1924 and 22 in 1925, marriages 5 in 1924 and 17 in 1925, deaths 38 in 1924 and 63 in 1925. In the Northwest Territories, births reported were 94 in 1924 and 57 in 1925, marriages 37 in 1924 and 35 in 1925, deaths 47 in 1924 and 32 in 1925.

Comparative Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—In Table 26 will be found a comparative statement of the crude death rates of various countries and provinces for the latest available year. It is worthy of note that three Canadian provinces have the lowest death rates in the list, and that the registration area of Canada has a lower death rate than any other leading countries except Australia, New Zealand, South Africa (whites) and the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

26.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Death Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Death Rate.
Saskatchewan.....	1926	7.4	Switzerland.....	1925	12.2
Manitoba.....	1926	8.3	Iceland.....	1923	12.8
Alberta.....	1926	8.5	Scotland.....	1926	13.0
New Zealand.....	1926	8.7	Finland.....	1925	13.5
South Australia.....	1926	8.7	Greece.....	1921	13.8
West Australia.....	1926	8.9	Irish Free State.....	1926	14.0
Queensland.....	1925	8.9	Newfoundland.....	1923	14.2
Tasmania.....	1926	9.1	Quebec.....	1926	14.5
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1926	9.1	Latvia.....	1924	14.8
New South Wales.....	1925	9.2	Argentina.....	1921	14.8
Australia.....	1926	9.4	Austria.....	1924	14.9
Victoria.....	1925	9.5	Northern Ireland.....	1926	15.0
British Columbia.....	1926	9.6	Estonia.....	1924	15.2
Netherlands.....	1926	9.8	Czechoslovakia.....	1925	15.2
Prince Edward Island.....	1926	10.1	Hungary.....	1926	16.5
Norway.....	1926	10.6	Italy.....	1925	16.8
Denmark.....	1925	10.8	France.....	1926	17.5
Panama.....	1923	11.0	Belgium.....	1926	18.9
Canada.....	1926	11.4	Spain.....	1925	19.7
Ontario.....	1926	11.4	Japan.....	1925	20.3
England and Wales.....	1926	11.6	Bulgaria.....	1924	20.7
Uruguay.....	1925	11.7	Jamaica.....	1925	21.4
Germany.....	1926	11.7	Rumania.....	1924	23.2
Nova Scotia.....	1926	11.8	Ceylon.....	1925	23.9
Sweden.....	1926	11.8	Egypt.....	1925	26.2
Prussia.....	1925	11.9	Chile.....	1925	27.8
United States (Reg. Area).....	1926	12.1	British India.....	1924	28.5
New Brunswick.....	1926	12.2			

2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, both the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities have taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. Even in the six years for which the figures are available for the former registration area, there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1920 more than 10 p.c. of all children born died in the first year of life; in 1921 the proportion dropped to 8.8 p.c. or 14,893 deaths in a total of 168,979 births; in 1922 the infantile death rate showed a further betterment, dropping to 8.7 p.c. or 14,256 deaths in 164,194 births, while in 1923 it showed a slight increase to 8.8 p.c. In 1924, however, there was a considerable improvement, the rate falling to 7.85 p.c. and increasing but slightly in 1925 to 7.86 p.c., while the provisional figures for 1926 are 8.00 p.c. The number of infant deaths in 1926, however, is the lowest on record, being 164 lower than the 1925 total. Deaths of children under one year of age constituted 18.3 p.c. of all deaths in 1925, as compared with 20.7 p.c. in 1922. Table 27 summarizes the statistics for the former registration area and for Canada exclusive of the territories for the years 1922-26, the figures for the latest year being provisional.

27.—Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the rate per 1,000 Living Births, 1922-1926.

Provinces.	Infant Deaths.					Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					
Prince Edward Island.....	153	176	133	116	121	70.8	89.0	71.6	69.3	69.1
Nova Scotia.....	1,239	1,139	1,118	887	881	97.6	97.5	94.7	77.8	80.6
New Brunswick.....	1,194	1,135	1,008	1,096	1,095	103.3	106.0	102.5	100.1	106.3
Ontario.....	5,921	5,950	5,418	5,530	5,295	82.9	84.9	75.8	78.9	78.5
Manitoba.....	1,669	1,411	1,173	1,184	1,122	94.4	85.7	75.9	79.6	76.5
Saskatchewan.....	1,913	1,925	1,634	1,662	1,678	85.6	91.9	75.9	80.8	81.6
Alberta.....	1,475	1,418	1,227	1,125	1,223	91.3	94.2	84.1	75.4	85.3
British Columbia.....	692	668	574	569	580	68.1	66.8	56.7	55.0	58.6
Canada (Registration Area).....	14,256	13,822	12,375	12,169	12,005	86.8	88.1	78.5	78.6	89.0
Quebec ²	11,297	11,011	10,334	10,141	11,666	127.8	131.7	118.9	115.8	142.0
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)	25,553	24,833	22,709	22,310	23,671	101.2	103.2	92.9	92.0	101.9

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision. ² Provincial figures 1922-25.

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Thirteen principal causes of death accounted in the years 1921 to 1924 for about 85 p.c. of the infantile mortality experienced in the registration area, as is shown in Table 28. It is noteworthy that three causes present at birth, *viz.*, premature birth and injuries at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for more than 46 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1925. Indeed, in that year 51.54 p.c. of all infants dying were less than one month old, and 37.0 p.c. less than one week old, as is shown in Table 29.

28.—Infant Mortality in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes of Death, 1921-1925.

Causes of death.	Inter-national list No.	Year.	Both sexes.			Male.		Female.	
			No.	Per cent distribution by cause of death.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 living births.
Measles.....	7	1921	86	0.6	0.5	46	0.5	40	0.5
		1922	66	0.5	0.4	37	0.4	29	0.4
		1923	122	0.9	0.8	65	0.8	57	0.7
		1924	143	1.2	0.9	68	0.8	75	1.0
		1925	41	0.3	0.3	22	0.3	19	0.3
Scarlet fever.....	8	1921	28	0.2	0.2	19	0.2	9	0.1
		1922	33	0.2	0.2	24	0.3	9	0.1
		1923	26	0.2	0.2	13	0.2	13	0.2
		1924	15	0.1	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1
		1925	9	0.1	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1
Whooping cough.....	9	1921	406	2.7	2.4	194	2.2	212	2.6
		1922	284	2.0	1.7	145	1.7	139	1.7
		1923	473	3.4	3.0	233	2.9	240	3.1
		1924	363	2.9	2.3	181	2.2	182	2.4
		1925	368	3.0	2.4	179	2.2	189	2.5
Diphtheria.....	10	1921	74	0.5	0.4	45	0.5	29	0.4
		1922	67	0.5	0.4	31	0.4	36	0.4
		1923	46	0.3	0.3	31	0.4	15	0.2
		1924	51	0.4	0.3	27	0.3	24	0.3
		1925	33	0.3	0.2	21	0.3	12	0.2
Influenza.....	11	1921	153	1.0	0.9	92	1.1	61	0.7
		1922	391	2.7	2.4	230	2.7	161	2.0
		1923	576	4.2	3.7	335	4.2	241	3.2
		1924	223	1.8	1.4	135	1.7	88	1.1
		1925	383	3.1	2.5	216	2.7	167	2.2
Dysentery.....	16	1921	111	0.7	0.7	70	0.8	41	0.5
		1922	77	0.5	0.5	50	0.6	27	0.3
		1923	92	0.7	0.6	52	0.6	40	0.5
		1924	50	0.4	0.3	29	0.4	21	0.3
		1925	46	0.4	0.3	25	0.3	21	0.3
Erysipelas.....	21	1921	60	0.4	0.4	20	0.2	40	0.5
		1922	54	0.4	0.3	28	0.3	26	0.3
		1923	70	0.5	0.4	39	0.5	31	0.4
		1924	72	0.6	0.5	39	0.5	33	0.4
		1925	42	0.3	0.3	23	0.3	19	0.3
Tuberculosis.....	31-37	1921	138	0.9	0.8	76	0.9	62	0.8
		1922	122	0.8	0.7	72	0.9	50	0.6
		1923	134	1.0	0.9	80	1.0	54	0.7
		1924	116	0.9	0.7	61	0.8	55	0.7
		1925	121	1.0	0.8	68	0.9	53	0.7
Syphilis.....	38	1921	76	0.5	0.5	44	0.5	32	0.4
		1922	66	0.5	0.4	35	0.4	31	0.4
		1923	64	0.5	0.4	44	0.5	20	0.3
		1924	57	0.5	0.4	31	0.4	26	0.3
		1925	43	0.4	0.3	27	0.3	16	0.2
Meningitis (simple).....	71a	1921	139	0.9	0.8	70	0.8	69	0.8
		1922	99	0.7	0.6	57	0.7	42	0.5
		1923	103	0.7	0.7	70	0.9	33	0.4
		1924	107	0.9	0.7	61	0.8	46	0.6
		1925	109	0.9	0.7	57	0.7	52	0.7
Convulsions.....	80	1921	542	3.6	3.2	335	3.8	207	2.5
		1922	500	3.5	3.0	292	3.5	208	2.6
		1923	397	2.9	2.5	227	2.8	170	2.2
		1924	373	3.0	2.4	231	2.9	142	1.8
		1925	364	3.0	2.4	215	2.7	149	2.0
Bronchitis.....	99	1921	266	1.8	1.6	150	1.7	116	1.4
		1922	201	1.4	1.2	105	1.2	96	1.2
		1923	215	1.6	1.4	118	1.5	97	1.3
		1924	124	1.0	0.8	76	0.9	48	0.6
		1925	94	0.8	0.6	49	0.6	45	0.6

28.—Infant Mortality in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes of Death, 1921-1925—concluded.

Causes of death.	Inter-national list No.	Year.	Both sexes.			Male.		Female.	
			No.	Per cent distribution by cause of death.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 living births.
Pneumonia.....	100-101	1921	1,594	10.7	9.4	918	10.5	676	8.3
		1922	1,574	11.0	9.6	904	10.8	670	8.4
		1923	1,734	12.5	11.1	978	12.1	756	9.9
		1924	1,370	11.1	8.7	794	9.8	576	7.5
		1925	1,447	11.1	9.3	827	10.4	620	8.3
Diseases of the stomach.....	110-112	1921	100	0.7	0.6	66	0.8	34	0.4
		1922	58	0.4	0.4	33	0.4	25	0.3
		1923	199	1.4	1.3	108	1.3	91	1.2
		1924	163	1.3	1.0	87	1.1	76	1.0
		1925	182	1.5	1.2	108	1.4	74	1.0
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	113	1921	2,317	15.6	13.7	1,348	15.5	969	11.8
		1922	2,123	14.9	12.9	1,199	14.3	924	11.5
		1923	1,441	10.4	9.2	864	10.7	577	7.6
		1924	1,339	10.8	8.5	767	9.5	572	7.4
		1925	1,558	12.8	10.1	863	10.8	695	9.3
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	118	1921	105	0.7	0.6	64	0.7	41	0.5
		1922	79	0.6	0.5	52	0.6	27	0.3
		1923	99	0.7	0.6	59	0.7	40	0.5
		1924	103	0.8	0.7	72	0.9	31	0.4
		1925	95	0.8	0.6	56	0.7	39	0.5
Congenital malformations....	159	1921	833	5.6	4.9	470	5.4	363	4.4
		1922	893	6.3	5.4	506	6.0	387	4.8
		1923	922	6.7	5.9	488	6.1	434	5.7
		1924	973	7.9	6.2	552	6.8	421	5.5
		1925	998	8.2	6.4	565	7.1	433	5.8
Congenital debility.....	160	1921	2,265	15.2	13.4	1,322	15.2	943	11.5
		1922	1,969	13.8	12.0	1,154	13.7	815	10.2
		1923	1,600	11.6	10.2	938	11.6	662	8.7
		1924	1,328	10.7	8.4	738	9.1	590	7.7
		1925	1,230	10.1	7.9	699	8.8	531	7.1
Premature birth.....	161a	1921	2,792	18.7	16.5	1,569	18.0	1,223	14.9
		1922	2,921	20.5	17.8	1,660	19.7	1,261	15.7
		1923	3,002	21.7	19.1	1,728	21.4	1,274	16.7
		1924	3,024	24.4	19.2	1,660	20.5	1,364	17.8
		1925	2,896	23.8	18.7	1,619	20.3	1,277	17.0
Injury at birth.....	161b	1921	461	3.1	2.7	293	3.4	168	2.1
		1922	586	4.1	3.6	353	4.2	233	2.9
		1923	510	3.7	3.3	299	3.7	211	2.8
		1924	543	4.4	3.4	329	4.1	214	2.8
		1925	528	4.3	3.4	346	4.3	182	2.4
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	162	1921	563	3.8	3.3	301	3.5	262	3.2
		1922	683	4.8	4.2	396	4.7	287	3.6
		1923	598	4.3	3.8	329	4.1	269	3.5
		1924	462	3.7	2.9	256	3.2	206	2.7
		1925	384	3.2	2.5	225	2.8	159	2.1
Other specified causes.....	—	1921	941	6.3	5.6	562	6.4	379	4.6
		1922	704	4.9	4.3	399	4.7	305	3.8
		1923	860	6.2	5.5	490	6.1	370	4.8
		1924	870	7.0	5.5	487	6.0	383	5.0
		1925	797	6.5	5.1	457	5.7	340	4.5
Ill-defined causes.....	204-205	1921	843	5.7	5.0	484	5.6	359	4.4
		1922	706	5.0	4.3	413	4.9	293	3.7
		1923	539	3.9	3.4	326	4.0	213	2.8
		1924	506	4.1	3.2	272	3.4	234	3.0
		1925	401	3.3	2.6	241	3.0	160	2.1
All causes.....	—	1921	14,893	100.0	88.1	8,558	98.2	6,335	77.4
		1922	14,256	100.0	86.8	8,175	97.3	6,081	75.9
		1923	13,822	100.0	88.1	7,914	98.2	5,908	77.4
		1924	12,375	100.0	78.5	6,960	86.1	5,415	70.5
		1925	12,169	100.0	78.6	6,912	86.7	5,257	70.0
		1926 ¹	23,671	100.0	101.9	13,528	113.1	10,143	90.1

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision and include Quebec, not previously included in the registration area.

29.—Proportion per 1,000 Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age occurring at each Age-Period, 1925.

Ages at Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Registration Area of Canada.
Under 1 month.....	431.0	542.3	468.1	527.3	468.8	522.9	514.7	543.1	515.4
Under 1 day.....	112.1	177.0	177.0	204.3	159.6	190.1	168.9	219.7	190.2
1 day and under 1 week.....	172.4	224.4	159.7	179.7	167.2	161.3	201.8	200.4	180.4
1 week and under 2 weeks.....	43.1	57.5	54.7	57.5	54.9	71.6	49.8	61.5	58.3
2 weeks and under 3 weeks.....	60.3	44.0	43.8	44.8	44.8	48.7	42.7	33.4	44.6
3 weeks and under 1 month.....	43.1	39.5	32.8	40.9	42.2	51.1	51.6	28.1	42.0
1 month and under 2 months.....	94.8	77.8	87.6	74.1	92.1	96.9	99.6	51.0	81.9
2 months and under 3 months.....	112.1	69.9	88.5	62.9	70.9	72.8	76.4	61.5	69.5
3 months and under 4 months.....	94.8	77.8	69.3	61.8	73.5	54.2	53.3	49.2	62.7
4 months and under 5 months.....	43.1	36.1	50.2	50.3	65.0	47.5	48.0	52.7	50.1
5 months and under 6 months.....	34.5	36.1	45.6	43.9	44.8	39.1	42.7	40.4	42.6
6 months and under 7 months.....	51.7	32.7	46.5	36.7	39.7	35.5	38.2	35.1	37.6
7 months and under 8 months.....	69.0	31.6	30.1	35.1	49.0	36.7	31.1	49.2	36.6
8 months and under 9 months.....	25.9	23.7	32.8	30.6	28.7	29.5	27.6	35.1	29.8
9 months and under 10 months.....	17.2	27.1	33.8	28.0	21.1	19.9	25.8	35.1	26.7
10 months and under 11 months.....	8.6	22.5	18.2	28.2	20.3	23.5	20.4	31.6	24.7
11 months and under 1 year.....	17.2	22.5	29.2	21.0	26.2	21.7	22.2	15.8	22.3
Total.....	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities.—Table 30 shows for the cities of 40,000 population and over in the registration area of Canada the number of infant deaths and the rate of deaths per 1,000 living births, for the years 1922 to 1926. In the latter year Vancouver had the lowest infant death rate, 55.4, with London the next lowest, 69.1. Ottawa and Saint John had comparatively high death rates, 119.9 and 107.7, the death rate in the capital comparing unfavourably with that in the three other leading cities of Ontario, (Toronto, Hamilton and London), their rates being 75.6, 72.0 and 69.1 respectively. During the period in question the rate of infantile mortality in Halifax has shown a marked decline of 25 p.c. from 125.1 to 93.9.

In 1926, Montreal had an infant mortality of 144.0 and Quebec of 185.6 per 1,000 living births.

30.—Infantile Mortality in cities of 40,000 Population and over, 1922-1926.

NOTE.—These statistics may be compared with those in Table 5, giving the number of births in cities of 40,000 population and over during the years 1922 to 1926.

Cities.	Deaths under one year.					Rate per 1,000 living births.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
Montreal.....	2	2	2	2	2,828	2	2	2	2	144.0
Toronto.....	993	972	912	871	842	77.9	76.7	73.4	72.7	75.6
Winnipeg.....	519	421	324	322	313	88.9	80.3	67.7	69.1	69.6
Vancouver.....	197	192	147	145	170	66.6	64.0	48.3	45.4	55.4
Hamilton.....	252	238	226	241	199	80.1	78.5	72.0	82.0	72.0
Ottawa.....	418	401	341	348	342	127.7	131.3	112.0	115.0	119.9
Quebec.....	2	2	2	2	773	2	2	2	2	185.6
Calgary.....	146	153	96	108	131	77.5	90.9	59.6	66.1	83.5
London.....	98	103	87	93	91	67.7	74.6	59.9	68.8	69.1
Edmonton.....	237	173	147	136	155	110.6	88.7	79.4	70.0	83.4
Halifax.....	218	210	141	140	127	125.1	138.2	96.7	95.7	93.9
Saint John.....	140	149	131	152	118	111.2	114.3	105.8	122.0	107.7
Total.....	3,218	3,012	2,552	2,556	6,089	88.3	86.4	74.9	76.4	110.1

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision. ² Not in registration area.

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infantile mortality to living births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1926 the rate of infantile mortality was only 39·8 per 1,000 living births as compared with 68 in 1905. Queensland, with an infantile mortality rate of 45·4 in 1925, made a remarkable record for a sub-tropical country, while Norway and Sweden, with rates of 50·3 and 57·1 in the latest available years, were the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 70·2 in 1926, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 101·0 in 1926. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 60·9 in 1926. Statistics are given by leading countries and by provinces in Table 31.

31.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Various Countries of the World in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Countries.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
New Zealand.....	1926	39·8	Alberta.....	1926	85·3
South Australia.....	1926	45·0	Latvia.....	1926	87·9
Queensland.....	1925	45·4	Ireland.....	1925	88·9
Tasmania.....	1926	47·0	Belgium.....	1925	93·7
Norway.....	1924	50·3	Germany.....	1926	101·0
Australia.....	1926	54·0	Canada.....	1926	101·9
New South Wales.....	1925	54·9	Prussia.....	1925	104·3
Western Australia.....	1925	56·8	Newfoundland.....	1923	104·7
Victoria.....	1925	57·0	New Brunswick.....	1926	106·3
Sweden.....	1926	57·1	Estonia.....	1923	107·0
British Columbia.....	1926	58·6	Uruguay.....	1924	107·6
Netherlands.....	1926	60·9	Austria.....	1925	118·0
Switzerland.....	1924	62·1	Italy.....	1925	119·4
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1926	64·8	Spain.....	1926	125·5
Prince Edward Island.....	1926	69·1	Japan.....	1925	139·6
England and Wales.....	1926	70·2	Egypt.....	1922	140·0
United States.....	1926	72·8	Quebec.....	1926	142·0
Irish Free State.....	1926	73·0	Salvador.....	1925	146·0
Manitoba.....	1926	76·5	Czechoslovakia.....	1926	155·2
Denmark.....	1925	77·7	Hungary.....	1926	168·5
British Isles.....	1924	77·8	Ceylon.....	1925	172·0
Ontario.....	1926	78·5	Jamaica.....	1925	173·6
Nova Scotia.....	1926	80·6	British India.....	1924	189·0
Northern Ireland.....	1926	80·7	Rumania.....	1924	200·6
Saskatchewan.....	1926	81·6	Costa Rica.....	1923	222·1
Scotland.....	1926	83·0	Chile.....	1925	257·8
Finland.....	1925	84·9			

Infantile Mortality in Cities.—In former times cities were considered to be “the graveyards of population”. The number of deaths, consequent upon the rapid spread of infectious diseases, was generally greater than the number of births, and it was the prevailing opinion that cities would naturally come to an end if they were not being constantly reinforced by fresh young life from the prolific countryside. The unhealthiness of cities was especially destructive of infant life, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our days, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human life and especially to infant life, than life in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in London, England, was 64 per 1,000 living births in 1926, as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 70·2 per 1,000. New York experienced in 1925 an infantile mortality

of 64 per 1,000, as against a rate of 72·8 per 1,000 for the registration area of the United States in 1926. The department of the Seine (Paris), on the other hand, had in 1926 an infantile mortality of 98 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 88·9 for France in 1925. Again, Berlin in 1926 had an infant mortality of 93 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 101 in Germany, and Vienna an infant mortality in 1924 of 99 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 127 for Austria.

In Canada, our experience, except in the province of Quebec, has also been rather favourable to the cities. Montreal had in 1926 an infantile mortality of 144 per 1,000 living births as compared with 142 for the province of Quebec. On the other hand, Toronto had in 1926 an infantile mortality of 76 per 1,000 living births as against 78·5 for the province of Ontario, and this is typical of the other larger cities of the Dominion.

The infant mortality in the cities of Canada has been greatly reduced in the years since the inauguration of Dominion vital statistics. Thus the rate for Toronto has fallen from 90 in 1921 to 76 in 1926, that for Winnipeg from 77·5 to 70, for Vancouver from 58 to 55, for Hamilton from 88 to 72, for Ottawa from 130 to 120, for London from 92 to 69, for Edmonton from 89 to 83, for Halifax from 134 to 94, for Saint John from 147 to 108. Altogether, in the 10 cities of 40,000 population and over in the former registration area of Canada, there were 38,488 living births in 1921 and 3,541 infant deaths, being a rate of 92 per thousand living births. In 1925 in these same cities there were 33,434 living births, but only 2,556 infant deaths, or a rate of 76·4 per thousand living births.

32.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Great Cities of the World in Recent Years.

Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Wellington.....	1925	35	Moncton.....	1923	75
Amsterdam.....	1926	40	Toronto.....	1926	76
Stockholm.....	1926	45	Washington.....	1924	76
Oslo.....	1926	48	Dresden.....	1926	76
Adelaide.....	1925	49	Antwerp.....	1926	77
Brisbane.....	1925	50	La Plata.....	1920	78
Auckland.....	1925	51	Sheffield.....	1926	80
Frankfort-on-Main.....	1926	54	Edinburgh.....	1926	80
Vancouver.....	1926	55	Calgary.....	1926	83
Sydney, N.S.W.....	1925	57	Edmonton.....	1926	83
Melbourne.....	1925	60	Manchester.....	1926	83
Victoria, B.C.....	1925	61	Regina.....	1925	86
London, Eng.....	1926	64	Munich.....	1926	87
New York.....	1925	64	Johannesburg.....	1926	88
Perth, W. Australia.....	1925	66	Cork.....	1924	88
Saskatoon.....	1925	67	Berlin.....	1926	93
Chicago.....	1926	67	Halifax.....	1926	94
Hobart.....	1925	68	Cologne.....	1926	96
London, Ont.....	1926	69	Paris.....	1926	98
Copenhagen.....	1926	69	Leipzig.....	1926	98
Brandon.....	1925	70	Vienna.....	1924	99
Winnipeg.....	1926	70	Prague.....	1925	100
Cape Town.....	1926	70	Liverpool.....	1926	103
Birmingham, Eng.....	1926	70	Breslau.....	1926	103
Hamilton.....	1926	72	Glasgow.....	1926	104
Hamburg.....	1926	74	Saint John, N.B.....	1926	108

32.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Great Cities of the World in Recent Years.—concluded.

Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Belfast.....	1926	112	Montreal.....	1926	144
Sherbrooke.....	1924	112	St. Johns, Nfld.....	1920	146
Dublin.....	1926	114	Sao Paulo.....	1926	165
Ottawa.....	1926	120	Quebec.....	1926	186
Tokio.....	1925	122	Osaka.....	1925	186
Venice.....	1925	127	Alexandria.....	1925	205
Montevideo.....	1925	127	Madras.....	1926	278
Warsaw.....	1926	143	Bombay.....	1926	388

Maternal Mortality.—A subject of cognate interest with that of infantile mortality is the maternal mortality arising out of child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Table 33 to be at its lowest among mothers in their twenties, and to increase with mothers of more advanced years. The mortality among mothers of different ages per 1,000 living births to mothers at those ages in the eight provinces constituting the registration area for the years 1921 to 1925, is shown in Table 33, where the total is given for all the provinces for 1926. The maternal mortality is shown by age-groups for 1926 and by totals for earlier years in Table 34, also by causes for 1926 in Table 35.

33.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Age-Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Living Births, 1921-1925, and total for 1926.

Age-groups.	Years.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.		Age-groups.	Years.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.
Under 20 years..	1921	10,336	43	4.2	30-39 years...	1921	60,222	401	6.7
	1922	10,372	47	4.5		1922	58,941	398	6.8
	1923	9,440	46	4.9		1923	57,098	404	7.1
	1924	9,832	52	5.3		1924	57,143	438	7.7
	1925	10,255	44	4.3		1925	55,944	382	6.8
20-24 years....	1921	42,237	137	3.2	40-49 years...	1921	9,420 ¹	98	10.4
	1922	40,093	147	3.7		1922	9,458	121	12.8
	1923	37,912	140	3.7		1923	9,178	99	10.8
	1924	38,208	155	4.1		1924	9,405	110	11.7
	1925	37,212	143	3.8		1925	9,414	122	13.0
25-29 years....	1921	46,764	189	4.0	50 years and over	1921	2	2	2
	1922	45,309	193	4.3		1922	21	1	-
	1923	43,240	159	3.7		1923	29	1	-
	1924	42,982	190	4.4		1924	25	-	-
	1925	42,016	181	4.3		1925	20	1	-
Total.....						1921	168,979	868	5.1
						1922	164,194	907	5.5
						1923	156,897	849	5.4
						1924	157,595	945	6.0
						1925	154,861	873	5.6
						1926 ³	232,205	1,314	5.7

¹ Living births to mothers 40 years old and over.

² Included with births to and deaths of mothers 40-49 years.

³ 1926 figures subject to revision; this total includes Quebec province.

34.—Maternal Mortality in each province by Age-Groups, 1926, with totals for 1921-1925.

NOTE.—1926 figures are subject to revision.

Age-groups.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
15-19.....	—	6 ³	2	11 ⁴	23 ³	3	5	5	3	58 ⁵
20-24.....	—	5	9	90	74	23	22	16	6	245
25-29.....	3	8	18	88	70	14	28	10	17	256
30-39.....	4	27	28	174	174	39	67	37	28	578
40 years and over.....	—	5	9	64	40	8	23	17	11	177
Total, 1926.....	7	51	66	427	381	87	145	85	65	1,314
Total, 1925.....	14	62	51	—	388	95	117	86	60	873²
Total, 1924.....	9	78	49	—	418	86	145	91	69	945
Total, 1923.....	5	84	49	—	369	76	118	85	63	849
Total, 1922.....	8	70	59	—	370	99	127	111	63	907
Total, 1921.....	7	56	47	—	387	81	128	111	51	868
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1926.....	4.0	4.7	6.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	7.1	5.9	6.6	5.7
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1925.....	8.4	5.4	4.7	—	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1924.....	4.8	6.6	4.6	—	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.0
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1923.....	2.5	7.2	4.6	—	5.3	4.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.4
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1922.....	3.7	5.5	5.1	—	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.2	5.5
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1921.....	3.2	4.3	4.1	—	5.2	4.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	5.1

¹ Yukon and Northwest Territories are not included. ² 1921-1925 totals and rates for former registration area. ³ Including one mother of 14 years of age. ⁴ Including one mother of 13 years of age.

⁵ See notes (3) and (4).

35.—Maternal Mortality in each province, by Causes of Death, 1926, with totals for 1921-25.

NOTE.—The 1926 figures are subject to revision.

Causes of death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
Accidents of pregnancy—total.....	—	2	1	35	40	8	12	13	4	115
(a) Abortion.....	—	—	1	22	18	3	4	6	—	54
(b) Ectopic gestation.....	—	1	—	8	10	4	6	5	2	36
(c) Other accidents of pregnancy.....	—	1	—	5	12	1	2	2	2	25
Puerperal hæmorrhage.....	1	5	9	53	40	9	16	17	9	159
Other accidents of childbirth—total.....	—	5	9	49	50	12	12	9	7	153
(a) Cæsarean section.....	—	1	3	3	11	1	—	1	5	25
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	—	2	4	7	24	6	9	3	2	57
(c) Others under this title.....	—	2	2	39	15	5	3	5	—	71
Puerperal sepsis.....	2	20	19	146	118	40	54	18	15	432
Phlegmasia alba dolens; puerperal embolism or sudden death in puerperium.....	—	2	5	9	32	4	19	5	7	83
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	3	16	18	93	95	13	28	21	19	306
Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).....	1	1	5	42	6	1	4	2	3	65
Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total, 1926.....	7	51	66	427	381	87	145	85	65	1,314
Total, 1925.....	14	62	51	—	388	95	117	86	60	873²
Total, 1924.....	9	78	49	—	418	86	145	91	69	945
Total, 1923.....	5	84	49	—	369	76	118	85	63	849
Total, 1922.....	8	70	59	—	370	99	127	111	63	907
Total, 1921.....	7	56	47	—	387	81	128	111	51	868

¹ Yukon and Northwest Territories are not included.

² 1921-1925 totals for former registration area.

III.—IMMIGRATION.

Immigration has played a great part in reinforcing the population, especially the English-speaking population. While the great majority of French-Canadians can trace their genealogy back to ancestors who left the Old World 200 or 250 years ago or even longer, the great bulk of English-speaking Canadians are comparative newcomers both to Canada and to this continent, though a considerable number of the United Empire Loyalist families had been resident in the old colonies for generations before they moved north to establish English-speaking settlements in Canada. During the middle third of the nineteenth century there was a great English-speaking immigration which settled in the province of Ontario and made it for the first time more populous than the sister province of Quebec, thus bringing about the agitation for representation by population. Thereafter immigration slackened until the dawn of the twentieth century brought another flood of settlers to the newly opened territories of the great Northwest, resulting in an increase of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 greater than the combined increase of the three decades from 1871 to 1901.

1.—Statistics of Immigration.

Immigration during the second decade of the twentieth century promised at its commencement to be even greater than during the first. In its first three years no fewer than 1,141,547 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement. If this rate had been maintained, the population of Canada in 1921 would have been in excess of ten millions instead of being less than nine millions. The war, which commenced on Aug. 4, 1914, dried up the sources of our immigration in Great Britain and Continental Europe, where every able-bodied man was needed for the defence of his country. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1918 only numbered some 3,000, as compared with 150,000 in 1913; from Continental Europe, immigrant arrivals numbered only about 3,000 in 1916, as compared with approximately 135,000 in 1914. Since the war, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period.

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in "boom" periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the evils which they know at home rather than take the risks of a new departure at a distance. This proposition is aptly illustrated by the statistics of Table 1, which show that during the past 30 years, immigration was at its minimum in the year of deepest depression, 1897, that it steadily increased from that time forward until 1908, that a decline took place in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, on account of the short depression of 1908, that thereafter immigration steadily increased till 1913, while the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, showed a decline due to the depression which occurred in the year preceding the war. In the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, political rather than economic conditions restricted immigration, but with the expansion of business at the end of the war our immigration was more than doubled, while the depression which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922 and 1923. The improvement in business conditions in 1923 was reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year

ending March 31, 1924, when 148,560 settlers entered Canada as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal years ended March 31, 1925 and 1926, showed declines of 24.4 and 35.3 p.c. respectively from the 1924 figures, but the fiscal year ended 1927 has shown distinct improvement in harmony with the general upward trend of business. In this latest completed fiscal year immigrants numbered 143,991, a figure nearly equal to that of the best post-war year. In the period from April to September, 1927 (the first half of the fiscal year 1927-28), immigrants numbered 109,025, as compared with 90,886 in the same period of last year—an increase of 18,139 or 20 p.c.

The number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1897 in Table 1.

1.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, fiscal years ended 1897-1927.

NOTE.—See table on page 107 for estimate of the movement of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1921.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
1897 ¹	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1898 ¹	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1899 ¹	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1900 ²	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1921.....	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
1907 ³	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1922.....	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1923.....	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908	1924.....	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794	1925.....	53,173	15,818	42,366	111,362
1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084	1926.....	37,030	18,778	40,256	96,064
					1927.....	49,784	21,025	73,182	143,991

¹ Calendar year. ² Six months, January to June, inclusive. ³ Nine months ended March 31.

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 2, the 143,991 immigrants who came to Canada in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, included 97,402 males and 46,589 females, males constituting 67.6 p.c. of the total. In other words, two male immigrants came to Canada for every female, and the discrepancy is considerably greater when children under 18 are left out of account, there being 80,512 adult male immigrants to 33,277 adult female immigrants. This great disparity of the sexes among our immigrants is a phenomenon of long standing (Table 3), and, taken together with the comparatively small difference between the numbers of the sexes in our total population, goes to indicate that a good deal of our male immigration is of a rather transient character. This conclusion is supported by the fact that 38,754 of the males who immigrated to Canada in 1927 reported themselves as married, as compared with 16,534 of the females. Evidently many of these married immigrants do not bring their wives. It is true they may expect to send for their wives later on, but on the other hand some of the married male immigrants of former years doubtless brought their wives out to join them in 1927.

2.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age-Groups, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

Age-groups by Years of Age.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
0-9.....	9,125	—	—	—	9,125	8,616	—	—	—	8,616
10-17.....	7,758	7	—	—	7,765	4,636	60	—	—	4,696
18-29.....	33,888	14,384	127	28	48,427	11,505	6,817	146	41	18,509
30-49.....	6,032	21,998	515	152	28,697	2,639	8,368	930	99	12,036
50+.....	397	2,365	596	30	3,388	181	1,289	1,244	18	2,732
Totals	57,200	38,754	1,238	210	97,402	27,577	16,534	2,320	158	46,589

3.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females and Children, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1927.

Years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.	Years.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.
1911.....	185,198	71,038	54,848	311,084	1920.....	40,872	50,006	26,458	117,336
1912.....	211,266	82,922	60,049	354,237	1921.....	70,808	49,377	28,292	148,477
1913.....	238,779	95,168	68,485	402,432	1922.....	38,597	32,042	19,360	89,999
1914.....	224,348	94,028	66,502	384,878	1923.....	33,286	24,756	14,845	72,887
1915.....	74,143	41,990	28,656	144,789	1924.....	87,628	38,763	22,169	148,560
1916.....	23,139	15,478	9,920	48,537	1925.....	55,478	34,294	21,590	111,362
1917.....	43,074	19,537	12,763	75,374	1926.....	46,963	26,611	22,490 ¹	96,064
1918.....	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074	1927.....	80,512	33,277	30,202 ¹	143,991
1919.....	25,842	18,594	13,266	57,702					

¹Under 18.

Racial Origin of Immigrant Arrivals.—Immigration, which was at a low ebb during the war period, may once more become, when normal conditions are restored, the chief means of reinforcing our population and filling up the vast waste spaces of Canada. But where any considerable immigration into a democratic country occurs, the racial and linguistic composition of that immigration becomes of paramount importance. Canadians generally prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country—and thus prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not to any great extent an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians and the Dutch, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of free democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those who come to Canada from the Orient. On the whole the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those Continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British, though in recent years there has been an increasing immigration of Slavs.

The racial origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927, are shown in Table 4. While those of the British races (including immigrants of British races from the United States) numbered 60,853 in 1927 as compared with 47,427 in 1926, immigrants of European continental races increased notably from 47,545 in 1926 to 81,966 in 1927. The most outstanding individual increases which went to make up this total were: Belgians

(almost wholly Flemish), from 1,141 to 2,149; Finns, from 1,680 to 5,268; Germans, from 9,674 to 15,222; Italians, from 1,776 to 3,466; Polish, from 2,725 to 6,704; Ruthenians, from 4,317 to 10,061; Scandinavians (aggregate), from 5,313 to 10,265; Slovaks, from 2,069 to 4,284. Immigrants of non-European races increased slightly from 1,092 to 1,172.

4.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, arriving via Ocean Ports and from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Racial Origins.	1926.			1927.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.
British Races—						
English.....	19,689	5,923	25,612	24,890	6,045	30,935
Irish.....	5,993	2,125	8,118	9,187	2,366	11,553
Scotch.....	10,295	2,139	12,434	14,296	2,432	16,728
Welsh.....	1,053	210	1,263	1,411	226	1,637
Total British.....	37,030	10,397	47,427	49,784	11,069	60,853
European Continental Races—						
Albanian.....	14	—	14	17	—	17
Austrian.....	75	79	154	401	129	530
Belgian.....	1,063	78	1,141	2,080	69	2,149
Bohemian.....	8	63	71	22	85	107
Bulgarian.....	47	4	51	126	2	128
Croatian.....	1,006	2	1,008	1,085	2	1,087
Czech.....	805	33	838	721	7	728
Dalmatian.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dutch.....	1,180	541	1,721	1,674	569	2,243
Estonian.....	28	2	30	92	—	92
Finnish.....	1,617	63	1,680	5,180	88	5,268
French.....	498	1,821	2,319	548	2,499	3,047
German.....	7,356	2,318	9,674	12,540	2,682	15,222
Greek.....	217	41	258	340	45	385
Italian.....	1,638	138	1,776	3,301	165	3,466
Jewish.....	3,587	427	4,014	4,471	392	4,863
Jugo-Slav.....	1,604	23	1,627	2,084	18	2,102
Letish.....	24	3	27	60	4	64
Lithuanian.....	165	23	188	842	6	848
Magyar.....	4,112	75	4,187	4,863	78	4,941
Maltese.....	21	—	21	33	1	34
Mexican.....	—	4	4	2	2	4
Moravian.....	6	—	6	36	—	36
Polish.....	2,535	190	2,725	6,505	199	6,704
Portuguese.....	3	3	6	14	4	18
Rumanian.....	265	26	291	292	38	330
Russian.....	925	167	1,092	1,127	169	1,296
Ruthenian.....	4,259	58	4,317	9,995	66	10,061
Scandinavian—						
Danish.....	1,112	299	1,411	2,030	225	2,255
Icelandic.....	53	22	75	30	32	62
Norwegian.....	1,072	800	1,872	3,384	1,253	4,627
Swedish.....	1,335	620	1,955	2,628	693	3,321
Serbian.....	454	4	458	885	8	893
Slovak.....	2,046	23	2,069	4,274	10	4,284
Spanish.....	12	17	29	29	20	49
Spanish American.....	—	—	—	6	2	8
Swiss.....	320	98	418	568	101	669
Turkish.....	17	—	17	8	2	10
Other countries.....	—	—	—	8	—	8
Total European Continental Races.....	39,480	8,065	47,545	72,301	9,665	81,966
Non-European Races—						
American Indian.....	—	7	7	—	13	13
Arabian.....	10	—	10	4	—	4
Armenian.....	85	17	102	65	13	78
Chinese.....	—	—	—	2	—	2
East Indian races.....	62	1	63	60	1	61
Japanese.....	421	—	421	475	—	475
Negro.....	53	269	322	51	241	292
Persian.....	11	—	11	6	—	6
Syrian.....	134	22	156	218	23	241
Total Non-European Races.....	776	316	1,092	881	291	1,172
Grand Total.....	77,256	18,778	96,064	122,966	21,025	143,991

Languages of Immigrants.—The languages of immigrants 10 years old and over, arriving *via* ocean ports and from the United States, are shown for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927, in Table 5. In the latest year, out of 126,250 immigrants ten years old and over admitted into Canada *via* ocean ports, 58,966 or 46.7 p.c. were English-speaking, while of the 17,333 immigrants ten years old and over admitted from the United States, 15,776 or 91 p.c. were English-speaking. The languages spoken by the next largest numbers of all immigrants were as follows: Polish, 8,723; German, 8,377; Ruthenian, Russniak and Ukrainian, 7,498; Czech, 4,898; Hungarian, 4,768; Finnish, 4,684. Danish and Norwegian, which are practically the same language, were spoken by 5,051 and Swedish by 2,774.

5.—Languages of Immigrants 10 years old and over, arriving via Ocean Ports and from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Languages.	1926.			1927.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.
English.....	31,591	14,152	45,743	43,190	15,776	58,966
Welsh.....	8	—	8	1	—	1
French.....	635	495	1,130	737	652	1,389
German.....	3,530	224	3,754	8,160	217	8,377
Norwegian.....	929	88	1,017	3,064	87	3,151
Swedish.....	1,242	63	1,305	2,699	75	2,774
Danish.....	998	37	1,035	1,868	32	1,900
Icelandic.....	27	6	33	20	1	21
Flemish.....	810	33	843	1,628	21	1,649
Walloon.....	4	—	4	—	—	—
Dutch.....	915	26	941	1,212	25	1,237
Finnish.....	1,430	19	1,449	4,663	21	4,684
Estonian.....	32	—	32	78	—	78
Lettish.....	15	—	15	42	1	43
Lithuanian.....	153	7	160	751	3	754
Russian.....	3,997	63	4,060	4,803	64	4,867
Yiddish.....	611	2	613	488	11	499
Hebrew.....	921	85	1,006	1,513	82	1,595
Ruthenian.....	2,630	24	2,654	7,473	25	7,498
Russniak.....						
Ukrainian.....						
Polish.....	4,121	79	4,200	8,652	71	8,723
Rumanian.....	217	10	227	320	12	332
Slovenian.....	513	2	515	218	—	218
Czech (Bohemian).....	2,716	19	2,780	4,891	7	4,898
Croat (Serbian).....	2,476	4	2,480	3,496	5	3,501
Hungarian (Magyar).....	3,968	40	4,008	4,729	39	4,768
Korean.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Italian.....	1,395	49	1,444	2,996	63	3,059
Spanish.....	12	9	21	28	5	33
Portuguese.....	1	1	2	4	—	4
Greek.....	199	21	220	296	23	319
Albanian.....	9	—	9	11	—	11
Turkish.....	4	—	4	2	2	4
Bulgarian.....	35	—	35	140	2	142
Chinese.....	—	—	—	2	—	2
Japanese.....	397	—	397	447	—	447
East Indian.....	52	—	52	44	—	44
Armenian (Aramaic).....	79	3	82	66	4	70
Syrian (Arabic).....	118	7	125	184	7	191
Total.....	66,835	15,568	82,403	108,917	17,333	126,250

Nationalities of Immigrants.—In the latest fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, British subjects immigrating to Canada numbered 52,617 and American citizens 17,915, or together about 49 p.c. of the total number of immigrants shown in Table 6. Next in numerical order came Polish with 18,010, Russians with 8,315, Czechoslovaks with 6,678, Finns with 5,859, Jugo-Slavs with 5,390, Hungarians

with 4,468. The aggregate of immigrants of the four Scandinavian nationalities was 7,663, while Germans numbered 2,354, Belgians 2,243, Dutch 1,567.

It has previously been pointed out that male immigrants are likely to include a large number of transients, and that the immigration of females is more likely to represent a permanent addition to the population of the country, and the national or racial distribution of that addition. Out of 46,589 females immigrating to Canada in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, 22,353 or 48 p.c. were British subjects and 6,563 or 14 p.c. American citizens. Thus five out of every eight were British or Americans by nationality. The remainder were practically all Continental Europeans, among whom Poles, with 4,021, or 8.6 p.c. of the whole, were the largest single group.

6.—Nationalities of Immigrants arriving via Ocean Ports and from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Nationalities.	1926.			1927.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.
British Subject.....	37,569	2,251	39,820	50,378	2,239	52,617
U. S. Citizen.....	105	15,443	15,548	95	17,820	17,915
Mexican.....	6	7	13	16	4	20
Central American.....	2	—	2	7	—	7
South American.....	3	—	3	—	—	—
Argentinian.....	—	2	2	6	1	7
Brazilian.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Chilian.....	2	—	2	—	—	—
West Indian (Not British).....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Austrian.....	124	53	177	794	55	849
Belgian.....	1,170	46	1,216	2,210	33	2,243
Bulgarian.....	38	1	39	106	—	106
Czechoslovakian.....	3,237	26	3,263	6,671	7	6,678
Finnish.....	1,863	21	1,884	5,842	17	5,859
French.....	350	32	382	326	20	346
German.....	1,277	74	1,351	2,282	72	2,354
Greek.....	207	13	220	357	7	364
Dutch.....	1,155	45	1,200	1,525	42	1,567
Hungarian.....	3,663	28	3,691	4,447	21	4,468
Italian.....	1,590	36	1,626	3,269	44	3,313
Jugo-Slav.....	3,560	10	3,570	5,386	4	5,390
Polish.....	8,128	98	8,226	17,920	90	18,010
Rumanian.....	1,113	34	1,147	2,527	36	2,563
Russian.....	6,953	220	7,173	8,122	193	8,315
Danish.....	1,126	63	1,189	2,031	44	2,075
Icelandic.....	50	6	56	29	3	32
Norwegian.....	1,064	83	1,147	3,377	118	3,495
Swedish.....	1,076	90	1,166	1,966	95	2,061
Swiss.....	376	45	421	756	33	789
Ukrainian.....	346	18	364	503	7	510
Albanian.....	14	—	14	8	1	9
Estonian.....	31	1	32	83	—	83
Latvian.....	61	1	62	96	1	97
Lithuanian.....	313	10	323	1,032	7	1,039
Portuguese.....	1	7	8	7	—	7
Spanish.....	5	1	6	17	2	19
Luxemburger.....	32	2	34	21	—	21
African (Not British).....	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arabian.....	8	2	10	4	1	5
Armenian.....	67	4	71	27	3	30
Chinese.....	—	—	—	2	—	2
Japanese.....	412	—	412	457	—	457
Korean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persian.....	12	—	12	15	—	15
Syrian.....	143	5	148	215	4	219
Turkish.....	29	—	29	34	1	35
Total.....	77,286	18,778	96,064	122,966	21,025	143,991

Countries of Birth of Immigrants.—In Table 7 will be found the countries of birth of immigrants into Canada in the last two fiscal years. The figures show that England is the birthplace of more of our immigrants than any other single country, with 24,160 in 1927. Poland came next with 18,232, the United States

third with 16,306, Scotland fourth with 14,991 and Ireland fifth with 9,045, these two countries contributing largely out of their comparatively small populations. Russians by birth numbered 6,935, Czechoslovakians 6,685 and Finns 5,838—this latter again a considerable contribution from a country of small population. The aggregate of settlers born in the four Scandinavian countries was 8,956.

7.—Countries of Birth of Immigrants arriving via Ocean Ports and from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Countries of Birth.	1926.			1927.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From U.S.	Total.
Canada.....	58	378	433	67	851	921
United States.....	255	14,209	14,464	378	15,928	16,306
England.....	18,412	1,208	19,620	22,949	1,211	24,160
Ireland.....	5,603	219	5,822	8,775	270	9,045
Scotland.....	10,386	692	11,078	14,340	651	14,991
Wales.....	1,247	55	1,302	1,771	46	1,817
Lesser British Isles.....	131	5	136	142	10	152
Newfoundland.....	519	15	534	958	34	992
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	—	10	—	2	2
Mexico.....	8	9	17	24	6	30
Central America.....	—	1	1	4	1	5
Honduras (Br.).....	2	—	2	—	1	1
Other South America.....	14	4	18	8	3	11
Argentina.....	12	3	15	16	3	19
Brazil.....	2	1	3	17	1	18
Chile.....	3	2	5	2	—	2
Guiana, British.....	12	1	13	17	1	18
West Indies (Br.).....	108	21	129	116	28	144
West Indies (Not Br.).....	7	2	9	7	1	8
Austria.....	127	130	257	770	135	905
Belgium.....	1,155	63	1,218	2,204	45	2,249
Bulgaria.....	43	2	45	94	3	97
Czechoslovakia.....	3,222	30	3,252	6,659	26	6,685
Finland.....	1,839	36	1,875	5,800	38	5,838
France.....	386	55	441	358	42	400
Germany.....	1,110	178	1,288	2,012	188	2,200
Greece.....	206	29	235	358	31	389
Holland.....	1,142	56	1,198	1,485	54	1,539
Hungary.....	3,642	59	3,701	4,467	42	4,509
Italy.....	1,604	73	1,677	3,258	85	3,343
Jugo-Slavia.....	3,566	14	3,580	5,373	6	5,379
Poland.....	8,285	144	8,429	18,120	112	18,232
Rumania.....	1,156	44	1,200	2,555	49	2,604
Russia.....	7,062	320	7,382	6,602	333	6,935
Denmark.....	1,095	117	1,212	2,028	74	2,102
Iceland.....	57	10	67	31	7	38
Norway.....	1,070	196	1,266	3,355	284	3,639
Sweden.....	1,075	192	1,267	1,921	256	2,177
Switzerland.....	366	52	418	759	37	796
Ukraine.....	290	31	321	2,186	7	2,193
Albania.....	14	—	14	10	—	10
Estonia.....	25	1	26	84	—	84
Latvia.....	77	1	78	109	4	113
Lithuania.....	318	9	327	1,027	7	1,034
Malta.....	29	—	29	38	1	39
Portugal.....	5	2	7	5	—	5
Spain.....	14	9	23	22	4	26
Other European Countries including Luxembourg.....	33	3	36	25	2	27
Australia.....	224	26	250	187	23	210
New Zealand.....	97	10	107	97	11	108
Africa (Br.).....	131	8	139	138	6	144
Africa (Not Br.).....	12	1	13	13	6	19
Asia.....	28	5	33	35	3	38
Armenia.....	30	3	33	15	—	15
China.....	78	5	83	117	6	123
India (Br.).....	192	15	207	199	10	209
Japan.....	432	—	432	492	1	493
Korea.....	1	—	1	6	—	6
Persia.....	12	1	13	13	—	13
Syria.....	123	8	131	214	12	226
Turkey.....	92	6	98	75	15	90
Atlantic Ocean Islands (Br.).....	26	3	29	34	1	35
Atlantic Ocean Islands (Not Br.).....	6	6	12	25	8	33
Total.....	77,286	18,778	96,064	122,966	21,025	143,991

Ports of Arrival of Immigrants.—Throughout the greater part of our history, Quebec has been the port at which the greatest number of our immigrants have landed. In the past few years, however, there has been a great increase in the immigrants arriving at the port of Halifax, those entering at this port in 1927 being five times as many as in 1922. This would appear to be due to increasing immigration in the early spring months before the St. Lawrence is open to traffic. Figures for recent years are given in Table 8.

8.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports of Arrival, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Ports.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Quebec.....	40,730	31,717	71,290	59,572	40,963	63,792
Saint John.....	8,318	8,580	23,533	9,501	12,245	16,889
Halifax.....	7,119	5,039	19,279	21,965	20,490	37,677
North Sydney.....	318 ¹	1,426	4,884	1,085	435	712
Sydney.....	—	69	113	72	5	89
Montreal.....	—	171	437	200	144	192
Vancouver.....	1,448	797	1,130	1,144	1,333	1,220
Victoria.....	1,020	614	633	459	361	513
Other ports.....	—	—	—	—	—	433
Via United States Ports—						
New York.....	1,543	2,430	6,157	1,452	1,163	1,402
Boston.....	158	37	249	51	26	47
Portland.....	—	—	1	3	3	—
Philadelphia.....	—	—	333	40 ²	—	—
From the United States.....	29,345	22,007	20,521	15,818	18,778	21,025
Total.....	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362	96,064	143,991

¹ Includes Sydney. ² Arrived *via* port of Providence. ³ 121 immigrants arrived at other U.S. ocean ports.

Destinations of Immigrant Arrivals.—The destinations of the immigrant arrivals in Canada are given for the period from 1901 to 1927 in Table 9, which may be compared with the census tables on pages 101 and 102 showing the increase of population in the decades between 1901 and 1921.

While immigration to the Maritime Provinces during the period was comparatively small, totalling 192,227, that to Quebec and Ontario was very large. Since 1905 Ontario has received a larger number of immigrants annually than any other province of the Dominion. The immigration to Eastern Canada (Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario) has almost equalled that to Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) in the 27-year period. Owing, however, to the natural drift from East to West, no doubt the western provinces have ultimately received the larger share of Canada's immigration.

9.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, fiscal years 1901-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Totals.
1901	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254		14,160	2,600	2,567	49,140
1902	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422		22,199	3,483	3,348	67,379
1903	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535		43,898	5,378	1,838	128,364
1904	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911		40,397	6,994	1,093	130,331
1905	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387		39,289	6,008	1,977	146,266
1906	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	1,766	189,064
1907 (9 mos.)	6,510	18,319	32,654	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395	124,667
1908	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195	262,460
1909	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32	146,908
1910	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	—	208,794
1911	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701	—	311,084
1912	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843	—	354,237
1913	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960	—	402,432
1914	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608	—	384,878
1915	11,104	31,053	44,873	13,196	16,173	18,263	10,127	—	144,789
1916	5,981	8,274	14,743	3,487	6,001	7,215	2,836	—	48,637
1917	5,710	10,930	26,078	5,247	9,874	12,418	5,117	—	75,374
1918	5,247	9,059	23,754	6,252	12,382	16,821	5,559	—	79,074
1919	3,860	6,772	13,826	4,862	8,552	11,640	8,190	—	57,702
1920	5,554	13,078	39,344	11,387	14,287	20,000	13,686	—	117,336
1921	6,353	21,100	62,572	12,649	13,392	17,781	14,630	—	148,477
1922	3,222	13,724	34,590	8,904	9,894	11,825	7,840	—	89,999
1923	3,298	9,343	30,444	6,037	8,186	8,798	6,781	—	72,887
1924	7,940	19,979	65,280	21,451	13,200	10,430	10,280	—	148,560
1925	3,153	16,279	45,912	11,772	14,041	10,952	9,253	—	111,362
1926	1,670	11,367	29,293	19,079	13,816	12,540	8,212	87	96,064
1927	3,125	16,642	40,604	36,739	20,085	16,367	10,410	16	143,991 ¹
Total	192,237	642,225	1,222,029	599,615	1,121,858	448,903	13,314	4,240,174¹	

¹ Includes 3 persons destined for the Northwest Territories.

Occupations of Immigrant Arrivals.—As stated below in the paragraphs dealing with immigration policy, the settlers most universally acceptable to Canadians are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service. In Table 10 will be found statistics of the occupations of immigrant arrivals in Canada during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

10.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants arriving in Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Description.	1926.			1927.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.
Farmers and farm labourers—						
Men						
Women	28,032	5,007	33,039	55,650	5,233	60,883
Children	3,740	1,150	4,890	5,460	1,203	6,663
General labourers—	8,791	1,796	10,587	12,717	1,691	14,408
Men						
Women	2,538	1,368	3,906	4,862	1,323	6,185
Children	690	145	835	847	224	1,071
Mechanics—	817	162	979	1,454	205	1,659
Men						
Women	2,745	1,398	4,143	4,617	1,774	6,391
Children	1,084	289	1,373	1,562	398	1,960
Clerks, traders, etc.—	843	217	1,060	1,184	303	1,487
Men						
Women	1,662	901	2,563	2,105	978	3,083
Children	935	355	1,290	1,064	362	1,426
Miners—	565	218	783	663	186	849
Men						
Women	477	147	624	965	151	1,116
Children	—	—	—	104	10	114
	12	2	14	127	7	134

10.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants arriving in Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Description.	1926.			1927.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.
Domestics—						
Women.....	9,180	506	9,686	13,019	538	13,557
Not classified—						
Men.....	1,584	1,104	2,688	1,564	1,240	2,804
Women.....	6,604	1,933	8,537	7,592	2,445	10,037
Children.....	6,987	2,080	9,067	7,410	2,704	10,114
Totals—						
Men.....	37,038	9,925	46,963	69,763	10,749	80,512
Women.....	22,233	4,378	26,611	29,648	5,180	34,828
Children.....	18,015	4,475	22,490	23,555	5,096	28,651
Totals.....	77,286	18,778	96,064	122,966	21,025	143,991
Destination—						
Maritime Provinces.....	1,295	375	1,670	2,738	387	3,125
Quebec.....	8,868	2,499	11,367	13,735	2,907	16,642
Ontario.....	24,091	5,202	29,293	34,769	5,835	40,604
Manitoba.....	17,826	1,253	19,079	35,469	1,290	36,739
Saskatchewan.....	10,844	2,972	13,816	16,423	3,662	20,085
Alberta.....	8,222	4,318	12,540	11,780	4,587	16,367
British Columbia.....	6,058	2,107	8,165	8,060	2,316	10,376
Yukon.....	14	33	47	4	30	34
Not given.....	68	19	87	8	11	19

Prohibited Immigrants.—The following is a summary of the classes whose admission to Canada is prohibited under the existing regulations. These regulations, however, do not apply to Canadian citizens or persons having Canadian domicile:—

(1) Imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, persons suffering from chronic alcoholism and those mentally defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease or a disease which may be dangerous to public health; immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective.

(3) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose, pimps, procurers and persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

(4) Professional beggars or vagrants, charity-aided immigrants and persons who are likely to become public charges.

(5) Anarchists, persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government or who belong to any organization teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, persons who have been guilty of espionage or high treason and persons who have been deported from Canada.

(6) Persons over fifteen years of age unable to read. The literacy test, however, does not apply to a father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, or to a wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried daughter or widowed daughter.

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

The operation of the above regulations is illustrated in Table 11, which gives the number of immigrants rejected or deported after admission, the causes of such rejection or deportation, and the nationalities of those deported, for each of the ten fiscal years ended 1918 to 1927, together with the totals for the 25 fiscal years from 1903 to 1927.

11. Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportation after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1903-1927.

Principal Causes.	Number Rejected at Ocean Ports.											Total.
	1903-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
Accompanying rejected persons.....	580	1	—	9	13	39	13	10	21	16	—	—
Alien enemies.....	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Bad character.....	933	11	2	1	9	2	20	68	21	46	—	—
Contract labour.....	87	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminality.....	74	1	1	3	14	6	4	11	7	2	—	—
Head tax.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lack of funds.....	3,214	19	10	28	255	292	24	—	—	5	—	—
Likely to become a public charge.....	2,025	19	27	125	236	208	119	87	151	25	—	—
Medical causes.....	4,943	12	19	21	99	60	37	130	83	40	—	—
Not complying with regulations.....	546	8	7	474	291	278	318	653	745	115	—	—
Previously rejected.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Unskilled labour, B.C.....	—	—	—	—	32	193	94	33	3	5	—	—
Total.....	12,418	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	689	18,867

Nationalities.	Number Rejected at Ocean Ports.											Total.
	1903-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
British.....	1,650	5	11	108	193	153	98	187	199	109	209	2,922
American.....	259	11	9	8	11	7	4	6	11	—	5	331
Other countries.....	10,509	55	50	546	749	923	530	799	821	157	475	15,614
Total.....	12,418	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	266	689	18,867

Principal causes.	Number Deported after Admission.											Total.
	1903-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
Accompanying deported persons.....	203	39	10	18	37	48	52	78	145	158	165	953
Bad character.....	921	84	35	22	52	105	66	86	13	59	2	1,443
Criminality.....	2,469	274	236	334	586	630	543	511	520	453	447	7,003
Medical causes.....	3,549	39	70	123	133	313	282	649	420	410	470	6,458
Not complying with regulations.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	45	130	2	220
Public charges.....	5,153	91	103	158	236	950	679	775	543	506	354	9,548
Other civil causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	149
Total.....	12,323	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	25,774

Nationalities.	Number Deported after Admission.											Total.
	1903-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	
British.....	6,975	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377	985	899	808	13,653
American.....	2,693	407	279	392	616	725	520	417	321	330	351	7,051
Other countries.....	2,655	84	76	79	133	214	224	312	380	487	426	5,070
Total.....	12,323	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	1,716	1,585	25,774

¹Causes of rejections of immigrants at ocean ports in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, are classified as follows:—accompanying rejected persons, 39; avoiding port of entry, 218; criminality, 7; giving false information, 29; immorality, 5; indirect passage, 75; lack of passport, 37; likely public charge, 42; labour exclusion, B.C., 1; medical causes, 27; mentally defective, 24; occupation test, P.C. 183, 121; physically defective, 50; stowaways, 14. ²Included under "other civil causes."

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrant arrivals are the juveniles of both sexes who are trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, while the girls are instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys are placed on farms, while the girls are placed either in town or country, but the organizations remain the legal guardians of the children until they have reached maturity, and in addition the children are subject to efficient and recurrent Government inspection until they reach their nineteenth year. This inspection is under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

The number of juveniles immigrated to Canada in each year since 1901, together with the number of applications for their services, is given in Table 12, from which it may be seen that the applications in recent years were from 7 to 15 times the number of young persons immigrated.

12.—Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Service, 1901-1927.

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Fiscal Years.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Applications for their services.	Fiscal Years.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Applications for their services.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1901.....	977	5,783	1916.....	821	31,725
1902.....	1,540	8,587	1917.....	251	28,990
1903.....	1,979	14,219	1918.....	—	17,916
1904.....	2,212	16,573	1919.....	—	11,718
1905.....	2,814	17,833	1920.....	155	10,235
1906.....	3,258	19,374	1921.....	1,426	19,841
1907 ¹	1,455	15,800	1922.....	1,211	15,371
1908.....	2,375	17,239	1923.....	1,184	17,005
1909.....	2,424	15,417	1924.....	2,080	22,193
1910.....	2,422	18,477	1925.....	2,000	13,971
1911.....	2,524	21,768	1926.....	1,862	13,988
1912.....	2,689	31,040	1927.....	1,741	12,446
1913.....	2,642	33,493			
1914.....	2,318	32,417			
1915.....	1,899	30,854			
			Total.....	46,160	514,273

¹ Nine months.

Oriental Immigrants.—The immigration to Canada of labourers belonging to the Asiatic races, able because of their low standard of living to underbid the white man in selling his labour, is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those portions of the country which are nearest to the East and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration since the commencement of the century is given in Table 13.

13.—Record of Oriental Immigration, 1901-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Years.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1901.....	2,544	6	—	2,550	1915.....	1,258	592	—	1,850
1902.....	3,587	—	—	3,587	1916.....	89	401	1	491
1903.....	5,329	—	—	5,329	1917.....	393	648	—	1,041
1904.....	4,847	—	—	4,847	1918.....	769	883	—	1,652
1905.....	77	354	45	476	1919.....	4,333	1,178	—	5,511
1906.....	168	1,922	387	2,477	1920.....	544	711	—	1,255
1907 ¹	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1921.....	2,435	532	10	2,977
1908.....	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1922.....	1,746	471	13	2,230
1909.....	2,106	495	6	2,607	1923.....	711	369	21	1,101
1910.....	2,302	271	10	2,583	1924.....	674	448	40	1,162
1911.....	5,320	437	5	5,762	1925.....	—	501	46	547
1912.....	6,551	765	3	7,349	1926.....	—	421	62	483
1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174	1927.....	2	475	60	537
1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456					
					Total.....	61,297	23,103	5,549	89,949

¹Nine months.

Chinese Immigrants.—As a result of the influx of Chinese into Canada, legislation was passed in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required as a condition of their entry into Canada to pay a head tax of \$50 each; on Jan. 1, 1901 (62-64 Vict., c. 32), this amount was increased to \$100 and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8) to \$500. This tax was paid by Chinese immigrants, with the exception of consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students and teachers, a record showing the number of Chinese admitted who paid the tax, the number exempt from it and the revenue realized being given by years from 1886 in Table 14.

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38) restricts the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, other than government representatives, Chinese children born in Canada, merchants (defined by what regulations the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may prescribe) and students—the last two classes to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result, no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925 and 1926; two are shown by the above table to have been admitted as immigrants in 1927.

14.—Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Paying tax.	Exempt from tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt from tax.	Registrations for leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	\$
1886-91.....	4,590	222	4.61	7,041	239,664
1892.....	3,276	6	0.18	2,168	166,503
1893.....	2,244	14	0.62	1,277	113,491
1894.....	2,087	22	1.04	666	105,021
1895.....	1,440	22	1.50	473	72,475
1896.....	1,762	24	1.34	697	88,800
1897.....	2,447	24	0.97	768	123,119
1898.....	2,175	17	0.78	802	109,754
1899.....	4,385	17	0.39	859	220,310
1900.....	4,231	26	0.61	1,102	215,102
1901.....	2,518	26	1.02	1,204	178,704
1902.....	3,525	62	1.73	1,922	364,972
1903.....	5,245	84	1.58	2,044	526,744
1904.....	4,719	128	2.64	1,920	474,420
1905.....	8	69	89.61	2,080	6,080
1906.....	22	146	86.90	2,421	13,521
1907 ¹	91	200	68.73	2,594	48,094
1908.....	1,482	752	33.67	3,535	746,535
1909.....	1,411	695	33.00	3,731	713,131
1910.....	1,614	688	29.89	4,002	813,003
1911.....	4,515	805	15.13	3,956	2,262,056
1912.....	6,083	498	7.57	4,322	3,049,722
1913.....	7,078	367	4.93	3,742	3,540,242
1914.....	5,274	238	4.32	3,450	2,644,593
1915.....	1,155	103	8.19	4,373	588,124
1916.....	20	69	77.53	4,064	19,389
1917.....	272	121	30.78	3,312	140,487
1918.....	650	119	15.47	2,907	336,757
1919.....	4,066	267	6.16	3,244	2,069,669
1920.....	363	181	33.27	5,529	538,479
1921.....	885	1,550	63.66	6,807	474,332
1922.....	1,459	287	16.44	7,532	743,032
1923.....	652	59	8.30	6,682	434,557
1924.....	625	51	7.54	5,661	334,039
1925.....	—	—	—	5,992	308,669
1926.....	—	—	—	3,947	25,969
1927.....	—	2	—	5,987	14,844
Total.....	82,369	7,961	8.81	123,596	22,873,393

¹ Nine months.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada was comparatively negligible prior to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, but thereafter assumed considerable proportions, no fewer than 7,601 Japanese immigrants entering Canada, largely from Hawaii, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1908, and settling mainly in British Columbia. In that year an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese emigrating to Canada, while the Canadian Government agreed to admit those possessing such passports, while prohibiting others from entering. The statistics of Table 13 show that in this way Japanese immigration has been effectively limited.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by the statistics of Table 13 to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of section 38 of the Immigration Act of 1910, East Indian immigration has since that date been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities". However, it was recommended that East Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, a recommendation which was confirmed, so far as Canada was concerned, by Order in Council of Mar. 26, 1919. However, in the seven fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921 to 1927, only 10, 13, 21, 40, 46, 62 and 60 East Indian immigrants respectively were admitted.

Expenditure on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1927 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 15.

15.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years ended 1868-1927.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1883.....	373,958	1898.....	261,195	1913.....	1,427,112
1869.....	26,952	1884.....	511,209	1899.....	255,879	1914.....	1,893,298
1870.....	55,966	1885.....	423,861	1900.....	434,563	1915.....	1,658,182
1871.....	54,004	1886.....	257,355	1901.....	444,730	1916.....	1,307,480
1872.....	109,954	1887.....	341,236	1902.....	494,842	1917.....	1,181,991
1873.....	265,718	1888.....	244,789	1903.....	642,914	1918.....	1,211,954
1874.....	291,297	1889.....	202,489	1904.....	744,788	1919.....	1,112,079
1875.....	278,777	1890.....	110,092	1905.....	972,357	1920.....	1,388,185
1876.....	338,179	1891.....	181,045	1906.....	842,668	1921.....	1,688,961
1877.....	309,353	1892.....	177,605	1907.....	611,201	1922.....	2,052,371
1878.....	154,351	1893.....	189,677	1908.....	1,074,697	1923.....	1,987,745
1879.....	186,403	1894.....	202,235	1909.....	979,326	1924.....	2,417,374 ²
1880.....	161,213	1895.....	195,653	1910.....	960,676	1925.....	2,823,920 ²
1881.....	214,251	1896.....	120,199	1911.....	1,079,130	1926.....	2,328,931 ²
1882.....	215,339	1897.....	127,438	1912.....	1,365,000	1927.....	2,338,992
Total.....							44,330,199

¹ Nine months.

² Includes expenditure on British Empire Exhibition:—1924, \$649,882; 1925, \$599,797; 1926, \$70,661.

Recent Emigration from Canada.—An important factor tending to offset our immigration activities was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods during recent years. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against European immigrants but not against Canadians, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and as a consequence offering especially attractive inducements to Canadians to enter the United States. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while the seriousness of the movement was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was questioned, on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement

was taking place, but until 1924 no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that year immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after an absence of more than six months in that country; the results are tabulated in Table 16.

Another circumstance which has in the past occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has no doubt been the practice of Europeans entering Canada, apparently as *bona fide* immigrants, but really with the intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The recent tightening up of the American regulations concerning persons entering the United States from Canada and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem likely to reduce a movement which is already distinctly on the wane.

Table 16 shows the number of Canadians returning from the United States from April 1, 1924, to December, 1927.

16.—Canadians returned from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925-1927, and by Months, April-December, 1927.

Fiscal Years ended Mar. 31.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Subjects who had acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.
1925.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
1926.....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221
1927.....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957
1927—				
April.....	3,711	346	152	4,209
May.....	4,831	573	157	5,561
June.....	4,167	373	198	4,738
July.....	3,000	348	182	3,530
August.....	3,252	347	215	3,814
September.....	3,059	315	157	3,531
October.....	3,203	197	81	3,481
November.....	2,232	162	84	2,478
December.....	2,136	170	74	2,380
Total for nine months.....	29,591	2,831	1,390	33,722

Non-Immigrants entering Canada.—In Table 17 will be found the number of returning Canadians and other non-immigrants who entered Canada through ocean ports in the two latest fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927. The grand total of such persons was 51,793 in 1927 as compared with 49,006 in 1926, including non-immigrant tourists numbering 9,345 in 1927 and 7,989 in 1926.

17.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-immigrants entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Description.	1926.			1927.		
	Saloon.	Cabin Class.	Third Class.	Saloon.	Cabin Class.	Third Class.
Canadian-born returning.....	3,187	7,703	4,302	3,956	6,807	5,454
British-born returning.....	627	6,476	9,650	769	5,054	11,226
British naturalized returning	486	1,216	1,373	558	1,168	1,693
Alien nationals returning.....	65	584	1,565	93	536	1,772
Non-immigrant tourist.....	1,681	4,754	1,554	1,908	5,086	2,351
“ professional.....	38	230	55	7	19	6
“ student.....	50	81	25	43	36	11
“ theatrical.....	6	49	21	1	45	17
“ in transit.....	1,506	1,367	355	1,486	1,359	332
Totals.....	7,646	22,466	18,900	8,821	20,110	22,862

2.—Immigration Policy.

The crest of the wave of immigration into Canada occurred in the years preceding the Great War, when the total immigration ran as high as 402,432 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913. This movement was largely due to the policy of giving free government lands to those who would undertake to live upon them and perform certain residence and development duties and to the opportunities for all classes of labour employed in railroad and other construction work. The homestead entries for the period of the fiscal years 1901 to 1914, inclusive, numbered 434,862, and represented the enormous area of more than 70,000,000 acres of fertile land in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and certain portions of British Columbia, granted free to settlers as an inducement toward the development of the country.

The war interrupted the flow of immigration, and with the return of peace new conditions called for new policies. First and most pressing of these was the problem of re-absorbing into civil life the hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers. The realization that Canada had been somewhat optimistic in its railway undertakings had also been borne in upon the public, and immigration policies had to be so shaped as to avoid the necessity of further railway construction on a large scale at any early date. This meant that free government lands, of which millions of acres were still available, but mostly in districts remote from railway services, ceased to be a magnet. With the ordinary channels of employment filled with returning soldiers, and free government lands located at such distances from railways that settlement upon them could not be generally encouraged, the Department of Immigration and Colonization found it necessary to restrict its activities almost exclusively to those who were in a position to buy land, or were prepared to take farm employment, and to household workers. This strictly selective policy, combined with certain restrictive regulations which were a natural aftermath of the war, and other conditions such as the high cost of transportation and the depreciation of European currencies, resulted in a relatively small movement of immigrants to Canada in comparison with the great numbers admitted during the years from 1910 to 1914.

During 1923, on account of the return of prosperity and the absorption of surplus labour, it became increasingly evident that popular opinion in Canada favoured a resumption of immigration activities on a considerable scale and the Government announced its intention of encouraging the migration of the largest

possible number of those classes of settlers which Canada could absorb. This elicited favourable comment in the British press, which welcomed a resumption of Canadian immigration activities. While there are would-be immigrants into Canada who are not suited for the Dominion owing to physical, moral or industrial unfitness or because they belong to races that cannot be assimilated without social or economic loss to Canada, there are in Great Britain and Continental Europe tens of thousands of skilled workers and unskilled workers (not agriculturists) who would be an asset to Canada if steady employment could be found for them.

Recognition of the fact that there are many families in Great Britain and Ireland who would make good settlers in Canada but are hampered by the high cost of transportation, resulted in an arrangement being entered into with the British Government, under which assistance in bearing the transportation expenses of selected immigrants, by means of reduced passage in the case of adults and free passage in the case of children under 17, was provided. The agreement provided assistance to four classes of British immigrants, *viz.*:—(a) married agriculturists and their families; (b) single farm labourers; (c) houseworkers; (d) juvenile immigrants. The assistance to juvenile immigrants (class "d") was limited to those between 14 and 17 years of age. All assistance was for third class ocean and colonist rail transportation, repayable without interest. One feature of the Empire Settlement Agreement provided for nomination in Canada, so that any British subject residing in Canada may nominate a relative, friend or acquaintance who on arrival will be engaged in farming or in housework. Provision was also made for nomination by description where British help was wanted and the nominator was not acquainted with a suitable immigrant.

The first assisted passage agreement was made in April, 1923. Others followed in 1924 and 1925, continuing, however, the same principle of loan to the adult, where necessary, of the entire cost of transportation. On Jan. 1, 1926, a new passage agreement came into effect, under which the cost to the adult migrant was reduced to a point where the majority can and do pay the rate, and are, therefore, not required to refund after entering Canada. This Empire Settlement Agreement provided ocean passage, third class, from any port in the United Kingdom to Halifax, Saint John or Quebec for £3. The Empire Settlement rate to Toronto was £4:10; Winnipeg, £5:10; Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon, £6; Calgary or Edmonton, £6:10, and Vancouver, £9. In the autumn of 1926 the £3 ocean rate was reduced to £2, with a corresponding reduction of £1 in the rate to the above-mentioned destinations. The balance of the fare is made up by contributions and rebates by the British Government, the Canadian Government and the steamship companies. Single farm labourers are required to pay their own transportation at the reduced rates, there being no loans for this class. Houseworkers are required to provide a minimum of £2 and may be loaned the balance where necessary. The adults of agricultural families may be given loans where necessary, while children under 17 belonging to agricultural families receive free passage.

Provision was also made by arrangement with the British Government for assisting 3,000 selected British families to locate on farms in Canada, in addition to the passage assistance already outlined. This was made possible by a loan of £300 per family advanced by the British Government, and repayable over a period of 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. The families must be personally

selected by the Canadian authorities and must be approved by the British authorities. Settlement is made under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch on farms owned by the Government. Payment of the purchase price of the farm is extended over 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. The agreement contemplated the settlement in Canada of 3,000 British families in three years. Up to the end of 1927 some 2,630 families, including 14,529 persons, had actually been settled. The success of these settlers was considered by both the British and the Canadian Governments justification for an extension of the agreement to cover the settlement in Canada of an additional 500 British families in 1928.

During 1927 an agreement was completed between the British Government, the Canadian Government, and the Government of New Brunswick, which provides for the placement of 500 British settlers and their families on improved farms in New Brunswick during the period from Mar. 1, 1928, to Mar. 31, 1934. The plan follows the general scheme of the 3,000 British families settlement plan which has already met with so much success, except that in this case the Canadian co-operation will be given by the Province and the Dominion working together, instead of exclusively by the Dominion Government. The Dominion Government, through its Department of Immigration and Colonization, will recruit and select the settlers in the British Isles and, co-operating with the Government of New Brunswick, will locate the settlers in that province and extend settlement service through its Land Settlement Branch. The Government of New Brunswick will acquire the necessary farms and will sell them to the settler on terms calling for 25 annual payments with interest amortized at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The British Government will provide funds for acquiring stock and equipment, and for seed, feed and initial payments on farms, which sums will be payable on the same terms as the price of the land.

It is expected that 1928 will see a considerable increase in the movement of British immigrants, especially those of the assisted classes. The nomination system, which has been simplified to avoid delays, has been widely advertised and efforts are being made to increase by this method the movement of young men and young women suitable for farm work and house work, who are as yet without experience in these occupations. The immigration of boys between 14 and 17, coming from their own homes in the British Isles, is on the increase, and 1927 witnessed the largest movement of this sort that Canada has yet secured. Agreements involving the co-operation of some provinces in this special work have already been completed, and it is expected that the system will shortly be extended to cover practically all the provinces of the Dominion.

Further schemes, involving co-operation with Provincial Governments, have been completed with some provinces and are under discussion with others. It is recognized that such co-operation offers the greatest measure of protection to the newcomer and is at the same time the best assurance that the needs of the country will be adequately met. All settlers selected by Provincial Government organizations in the British Isles are given the Empire Settlement assistance by the Dominion Government. While the Department of Immigration and Colonization welcomes co-operation of all organizations and booking agencies, the final selection of assisted immigrants is in the hands of Dominion and provincial immigration officials, thus ensuring that selection is uniform and that the needs and interests of Canada are kept in the foreground.

V.—PRODUCTION.

This section includes a general survey of production, followed by statistics of agriculture, forestry, the fur trade, fisheries, minerals, water powers, manufactures and construction.

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc.—in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place", "time" and "possession", and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that steam railway gross earnings in 1925, the latest year for which complete statistics of the production of "form utilities" are available, amounted to \$455,297,288, street railway gross earnings to \$49,626,231, and telephone and telegraph earnings to \$58,753,939, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production". It may be further noted that of 3,173,169 persons ten years of age and over employed in 1921 in gainful occupations in Canada, 268,092 were engaged in transportation, 310,439 in trade, 61,301 in finance, 500,009 in service (including 216,270 in domestic service, 181,391 in professional service, 94,541 in public administration and 7,807 in recreational service),—a total of 1,139,841 or 36 p.c. of the whole. In other words, only about 64 p.c. of usefully and gainfully employed persons are engaged in "production", according to the definition adopted in the present statement. Since the remaining 36 p.c. are probably as "productive", in the broader sense of the term, as the 64 p.c., we may therefore add thirty-six-sixty-fourths to the total to obtain a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of the Canadian people, according to the economist's definition of production, which approximates to the concept of national income. Since the net value of the commodities produced in Canada, according to the general survey of production which immediately follows, totalled \$2,939,000,000 in 1922, \$3,051,000,000 in 1923, \$3,018,000,000 in 1924, and \$3,325,000,000 in 1925, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada may be estimated at \$4,592,000,000 in 1922, \$4,767,000,000 in 1923, \$4,716,000,000 in 1924, and \$5,195,000,000 in 1925.

I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

There is an increasing demand for a survey of production that will differentiate as between the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production", as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the production process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view.

The accompanying tables show the total values of all commodities produced in Canada in the latest years; the values are given as in the producers' hands.

"Gross" and "Net" Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production shows the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials consumed in the production process. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, because of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes on account of the necessity of making the individual items self-contained.

Interpretation of Items.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

Agriculture.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

Forestry.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of sawmills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

Fur Production.—The item of fur production is limited to wild life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild life output the production of pelts on fur farms.

Mineral Production.—Under mineral production all items are included that might be allocated to "manufactures". Considerable overlapping exists as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

Total Manufactures.—The figure given for the heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", *viz.*, dairy factories, fish-canning and curing, sawmills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*", listed in Table 3.

Manufactures, n.e.s.—The figure given for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, are exclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and for the other eight divisions.

Total Net Value of Production.—Approximately 64 p.c. of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion produced in 1925 goods having a net value of \$3,325,115,594. This amount compares with a net production of \$3,018,182,081

in 1924, \$3,051,456,821 in 1923 and \$2,939,313,953 in 1922. "Net" production represents the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, such as seed in the case of field crops and food in the case of farm animals.

The Branches of Production and Their Relative Importance in 1925.—

Limiting our subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities ("net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of materials consumed in the production process), it is noteworthy that in all the nine branches of production except trapping, increases were shown in 1925 as compared with 1924, while the decline in trapping was insignificant. The greatest gain was in agriculture, the net output in 1925 being \$1,342,889,420, an increase of \$201,993,920 or 18 p.c. over 1924. Manufacturing occupied second place in the matter of both percentual and absolute increases. The net output of the manufacturing industries in 1925 was \$1,360,879,907, compared with \$1,256,643,901 in 1924, an increase of \$104,236,006 or more than 8 p.c. Mineral production was valued at \$226,583,333, as compared with \$209,583,406, an increase of \$16,999,927 or 8 p.c. The advance in construction was \$14,988,475 or 8 p.c., the total for 1925 being \$202,102,890. Important increases were also attained in the fisheries and electric power divisions, where the gains were 7.6 p.c. and 6.2 p.c., respectively. A moderate increase was shown in forestry production, while the total for custom and repair industries is estimated for purposes of comparison.

Agricultural production in 1925 contributed 40.4 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the value added by the manufacturing processes in 1925 was 40.9 p.c. of the total net production. However, a number of the industries listed under manufactures are also included with the several extractive industries with which they are associated, and when this duplication is eliminated, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included is 31.2 p.c. of the total net production. Forestry held third place with a percentage of 9.4 p.c., and mining fourth place with a percentage of 6.8, followed closely by construction with a percentage of 6.1. The electric power group had an output of 2.4 p.c. of the total net revenue. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages in 1925 of 1.9, 1.4 and 0.4 respectively.

The details of gross and net production are given by industries for the years from 1921 to 1925 in Table 1.

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1921-1925.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Divisions of Industry.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture ¹	1,485,109,796	1,496,680,534	1,440,394,690	1,530,481,735	1,792,828,807
Forestry.....	348,032,597	361,848,588	426,696,350	433,816,948	434,745,813
Fisheries.....	43,456,342	53,425,936	54,019,239	56,014,651	61,896,067
Trapping.....	9,527,029	16,814,302	16,164,559	14,785,634	14,778,173
Mining.....	171,923,342	191,562,981	229,055,748	230,016,492	253,912,742
Electric power.....	73,376,580	82,328,866	91,141,296	95,169,768	102,587,882
Total primary production....	2,131,425,686	2,202,661,207	2,257,471,882	2,360,285,228	2,660,749,484
Construction.....	259,641,859	339,389,954	324,745,698	287,687,809	310,215,481
Custom and repair ²	89,108,737	90,837,351	90,837,351	90,837,351	96,280,000
Manufactures ³	2,534,315,435	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315
Total secondary production..	2,883,066,031	2,912,436,435	3,196,748,563	3,073,578,742	3,355,040,796
Grand Total.....	4,626,589,036	4,671,856,648	4,946,900,333	4,930,417,387	5,412,657,934

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1921-1925—concluded.
NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Divisions of Industry.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Per cent of the net value of pro- duction, 1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Agriculture.....	1,092,422,570	1,148,693,525	1,107,571,858	1,140,895,500	1,342,889,420	40.4
Forestry.....	263,235,712	266,406,716	313,748,937	311,265,847	313,412,842	9.4
Fisheries.....	34,931,935	41,800,210	42,565,545	44,534,235	47,942,131	1.4
Trapping.....	9,527,029	16,814,302	16,164,559	14,785,634	14,778,173	0.4
Mining.....	162,926,722	184,297,242	214,079,331	209,583,406	226,583,333	6.8
Electric power.....	73,376,580	62,173,179	67,496,893	74,616,863	79,341,584	2.4
Total primary production.....	1,636,420,548	1,720,185,174	1,761,627,123	1,795,681,485	2,024,947,483	-
Construction.....	169,048,630	220,460,235	212,155,020	187,114,415	202,102,890	6.1
Custom and repair ²	57,956,112	58,053,266	58,053,266	58,053,266	61,534,000	1.9
Manufactures ³	1,150,217,869	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	40.9 ⁴
Total secondary production.....	1,377,222,611	1,476,947,908	1,581,233,661	1,501,811,582	1,624,516,797	-
Grand Total.....	2,814,996,678	2,939,313,953	3,051,456,821	3,018,182,081	3,325,115,594	100.0

¹ The gross value of agricultural production here exceeds that given on page 229 in the agricultural section of this edition of the Year Book, by the amount paid to patrons of dairy factories for milk and cream.

² Statistics of custom and repair were not collected after 1922, and to effect comparability, the totals for that year were repeated in 1923 and 1924. The totals for 1925 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.

³ The item "manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp-mills, fish-canning and curing, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. This duplication, amounting in 1921 to a gross of \$387,902,681 and a net of \$198,646,481, in 1922 to a gross of \$443,240,994 and a net of \$257,819,129, in 1923 to a gross of \$507,320,112 and a net of \$291,403,963, in 1924 to a gross of \$503,446,583 and a net of \$279,310,986 and in 1925 to a gross of \$603,132,346 and a net of \$324,348,686, is eliminated from the grand total.

⁴ The proportion of manufactures freed from all duplication (as explained in note 3) to the grand total of net production was 31.2 p.c.

The Trend of Production in the several Provinces in the Readjustment Period.—The trend of production during the readjustment period lasting from 1921 to 1925 exhibited considerable variation in the different provinces. In Prince Edward Island, the lowest point was reached in 1922, with substantial recovery by 1925, when the net value of production was \$23,100,000. The depression in Nova Scotia continued throughout the period, production in 1925 reaching the lowest point of the period after steady decreases from 1920; the great strike in the coal mines was mainly responsible for this poor showing in 1925, when the net value of production was \$94,800,000. The trend in New Brunswick was similar to that in Nova Scotia, the chief variation being an increase in 1925 as compared with 1924.

In Quebec the main features of the readjustment period were the substantial recovery in 1923, the minor recession of 1924 and the marked recovery in 1925. In Ontario after 1921 increases were recorded, though the increase in 1924 over the preceding year was very slight.

The special feature in the case of Manitoba was the marked increase in 1924 compared with 1923, but the net output of 1924 was not maintained in 1925. In Saskatchewan the total of 1920, the peak period of inflation, was exceeded in 1922

and again in 1925, when agricultural revenues were very satisfactory. High points in the net value of production in Alberta were attained in 1923 and 1925. In British Columbia, steady increases were shown during the readjustment period from 1921 to 1925.

The values of gross and net production are given by provinces for the years 1921 to 1925 in Table 2. It will be seen that in the four years the total net production of the Dominion increased from \$2,814,996,678 to \$3,325,115,594, or by \$510,118,916 or 18·1 p.c.

2.—Gross and Net Value of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-1925.

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	24,473,385	22,627,928	22,629,692	24,378,343	30,433,299
Nova Scotia.....	179,975,189	161,732,817	169,069,112	145,356,067	143,322,354
New Brunswick.....	125,497,104	131,750,875	128,569,024	127,429,891	141,589,238
Quebec.....	1,219,383,026	1,166,602,077	1,239,158,892	1,207,316,656	1,318,067,087
Ontario.....	2,016,362,396	2,042,285,042	2,187,229,479	2,147,755,210	2,260,740,955
Manitoba.....	232,239,386	236,682,048	202,478,428	279,328,851	290,363,258
Saskatchewan.....	306,409,889	375,362,337	336,458,857	330,903,240	467,632,165
Alberta.....	223,648,964	221,929,251	301,105,188	298,589,566	356,165,710
British Columbia.....	295,309,552	308,795,097	354,697,808	366,499,403	400,373,303
Yukon.....	3,290,145	4,089,176	5,503,853	2,860,160	3,970,565
Grand Total.....	4,626,589,036	4,671,856,648	4,946,900,333	4,930,417,387	5,412,657,934

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Percent- ages of total net value in 1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
P. E. Island.....	18,910,655	17,145,781	17,286,696	18,138,381	23,110,406	0·7
Nova Scotia.....	130,279,898	115,446,269	111,560,712	96,071,433	94,826,633	2·9
New Brunswick.....	85,997,215	86,742,955	82,575,810	78,298,070	87,097,614	2·6
Quebec.....	735,445,514	724,923,952	744,895,912	729,992,866	795,993,531	23·9
Ontario.....	1,115,962,193	1,154,289,316	1,211,877,669	1,217,764,312	1,259,737,138	37·9
Manitoba.....	139,818,719	158,031,262	124,228,542	190,022,463	181,977,811	5·5
Saskatchewan.....	232,036,948	311,313,707	280,023,272	237,254,471	360,433,859	10·8
Alberta.....	154,376,861	161,093,720	241,241,457	210,972,370	257,040,994	7·7
British Columbia.....	198,941,272	206,297,333	232,279,711	236,816,575	260,941,481	7·9
Yukon.....	3,227,403	4,024,643	5,487,040	2,851,140	3,956,127	0·1
Grand Total.....	2,814,996,678	2,939,313,953	3,051,456,821	3,018,182,081	3,325,115,594	100·0

Relative Production by Provinces.—As will be seen from the preceding Table, Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production in 1925, but their percentage to the total for Canada was not as high as in 1924. The net output in these two provinces during 1925 represented 37.9 p.c. and 23.9 p.c. respectively, compared with 40 p.c. and 24.1 p.c. in 1924. Saskatchewan held third place with a percentage of 10.8 in 1925, compared with 7.7 in 1924. The net output of British Columbia in 1925 was 7.9 p.c. of the net total for the Dominion. Alberta occupied fifth place in 1925 with a percentage of 7.7, while Manitoba was sixth with a percentage of 5.5. (In 1924 the order was reversed—the proportions of Manitoba and Alberta being 6.8 p.c. and 6.7 p.c. respectively.) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were next in importance in the order named, with percentages in 1925 of 2.9, 2.6 and 0.7 respectively.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces in 1925.—*Maritime Provinces.*—Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, which were respectively accountable for 32.8 p.c., 28.7 p.c. and 18.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 19.0 p.c. In view of the recession in the lumber industry in New Brunswick, agriculture moved into first place as a producer of new wealth in 1925, the proportion being 36.2 p.c., while forestry contributed an output of 33.3 p.c. Manufacturing occupied third place with an output of 16.6 p.c., followed by fisheries with 5.5 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 84.8 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Declines in the net outputs of forestry, mining and construction in the Maritime Provinces were counterbalanced by increases in agriculture, manufactures and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was 6.5 p.c. greater in 1925 than in 1924, Nova Scotia alone showing a slight decline.

Quebec.—The product derived from manufactures in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 41.3 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division was 51.3 p.c. Farming came second with a production of 27.8 p.c., and forestry with an output of 12.1 p.c. occupied third place. With the exception of forestry, increases were shown in each of the branches of production in 1925 compared with 1924.

Ontario.—The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was \$564,800,000, compared with \$363,400,000 from agriculture. Forestry held third place with 7.4 p.c. of the total, and mining followed with 7 p.c. The construction output was 6.3 p.c. of the net production of the province. The increases in 1925 over 1924 in agriculture, mining, electric power, repair work and manufactures counterbalanced the decline in the remaining branches of production. The net output of manufactures increased by \$54,800,000, and agriculture showed a gain of \$17,200,000.

Prairie Provinces.—Nearly 93 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and Alberta, the proportions being 62 p.c. and 76 p.c. respectively.

Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 10 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Larger grain yields accounted for the increase in the net production of Saskatchewan and Alberta, while agricultural income showed a decline in Manitoba. Despite the decline in Manitoba, the net value of production in the three Prairie Provinces showed an increase over 1924 of \$161,-200,000 or 12 p.c.

British Columbia.—The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1925 was in excess of \$99,900,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, \$35,600,000, was 13.6 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, forestry constituted the chief source of new wealth—about 28.3 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 25 and 13 respectively. The general increase in the net output of production in the province during 1925 indicates that the improvement in business conditions was well distributed throughout the main branches of industry. (See Table 3 for gross and net money values and Table 4 for percentages.)

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1925.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	24,803,854	41,164,453	39,962,109	305,405,788	520,244,520
Forestry.....	857,239	11,757,871	40,344,710	132,587,113	131,602,383
Fisheries.....	2,228,604	13,914,346	5,824,071	3,484,418	3,436,412
Trapping.....	3,349	226,394	161,754	2,199,306	3,346,912
Mining.....	—	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,272,593	93,814,720
Electric Power.....	132,573	2,559,231	1,624,445	28,129,838	49,651,990
Construction.....	345,600	5,246,202	4,373,300	129,984,685	123,797,433
Custom and Repair.....	249,000	3,240,000	2,025,000	18,570,000	44,232,000
Manufactures ¹	4,290,149	65,033,701	73,374,660	820,563,757	1,527,154,660
Grand Total.....	30,433,299	143,322,354	141,589,238	1,318,067,087	2,260,740,955
Industries.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	146,708,685	418,482,783	250,004,725	46,051,890	—
Forestry.....	5,534,245	2,585,388	3,820,558	105,656,306	—
Fisheries.....	1,466,939	494,882	458,504	30,572,521	15,370
Trapping.....	1,566,843	1,796,986	2,006,282	1,395,519	2,074,828 ²
Mining.....	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	85,992,301	1,791,641
Electric Power.....	4,767,119	2,862,368	3,533,728	9,237,864	88,726
Construction.....	13,115,579	4,923,100	3,867,500	24,562,082	—
Custom and Repair.....	7,473,000	6,020,000	6,341,000	8,130,000	—
Manufactures ¹	124,145,763	40,093,273	75,113,517	218,775,835	—
Grand Total.....	290,363,258	467,632,165	356,165,710	400,373,303	3,970,565

(1) The totals for manufactures involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. Shipbuilding has been included under construction as well as under manufacturing. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces:—Prince Edward Island \$2,477,069; Nova Scotia \$17,445,456; New Brunswick \$27,844,669; Quebec \$147,130,411; Ontario \$236,540,075; Manitoba \$16,691,674; Saskatchewan \$10,703,007; Alberta \$14,-298,970; British Columbia \$130,001,015. ²Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1925—concluded.

NET PRODUCTION.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	19,590,009	31,109,785	31,512,174	221,469,735	363,408,466
Forestry.....	784,911	9,923,622	28,994,744	96,402,357	93,371,213
Fisheries.....	1,598,119	10,213,779	4,798,589	3,044,919	3,436,412
Trapping.....	3,349	226,394	161,754	2,199,306	3,346,912
Mining.....	-	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,272,593	87,992,370
Electric Power.....	132,234	2,028,840	1,259,633	22,764,898	35,427,897
Construction.....	224,500	3,572,058	2,841,000	84,814,928	79,674,315
Custom and Repair.....	150,000	2,070,000	1,294,000	11,860,000	28,291,000
Manufactures ¹	1,484,484	27,179,505	28,488,368	408,103,754	698,214,992
Grand Total.....	23,110,406	94,826,633	87,097,614	795,993,531	1,259,737,138

Industries.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	112,482,851	334,634,646	104,560,324	34,121,430	-
Forestry.....	4,414,973	2,389,475	3,378,345	73,753,202	-
Fisheries.....	1,466,939	494,882	458,504	22,414,618	15,370
Trapping.....	1,566,843	1,796,986	2,006,282	1,395,519	2,074,828 ²
Mining.....	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	64,485,242	1,791,641
Electric Power.....	4,245,537	2,849,200	3,202,354	7,356,703	74,288
Construction.....	8,626,039	3,200,000	2,511,000	16,639,050	-
Custom and Repair.....	4,772,000	3,849,000	4,051,000	5,197,000	-
Manufactures ¹	52,462,650	15,739,692	29,257,607	99,948,855	-
Grand Total.....	181,977,811	360,433,859	257,040,994	260,941,481	3,956,127

¹ The totals for manufactures include duplicated amounts which are deducted in computing the grand total for each province. The duplication arises from including, in two places, industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. Ship building has been included under construction as well as under manufacturing. The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces:—Prince Edward Island \$857,200; Nova Scotia \$9,122,962; New Brunswick \$13,996,506; Quebec \$78,938,959; Ontario \$133,426,439; Manitoba \$19,336,780; Saskatchewan \$5,596,414; Alberta \$7,703,288; British Columbia \$64,370,138. ² Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

4.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Output of Each Province, 1925.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Agriculture.....	84.8	32.8	36.2	27.8	28.8
Forestry.....	3.4	10.5	33.3	12.1	7.4
Fisheries.....	6.9	10.8	5.5	0.4	0.3
Trapping.....	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Mining.....	0.0	18.6	2.0	3.0	7.0
Electric Power.....	0.6	2.1	1.4	2.9	2.8
Construction.....	1.0	3.8	3.3	10.7	6.3
Repair Work.....	0.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.3
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	2.7	19.0	16.6	41.3	44.8
Grand Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production).....	6.4	28.7	32.7	51.3	55.4

Industries.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
Agriculture.....	61.8	92.8	75.7	13.1	-	40.4
Forestry.....	2.4	0.7	1.3	28.3	-	9.4
Fisheries.....	0.8	0.1	0.2	8.6	0.3	1.4
Trapping.....	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	52.4 ²	0.4
Mining.....	1.3	0.3	9.8	24.7	45.5	6.8
Electric Power.....	2.3	0.8	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.4
Construction.....	4.8	0.9	1.0	6.4	-	6.1
Repair Work.....	2.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	-	1.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	23.1	2.8	8.4	13.6	-	31.2
Grand Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production).....	28.8	4.4	11.4	38.3	00.0	40.9

² Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

II.—AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, including stock raising and horticulture, is the chief single industry of the Canadian people, employing in 1921 32·8 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population. In addition, it provides the raw material for many Canadian manufactures, and its products constitute in raw or manufactured form a very large percentage of Canadian exports.

This section of the present volume begins with a statement of current governmental activities in connection with agriculture, including those of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Stations. Then come statistics of agriculture, including agricultural revenue and wealth, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, fur farming, dairying, fruit, special crops, farm labour and wages, prices and miscellaneous, and since Canadian exports of agricultural commodities are sold in the world market, the sub-section closes with a review of the world's statistics of agriculture, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

1.—Development of Agriculture in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained on pages 186 to 191 an article on the Development of Agriculture in Canada, by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. To this the interested reader is referred.

2.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.

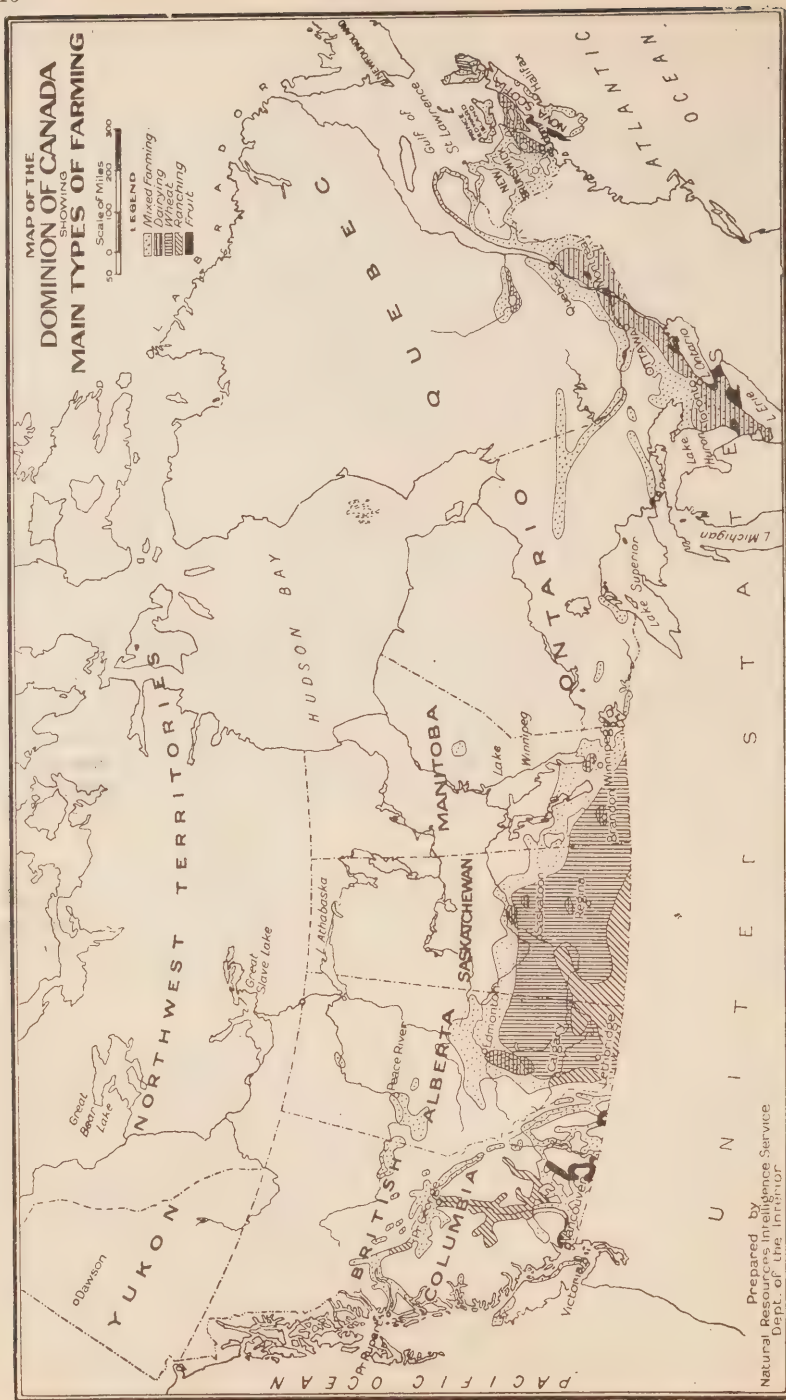
It is provided in section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada".

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture with Ministers of Agriculture at their head both in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in most provinces the portfolio of Agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the various Departments is appended.

1.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was constituted in 1868 under authority of 31 Vict., c. 53, with numerous functions that were by no means purely agricultural, including (1) agriculture; (2) immigration and emigration; (3) public health and quarantine; (4) the marine and immigrant hospital at Quebec; (5) arts and manufactures; (6) the census, statistics and the registration of statistics; (7) patents of invention; (8) copyright; (9) industrial designs and trade marks.

In the course of time the purely agricultural work of the Department came to demand greater attention; the non-agricultural functions were one by one entrusted to other Departments of the Government, while specialization became the order of the day within the Department itself. At the present time it includes the following branches:—(1) Experimental Farms; (2) Dairy and Cold Storage; (3) Health of Animals; (4) Live Stock; (5) Seed; (6) Entomological; (7) Fruit; (8) Publications.



For the Acts of Parliament administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, see in the index "Acts of Parliament administered by Dominion Government Departments". For the publications of the Department, covering a wide field of information, see in the index the entry "Publications of Dominion Departments".

2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Prince Edward Island.—The Department is under the Minister of Agriculture, who supervises agricultural instruction, the agricultural and technical high school, the cheese and butter factories, and the women's institutes of the province.

Nova Scotia.—Agriculture in the Province of Nova Scotia is administered as a branch of the Department of Natural Resources. The administration of the Agricultural Branch is divided into fourteen main divisions:—(1) agricultural college, (2) demonstration farm, (3) agricultural societies, (4) exhibitions, (5) dairying, (6) poultry, (7) entomology, (8) horticulture, (9) apiculture, (10) soils and fertilizers, (11) agricultural extension service, (12) statistics, (13) markets, (14) women's institutes.

New Brunswick.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows:—(1) industry, immigration and farm settlement, (2) elementary agricultural education, (3) agricultural societies and live stock, (4) dairying, (5) horticulture, (6) soils and crops, (7) poultry, (8) bee-keeping, (9) women's institutes, (10) agricultural representatives.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture includes the following branches: dairy, live stock, poultry, field husbandry, horticulture, bee-keeping and sugar-making, domestic economy, publications, the Journal of Agriculture, county agents (agriculturists), entomology and plant pathology, the provincial laboratory and dairy school. Other important activities under the supervision of the Department are:—the agricultural societies and farmers' clubs, demonstration farms, demonstration fields, household science teaching, women farmers' clubs, co-operative agricultural societies, agricultural schools and the veterinary school.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following branches:—agricultural societies, live stock, institutes, dairy, fruit, co-operation and markets, statistics and publications, agricultural representatives, colonization and immigration. The Department conducts the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College and the experimental farm at Guelph, the Agricultural School at Kemptville, the Ridgeway experimental farm, the horticultural experimental station at Vineland and the demonstration farm at New Liskeard.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture includes an agricultural extension service, a dairy branch, a publications and statistics branch, a live stock branch, a game branch, a co-operative marketing branch, and a weeds branch. It also conducts the Manitoba Branch of the Employment Service of Canada.

Saskatchewan.—The work of the Department of Agriculture is chiefly administrative. It includes six principal branches:—live stock, field crops, dairy, bureau of statistics, game, co-operative organization and markets. The live stock branch provides the organization for examining and licensing stallions, purchasing and selling cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers on credit terms, registering brands for live stock and selling cultures for the prevention of black leg and other diseases of live stock. The field crops branch aids in promoting better crops and providing control measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The exhibition work of the Department is also supervised by the branch. The dairy branch maintains a butter-

grading service for the creameries, directs the grading of cream at all the creameries, promotes herd improvement through cow-testing and administers the provisions of the Dairy Products Act with respect to licensing creamery operators, cream testers, and the bonding of creameries. The bureau of statistics, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers data annually respecting the crops and live stock of the province. The game branch administers the Game Act, including the collection of fur royalties, and has the direction of the provincial museum. The co-operative organization and markets branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative stock shipping and poultry marketing and maintains an exchange service by a weekly news letter through which buyer and seller are brought together. The Department has also, temporarily, a bureau of debt adjustment to facilitate settlement of disputes between creditors and debtors. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centred in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department conducts the following main services:—dairy, live stock, veterinary, agricultural schools and demonstration farms, seeds and weeds, poultry, fairs and institutes, branding, game regulation, women's home bureau service, provincial publicity bureau, crop reports and statistics, marketing services, district agriculturists and moving picture bureau.

British Columbia.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture are:—horticultural, field crop, live stock, dairy, inspection and fumigation of imported fruits and nursery stock, etc., entomology and plant pathology, markets, apiary inspection, statistics and publications.

For the publications of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".

3.—Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Experimental Stations.

Amongst the most important contributions of Canadian Governments to the development of agriculture throughout the country, is the maintenance of agricultural experimental stations, where research work in both plant and animal breeding and adaptation to climatic conditions is carried on. Already this work has had a profound effect in the improvement of Canadian agriculture. The introduction during recent years of Marquis wheat is an outstanding example, and it is of interest to note that other newer wheats, also originated by the Experimental Farms, may in the near future replace the Marquis in large areas. Among the earlier experiments undertaken, the results of which have passed permanently into good Canadian farm practice, may be mentioned those relating to early seeding, summer fallowing, the use of farmyard manure, the fertilizing value of clover crops and the introduction of suitable grasses and clovers. Both the common red clover and alfalfa now enter into rotations as the result of experiments and efforts to obtain hardy strains and to discover means of resistance to winter-killing. Further experiments with earlier-ripening and drought-resisting cereals are now being carried on, each new discovery increasing the cultivable area of Canada. Other researches relate to the production of frost-resisting fruit trees for the Prairie Provinces. This research work has already had a profoundly ameliorating effect upon Canadian agriculture; statements regarding the work now under way at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and at Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations are appended.

(a) Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament (49 Vict., c. 23), the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four Branch Farms:—one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories; and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion have led to a corresponding increase in the number of Experimental Farms and Stations.¹ These, with an Experimental Fox Ranch, now total 26, with a total acreage of 12,818·51, as compared with the original five farms, having a total acreage of 3,472, as established in 1886. The following table shows the present number of Farms and Stations, with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS, 1927.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date established.
Central Farm, Ottawa.....	Ontario.....	467	1886
Kapuskaing Station.....	Ontario.....	1,270	1910
Harrow Station.....	Ontario.....	198·3	1909
Charlottetown Station.....	Prince Edward Island.....	168	1909
Summerside Fox Ranch.....	Prince Edward Island.....	5	1925
Nappan Farm.....	Nova Scotia.....	465	1886
Kentville Station.....	Nova Scotia.....	452·9	1912
Fredericton Station.....	New Brunswick.....	525	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station.....	Quebec.....	251	1911
Cap Rouge Station.....	Quebec.....	345·31	1911
Lennoxville Station.....	Quebec.....	600	1914
La Ferme Station.....	Quebec.....	1,200	1916
Farnham Station.....	Quebec.....	95	1912
Brandon Farm.....	Manitoba.....	652	1886
Morden Station.....	Manitoba.....	302	1915
Indian Head Farm.....	Saskatchewan.....	680	1886
Rosthern Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	650	1908
Scott Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	520	1910
Swift Current Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	640	1920
Lacombe Station.....	Alberta.....	490	1907
Lethbridge Station.....	Alberta.....	400	1906
Invermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	82	1912
Windermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	285	1923
Summerland Station.....	British Columbia.....	545	1914
Agassiz Farm.....	British Columbia.....	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver Island.....	British Columbia.....	130	1912

In addition there are seven sub-stations, *viz.*:—Wainwright, Alberta; Salmon Arm, B.C.; Fort Vermilion and Beaverlodge, Alberta; Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories; Horse Farm, St. Joachim, Que., (operated from Cap Rouge); and Betsiamites, Saguenay Co., Que. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 10 farms in Prince Edward Island, 15 in Nova Scotia, 17 in New Brunswick, 43 in Quebec, 13 in Ontario, 13 in Manitoba, 24 in Saskatchewan, 16 in Alberta and 13 in British Columbia. Small experimental plots are also being operated at several points along the line of the Hudson Bay railway.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are situated the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, each having charge of his special line of work, both at

¹ The five original farms established in 1886 are known as "Experimental Farms"; those added since are styled "Experimental Stations". No distinction in the work is implied by these titles.

the Central and Branch Farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers and the superintendents on whose branch farms the work is to be conducted. The technical staff at Ottawa supervises the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment, and also conduct experiments of local importance.

The Divisions at Ottawa, which represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and which have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows:—(1) Animal Husbandry; (2) Bacteriology; (3) Bees; (4) Botany; (5) Cereals; (6) Chemistry; (7) Extension and Publicity; (8) Economic Fibre Production; (9) Field Husbandry; (10) Forage Plants; (11) Horticulture; (12) Illustration Stations; (13) Poultry and (14) Tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these Divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This Division engages in work with beef cattle, dairy cattle and dairying, horses, sheep and swine, and undertakes experiments in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of each of these classes of live stock. Under this Division also is operated the work in breeding cattle and hybrid buffalo at Wainwright, Alberta.

Bacteriology.—The work of this Division is of two types, routine and research. The former includes the bacteriological analysis of water, milk, foods and feeding stuffs, soils and soil condiments, and the manufacture and furnishing of nitro-cultures for legume growing. The main work is of an investigational nature, in which close co-operation with the other Divisions is maintained in research work having a bacteriological bearing.

Botany.—The work of this Division falls into two classes, economic botany and plant pathology. The former includes the study of medicinal, poisonous and economic plants. Different varieties and strains of fibre plants are also studied and special attention is given to the life history and control of weeds. The Division also has charge of the arboretum at the Central Farm. In plant pathology, in addition to the pathological laboratory at Ottawa, there are laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; and Summerland, B.C. In addition, two large laboratories for the study of rusts and other grain diseases are maintained at Saskatoon, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. Investigations are being conducted into diseases affecting forest trees, fruit trees, cereals, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and tobaccos.

Cereals.—In the Cereal Division, the work comprises the production, by cross-breeding and selection, of new varieties of grains and the testing of these as to their suitability for various parts of Canada. Approved varieties are grown on a larger scale and distributed to farmers. Among the more recent varieties produced in this Division and now widely grown in Canada are the Arthur pea and the Huron, Marquis and Prelude wheats. Two interesting varieties originated by this Division are the Garnet and Major wheats, now being introduced, ripening not quite as early as Prelude but yielding better. The Division also carries on extensive milling and baking tests. The expansion of breeding work, especially for disease resistance, and the creation of an extensive plan of co-operative experiments with farmers, are two developments of the past year.

Chemistry.—The work of the Division of Chemistry comprises the analysis of fodders and feeding stuffs, fertilizers, soils, well waters, insecticides, fungicides, etc. It also assists other Divisions in chemical problems and does a large amount of analytical work for other Branches and Departments. Field tests with various kinds and quantities of fertilizers are carried on by this Division at a number of the branch farms and stations.

Extension and Publicity.—This Division acts as a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer, by making the work of the farms as widely known as possible. Two chief means used are exhibits at as many fairs as possible each year and extension of the departmental mailing lists.

Economic Fibre Plants.—The Division studies the areas in Canada suitable for fibre production, the best varieties and strains of seed of fibre plants (flax and hemp), cultural methods, harvesting, retting and scutching processes, etc. Chiefly for demonstrational purposes, the Division is conducting extensive co-operative trials at Forest, Ont., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., Kentville and Lunenburg, N.S.

Field Husbandry.—This Division applies, under field conditions, the results obtained by other Divisions directly engaged in scientific research. Some of the main lines of work under way are tests of fertilizers, moisture requirements of various crops, methods of drainage, rotations and cultural methods. Data of cost of production of field crops are gathered in connection with this work.

Forage Plants.—The Division has for its work the originating and variety testing of grasses, leguminous forage plants, field roots and Indian corn; plant breeding with these; the collection of genera and species likely to be of value as forage plants; the study of the possibilities and methods of growing root seed, including sugar beets, in Canada, and the distribution for trial of seed of varieties newly obtained and not available commercially.

Horticulture.—The work of the Division of Horticulture falls under four main heads:—vegetable gardening, orcharding and small fruits, ornamental gardening and plant breeding. In the three first-named, the testing of varieties is a main feature, with a view to ascertaining the hardiest, earliest, best-yielding and most disease-resistant sorts. In plant breeding, the aim is the improvement of existing sorts by cross-breeding. Greenhouse work is also given special attention at Ottawa. Canning experiments and demonstrations are carried on. Much co-operative work with farmers in orchard experiments, blueberry culture, etc., is under way.

Illustration Stations.—This Division forms another connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer. The stations are now 164 in number. Each is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops and the best cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of the work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation:—artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table, and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, *i.e.*, the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns, is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the

farm flock. Egg-laying contests and registration work are carried on. Investigations in poultry diseases are extensively conducted in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During the growing season, inspectors examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combating diseases and insect pests. Co-operative trials amongst farmers are extensively conducted.

In addition to the work done by the Divisions of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer:—(1) by correspondence; (2) by publications; (3) by "Seasonable Hints", a 16-page pamphlet, brought out every four months, with a circulation of about 440,500 and now in its thirteenth year; and (4) by articles in the press. The farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at short courses in agriculture. Excursions to the various farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

(b) Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Nova Scotia.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—The College of Agriculture is situated at Truro, near the centre of the province, and consists of five buildings used for instructional and investigational purposes, a general live stock farm of 390 acres with farm buildings, a poultry farm of about 5 acres and a horticultural farm of about 30 acres.

The college is primarily a teaching institution, with three main courses:—(1) the degree course of two terms, running from Nov. 1 to April 30; (2) the farm course of two terms, running from Jan. 1 to April 1; (3) the home economics course of 3 weeks' duration, conducted from Jan. 6 to 26. The degree course is practically identical with the first two years' course at such degree-giving colleges as Guelph and Macdonald. Students completing the two years at Truro are admitted without examination to the third year at these degree-giving colleges and complete their degree course in four years. The qualifications for entrance to this course are farm experience and an education equivalent to university matriculation. The farm course is of shorter duration, planned to meet the case of the average farm boy who cannot be spared from the farm for a long period, and also adapted to those of more advanced education who wish to take advantage of so practical a course. These two courses were attended by 63 pupils in the session of 1926-27. The home economics course is open to all Nova Scotian women and girls over 16 years of age.

On the farm proper is kept an excellent selection of the various classes of live stock. A certain amount of investigational work is conducted, more particularly with fertilizers, lime, permanent pasture crops, silo crops and other classes of crops. There are fully equipped chemical and entomological departments, which are carrying out scientific investigations relating to various phases of agriculture in Nova Scotia.

The work of the college is summarized in the annual report of the Department of Natural Resources for Nova Scotia, and a college prospectus is also issued annually. These publications may be obtained on application to the Principal of the College of Agriculture, Truro.

Quebec.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—The college is situated about 20 miles west of Montreal and is incorporated with McGill University. The college property comprises 786 acres, divided as follows:—main farm, 584 acres; agronomy plots, 75 acres; poultry department, 17 acres; orchard, 35 acres; vegetable gardens, 25 acres; the campus, including driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, flower beds, school garden and recreation fields for students of both sexes, 50 acres. The agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, bacteriology, chemistry, horticulture, physics, plant pathology, poultry, zoology and entomology departments are all well equipped for the numerous researches and experiments under way. In the School of Agriculture, the courses offered include 4-year courses, leading to the B.S.A. and B.Sc. in Agr. degrees, a two-year diploma course for farmers and farmers' sons, and various short courses. Postgraduate work can be taken in agronomy, bacteriology, chemistry, entomology and plant pathology—the higher degrees offered being M.S.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. In the School of Household Science, the courses include a 4-year course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Science, a 2-year institution administration course, a 1-year homemaker course, three short courses, each of about three months duration, in household science, etc. In the School for Teachers, courses under the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec are offered, leading to intermediate, kindergarten and elementary diplomas. The teaching and experimental staff of the college consists of about 60 members. The total enrolment for 1926-27 was 716. More complete information respecting the work of the college will be found on record in the Canada Year Books of 1916-17, pp. 241-242, and 1918, pp. 235-237. The annual report of the college and the annual announcement should be consulted.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—This school, with accommodation for 125 boarders, is situated on the southern slope of a hill dominating a farm of nearly 600 acres. Within one mile of the Intercolonial Railway and on the Quebec-Rivière-du-Loup line, it is easily accessible, and attracts thousands of visitors, who seek agricultural information from both the school and the Dominion Experimental Station, which is not more than a mile from the village. It was established in 1859. The students of the school are divided into (1) those taking a four-years' agronomic course, and (2) those receiving special practical training for two years. The school is affiliated to Laval University, Quebec, which awards the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) to successful students of the first class, whilst those in the other receive a Certificate of Agricultural Proficiency (Brevet de Capacité Agricole). Lectures in adjacent parishes are frequently given by the school professors, who also conduct agricultural pages in one of the largest provincial weeklies for the extension of new agricultural information. Cultural experiments are also undertaken at the school and bulletins are published.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—Situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, the Oka Agricultural Institute is one of the oldest experimental farms in Canada. It was affiliated to Laval University of Montreal (now University of Montreal) on March 25, 1908. The total area of the farm comprises 1,800 acres, including all kinds of soil. Horticulture holds an important place. The area devoted to fruit trees is about 40 acres, and includes 4,000 trees (apples, cherries, pears and plums) grown according to the most recent methods. Special attention is given to the breeding of live stock. The dairy herd is of considerable importance and has been entirely formed at the institute itself. Official

milk records begun in 1918 have already resulted in the registration of 52 animals in the "record of performance", with an average yield exceeding 10,000 lb. of milk. The raising of swine, poultry and bees is also practised.

Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The college and experimental station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm proper consists of 500 acres; experimental plots of about 100 acres and campus and woodlots form the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four-year course for the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture), a two-year course for the associate diploma, winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. The teaching and experimental staff consists of about seventy-five members. In 1874 the college opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1925-26 was 1,706. More complete information respecting the researches and experimental work undertaken at the college will be found on record in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 243-245, and 1918, pp. 238-241. Reference may also be made to the 52nd annual report of the college, covering the year 1926.

The Kemptville Agricultural School and Farm have grown rapidly in importance during recent years. On a somewhat smaller scale than Guelph, they provide excellent agricultural educational facilities for Eastern Ontario.

The Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland in the centre of the Niagara fruit belt is the most important station in Canada for work upon the special problems of the fruit and vegetable grower. Considerable success is attending the effort to breed improved varieties of such fruits as peaches, cherries, pears, grapes, strawberries and raspberries, as well as important vegetables. Extensive tests of cultural methods for fruits and vegetables are also carried out.

The Ridgetown Experimental Farm in the southwestern peninsula and the New Liskeard Demonstration Farm in Northern Ontario devote particular attention to the crops and problems peculiar to farming in their respective districts.

Manitoba.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.—The field husbandry department is conducting researches and experiments in the following lines:—(1) forage crop improvement; (2) cereal crop improvement; (3) soil and crop management; (4) co-operative experiments; and (5) studies in quality of farm crops. The work of the forage crop improvement division has for its object the production and improvement of plants suitable under Manitoba conditions for pasture, hay and fodder. The major investigations are being conducted with alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and corn. Work is also being done with timothy, western rye, brome, meadow fescue and meadow foxtail grasses. In the cereal crop division, the aim is the improvement of cereal crops, flax, peas and buckwheat, for use in the various districts of Manitoba. Special attention is being given to the development of disease-resistant strains of suitable market value. The work of the soil and crop

management section was planned for the following purposes:—(1) to give data for teaching and lecture work; (2) to give first-hand information, so that daily inquiries on soil and crop management might be answered from the results of experiments; (3) to give material for the publication of bulletins from time to time on provincial field problems. The problems under investigation are cereal crop management, perennial crop management, annual forage crop management, hoed crop management, crop sequence or rotations, soil fertility, soil cultivation, preservation of forage crops. The departments of botany, horticulture, physics, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, dairying, chemistry and engineering are also carrying on numerous investigations.

Saskatchewan.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land (exclusive of the site for the buildings) at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant, which were bequeathed to the college by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the field husbandry department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The college offers a four-year course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.) and a three-year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering are held during the winter months, both at the college and at various points throughout the province.

Practical experiments in the departments of field and animal husbandry, poultry, dairy, soils and horticulture are undertaken, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc. Special equipment and staff are provided for investigations in animal and plant diseases and entomology. Considerable progress has been made in an intensive soil survey of the province and in breeding a rust-resistant wheat.

Alberta.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the University of Alberta, Edmonton South. A definite four-year course with matriculation entrance, leading to the B.Sc. degree, is under way. Students from the provincial schools of agriculture enter the second year of the course after satisfying special entrance requirements. At these schools various experiments are in progress as described in the 1920 edition of the Year Book, p. 286. At the college itself numerous agricultural experiments are also being conducted, including the following:—determination as to whether the present varieties of wheat, oats, barley and peas are suitable for the Park Belt sections of Alberta; breeding and selection of promising varieties of wheat for earlier maturity combined with high milling qualities; testing of alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and alsike for winter hardiness, and of sweet clover in the Open Plains sections to determine its drought hardiness; varieties of corn and sunflowers for fodder; relative suitability of corn and sunflowers for the Park Belt; selection of a suitable grain corn

for the dry sections; growth of alfalfa and sweet clover for hay and seed; nurse crops with clover and timothy. Extensive experiments in the feeding of cattle, sheep and swine have been under way for seven years, including both winter feeding and summer pasture work. Other researches have been made on the utilization of the native grasses of Alberta; hay and pasture production; effects of frost on grain; production of alfalfa seed; factors of hardiness in winter wheat; sunflowers; potatoes; seed production; various experiments with cattle, sheep and swine.

A soil survey of the province has been under way for three years, and reports have been published on the Macleod and Medicine Hat areas. Last year the survey was concerned with the wooded areas of northwestern Alberta.

Research work has been undertaken in connection with insect pests, and in the department of dairying.

Regular service by radio broad-casting is now upon the third year of practice, and has proved a very successful method of extension.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture.—*Horticultural Branch.*—Extension work is undertaken in the fruit and vegetable growing sections of the province, including the testing of new sprays for insect and disease control, as well as the establishment of trial plots to ascertain the most satisfactory fertilizers for various horticultural crops. In addition, inspection and quarantine work is carried out on nursery stock and in fruit areas as the occasion demands. *Field Crop Branch.*—Potato certification work in co-operation with the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is being continued and extended and now covers practically all the agricultural sections of the province. Special experimental work in connection with certified seed potatoes is under way this year. Fertilizer experiments are being systematically carried on under the direction of this branch in various parts of the province. Seed growing in several sections of the province is being encouraged in every way possible.

University of British Columbia.—Progress is being made in the clearing and preparation of land for experimental and general farm purposes. About 150 acres are now under crop. Adequate buildings for the various departments are being gradually constructed. In the departments of agronomy and horticulture plant improvement and breeding work have quite rapidly advanced. In the department of animal husbandry a splendid foundation has been laid in the various breeds of live stock, which include Jersey, Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle; Clydesdale horses; Yorkshire, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey swine; Southdown, Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep. Experimental work in feeding and disease control has been commenced. In the department of dairying, good progress has been made in research, particularly with the various kinds of cheese. In the department of poultry husbandry, pedigree stock is maintained for improvement work in Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. The record work already accomplished in this department is of considerable value. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the university, provision is also made for a number of investigational projects throughout the province. These include dairy farm management, poultry farm management and studies in small fruits and tree fruits.

3.—Statistics of Agriculture.

Census Statistics.—At each of the six decennial censuses of Canada taken since Confederation, statistics of the agricultural activities carried on throughout the country have been secured. The scope of these statistics has been extended from time to time and those of the census of 1921 omit few important phases of agriculture with which a census could deal successfully. In all the later censuses the statistics of number, acreage and condition of farms, the value of farm property, the acreage sown, the yield of crops, the value of that yield, the number of fruit trees and the production and value of fruit, the number and value of live stock, etc., have been collected on a basis which allows comparison between the different censuses. Among the extensions in the scope of the census of 1921 may be mentioned such matters as the details of birthplace, age, length of residence in Canada and experience of farm operators, the chief items of farm expenditure, an attempt for the first time to obtain the quantities of vegetables grown for sale, a classification of live stock according to age, etc., the number and value of young animals raised on farms, and an enumeration of farm facilities, including tractors, automobiles, telephones and gas and electric lighting. As a result of these extensions, comparisons with future censuses will be on a much more detailed basis than in the past, and the trend of agricultural development will be seen with greater accuracy. The statistics of agriculture collected in the census of 1921 are published in full detail in Volume V of the census series, while a few of the most significant features showing the growth of the agricultural industry from 1871 to the present will be found on pp. xxvii-xxviii of the introduction to this volume, in the "Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada". It may be noted that although the next general census of agriculture will not take place until 1931, a census for the three Prairie Provinces was taken in 1926 in connection with the census of population of that year. Censuses of these three provinces were also taken in 1906 and 1916.

Crop-Reporting Service.—The voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, which has been in operation since 1908, has for its object the issue of accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion:—first, in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly, for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly, for reporting to the Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country), in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices and consequently affect the interests of Canada. A description of the crop-reporting service will be found in the *Canada Year Book*, 1925, p. 205, while the programme of reports for 1927-28 is given in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, Jan. 1927, p. 46.

Annual Statistics.—Linked with the monthly crop-reporting service, but independent of it, are the plans for the collection of annual statistics of the areas under field crops and also of the numbers of farm live stock. These have been in force since 1918, and are carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the provincial Governments. The statistics are secured by a simple schedule calling for a statement of the areas sown to field crops and of the numbers

of farm animals alive on June 15. These statements are at present received from about one-fifth of the farmers of Canada outside Quebec, and they form the basis of the totals for the whole of Canada, the totals being calculated according to the proportion which exists between the number of returns and the total number of farmers. The results for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in the three Prairie Provinces are ready for publication in August, while the results for the remaining crops and for the numbers of farm live stock are published in the fall. The areas, thus determined, when multiplied by the average yields per acre as reported by crop correspondents, give the total estimated production for each crop.

In 1926 in seven of the provinces, the schedules were distributed and collected through the agency of the rural schools, under plans which have been found effective in securing a larger sample of the farms of the country than could be obtained in any other way. In British Columbia the schedules were sent direct to the farmer through the mail. For the province of Quebec, as in 1924 and 1925, no annual statistics were collected, and the Bureau, therefore, resorted to estimates from the reports of the crop correspondents.¹

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—Originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly", but changed to its present title in April, 1917, this publication is now in its twentieth year. It is the official organ not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, fur farming, fruit, hives and honey, hops, tobacco, maple products, sugar beets, beet sugar, flax fibre, clover and grass seeds, exports, visible supplies, prices, values, foreign agriculture and of other subjects in considerable variety. The results of special agricultural studies and enquiries are also published in the Bulletin. For the year 1926 the Monthly Bulletin consisted of 408 octavo pages and for 1927 458 octavo pages.

Presentation of Agricultural Statistics.—In the current edition of the Year Book, statistics of agriculture are presented under the following headings:—(1) Agricultural revenue and wealth; (2) Acreage, yield, quality and value of principal field crops; (3) Farm live stock and poultry; (4) Fur farming; (5) Dairying; (6) Fruit production; (7) Special agricultural crops; (8) Farm labour and wages; (9) Prices of agricultural produce; (10) Agricultural statistics of the census; (11) Miscellaneous agricultural statistics; (12) World's principal agricultural statistics.

I.—Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.

Revenue.—Table 1 shows under principal headings the gross agricultural revenue of Canada, by provinces, for the years 1922 to 1926. It is important to observe that the figures represent gross values, as no distinction is made between crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the costs of production.²

¹ For further details respecting the crop-reporting service and the collection of annual statistics, see "Handbook for the use of Crop Correspondents, with Selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-24", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1925.

² For explanation of the methods used in estimating values, see the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for March, 1922, pp. 85-89, and for March, 1926, p. 66.

1. - Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, by Provinces,
1922-1926. ("000" omitted.)

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926 ¹ .
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—					
Field crops.....	962,293	899,226	995,236	1,153,395	1,121,447
Farm animals.....	77,548	82,402	98,637	151,424	153,942
Wool.....	3,180	3,160	3,771	3,958	3,979
Dairy products.....	215,576	233,683	217,974	241,069	238,142
Fruits and vegetables.....	55,855	58,216	44,848	48,897	47,718
Poultry and eggs.....	58,815	58,647	60,836	69,675	78,867
Fur farming.....	1,538	2,175	3,218	3,679	4,363
Maple products.....	5,576	4,769	5,991	5,288	4,896
Tobacco.....	4,548	3,518	4,359	7,004	7,380
Flax fibre.....	105	166	712	454	450
Clover and grass seed.....	4,360	4,360	3,300	3,594	5,037
Honey.....	—	—	4,339	2,529	1,954
Totals.....	1,389,394	1,350,322	1,443,221	1,690,966	1,668,175
Prince Edward Island—					
Field crops.....	10,890	10,174	11,990	15,417	17,080
Farm animals.....	1,174	913	864	1,908	1,752
Wool.....	42	95	119	127	110
Dairy products.....	2,585	2,804	3,073	3,596	3,570
Fruits and vegetables.....	300	300	250	250	250
Poultry and eggs.....	985	869	1,029	1,144	1,251
Fur farming.....	843	1,196	1,475	1,472	1,500
Clover and grass seed.....	21	21	39	17	12
Totals.....	16,840	16,372	18,839	23,931	25,525
Nova Scotia—					
Field crops.....	24,140	20,505	16,786	18,885	22,649
Farm animals.....	2,089	1,774	1,956	2,994	2,953
Wool.....	338	306	363	385	370
Dairy products.....	8,744	9,487	8,979	10,127	9,996
Fruits and vegetables.....	13,500	7,776	7,142	5,433	3,793
Poultry and eggs.....	1,063	927	1,051	1,053	1,286
Fur farming.....	89	123	185	170	170
Maple products.....	28	28	43	54	22
Clover and grass seed.....	28	28	29	24	12
Totals.....	50,019	40,954	36,534	39,125	41,251
New Brunswick—					
Field crops.....	31,979	20,864	16,080	25,681	23,338
Farm animals.....	2,433	1,608	1,632	2,682	2,744
Wool.....	252	197	201	219	195
Dairy products.....	7,125	7,712	7,120	7,663	7,616
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,000	1,195	1,224	1,052	1,088
Poultry and eggs.....	1,496	1,042	1,119	1,204	1,344
Fur farming.....	183	249	435	407	410
Maple products.....	60	43	44	30	18
Clover and grass seed.....	40	40	36	33	18
Honey.....	—	—	22	15	15
Totals.....	44,568	32,950	27,913	39,986	36,786
Quebec—					
Field crops.....	165,160	133,137	139,359	150,253	139,263
Farm animals.....	18,325	15,339	16,779	28,690	29,479
Wool.....	1,185	1,077	1,277	1,344	1,358
Dairy products.....	58,274	63,165	65,469	74,828	74,256
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,555	7,315	6,000	7,405	7,404
Poultry and eggs.....	9,327	8,913	9,206	10,250	13,021
Fur farming.....	181	168	324	420	529
Maple products.....	4,188	3,483	4,011	3,333	2,902
Tobacco.....	1,790	1,575	1,315	1,726	1,826
Clover and grass seed.....	372	372	467	413	324
Honey.....	—	—	2,501	718	639
Totals.....	266,357	234,544	246,708	279,380	271,001

¹Figures for 1926 are subject to revision as regards totals for Canada and for the three Prairie provinces.

**1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, by Provinces,
1922-1926. ("000" omitted.)—concluded.**

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926 ² .
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—					
Field crops.....	222,599	220,749	260,534	250,466	261,264
Farm animals.....	35,468	32,345	37,460	58,041	62,156
Wool.....	818	955	1,200	1,207	1,084
Dairy products.....	87,526	94,875	87,075	95,115	93,915
Fruits and vegetables.....	16,200	22,263	15,491	19,041	18,347
Poultry and eggs.....	24,108	25,367	26,881	31,648	32,233
Fur farming.....	124	238	402	477	580
Maple products.....	1,300	1,215	1,893	1,871	1,954
Tobacco.....	2,758	1,943	3,044	5,276	5,540
Flax fibre.....	105	166	712	454	450
Clover and grass seed.....	3,647	3,647	2,358	2,822	4,458
Honey.....	—	—	1,440	1,000	500
Totals.....	394,653	403,763	438,490	467,418	482,481
Manitoba—					
Field crops.....	98,073	62,717	136,025	115,436	120,026
Farm animals.....	2,728	5,032	7,122	9,781	10,174
Wool.....	82	73	105	108	127
Dairy products.....	12,593	13,647	11,042	9,425	9,163
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,900	1,702	1,240	1,700	1,542
Poultry and eggs.....	3,784	3,198	3,586	4,288	4,984
Fur farming.....	35	86	174	317	477
Clover and grass seed.....	61	61	78	44	29
Honey.....	—	—	195	616	528
Totals.....	119,261	86,566	159,568	141,715	147,050
Saskatchewan—					
Field crops.....	296,227	261,128	237,310	363,992	313,318
Farm animals.....	6,532	11,912	13,969	19,375	18,969
Wool.....	184	142	163	158	142
Dairy products.....	18,443	20,003	17,566	19,188	18,873
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,400	2,461	2,109	2,500	2,452
Poultry and eggs.....	8,786	8,670	8,276	8,557	10,954
Fur farming.....	7	5	14	32	40
Clover and grass seed.....	103	103	130	54	54
Honey.....	—	—	18	18	38
Totals.....	331,682	304,424	279,555	413,874	364,840
Alberta—					
Field crops.....	94,947	151,040	159,760	194,356	206,334
Farm animals.....	8,133	11,584	16,867	24,972	22,191
Wool.....	231	264	272	317	480
Dairy products.....	14,794	16,031	12,584	15,424	15,208
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,500	1,860	1,330	1,860	1,768
Poultry and eggs.....	6,154	6,264	6,210	6,859	8,256
Fur farming.....	46	62	145	241	375
Clover and grass seed.....	58	58	115	121	90
Honey.....	—	—	13	12	37
Totals.....	125,863	187,163	197,296	244,162	254,739
British Columbia—					
Field crops.....	18,273	18,912	17,392	18,909	18,176
Farm animals.....	666	1,845	1,988	2,981	3,524
Wool.....	48	51	70	93	113
Dairy products.....	5,492	5,959	5,066	5,703	5,545
Fruits and vegetables.....	12,500	13,344	10,062	9,656	11,074
Poultry and eggs.....	3,112	3,397	3,478	4,672	5,537
Fur farming.....	30	48	64 ¹	143 ¹	282 ¹
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	2	14
Clover and grass seed.....	30	30	48	66	40
Honey.....	—	—	150	150	197
Totals.....	40,151	43,586	38,318	42,375	44,502

¹ Including Yukon Territory.² Figures for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for 1926 are subject to revision on the basis of the results of the census.

Table 1 shows that in 1926 the estimated agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,668,175,000, as compared with \$1,690,966,000 in 1925, \$1,443,221,000 in 1924, \$1,350,322,000 in 1923 and \$1,389,394,000 in 1922. The total for 1926, *viz.*, \$1,668,175,000, shows a decrease as compared with 1925 of \$22,791,000 or 1.35 p.c., mainly attributable to a decline of \$31,948,000 in field crops. The revenue from poultry and eggs shows an increase of \$9,192,000.

Comparing the provinces for 1926, Ontario leads with a total value of \$482,-481,000, and the provinces next in order are:—Saskatchewan, \$364,840,000; Quebec, \$271,001,000; Alberta, \$254,739,000; Manitoba, \$147,050,000; British Columbia, \$44,502,000; Nova Scotia, \$41,251,000; New Brunswick, \$36,786,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$25,525,000.

Wealth.—Table 2 shows approximately, by provinces, the gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion in 1926, with totals for 1923-25.

2.—Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1926, with Totals for 1923-1925. ("000" omitted.)

Provinces.	Lands.	Buildings.	Imple- ments and machin- ery.	Live stock.	Poultry.	Animals on fur farms.	Agri- cultural pro- duction.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	28,476	17,289	6,870	8,877	848	3,324	25,525	91,209
Nova Scotia.....	49,155	51,173	10,146	19,355	798	565	41,251	172,443
New Brunswick...	61,112	45,158	13,545	16,845	973	979	36,786	175,398
Quebec.....	546,666	285,530	111,940	131,618	8,461	1,225	271,001	1,356,441
Ontario.....	808,124	491,330	169,954	236,061	20,177	1,808	482,481	2,209,935
Manitoba.....	315,245	113,005	67,848	57,799	3,955	652	147,050	705,554
Saskatchewan.....	877,042	216,398	176,676	135,622	7,121	178	364,840	1,777,877
Alberta.....	523,221	121,765	98,814	98,021	5,655	723	254,739	1,102,938
British Columbia..	107,020	41,036	9,379	20,457	2,983	546	44,502	225,923
Total, 1926...	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	724,655	50,971	10,000	1,668,175	7,817,718
Total, 1925...	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	704,287	47,171	9,898	1,690,966	7,816,239
Total, 1924...	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	641,144	42,434	8,389	1,443,221	7,499,105
Total, 1923...	3,316,061	1,382,684	665,172	613,260	39,840	6,326	1,350,322	7,373,665

The values of buildings, lands, implements and machinery for the census year 1921 are considerably more than the values previously used in these calculations, which were based upon the census of 1911. The increase for the three items during the decade amounted to \$1,115,986,000. There has, however, undoubtedly been a fall in the value of land during the last five years, consequent upon the fall in the prices of agricultural products and live stock, and there may also have been some change in the values of buildings, machinery and implements, but to what extent it is impossible to state. The estimates collected from crop correspondents of the value per acre of land, including buildings, show a drop in the value of land per acre from \$40 in 1921 to \$37 in 1926, resulting from decreases in most of the provinces. The rates of change thus shown have been applied to the census data, with the result that the census figure of \$3,702,370,000, the value of land in 1921, becomes \$3,316,061,000 as the estimated value in 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Altogether, the gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1926 may be estimated at \$7,817,718,000, as compared with \$7,816,239,000 in 1925. The small increase of \$1,479,000 is made up of a decrease of \$22,791,000 in agricultural production, with increases in live stock, poultry and animals on fur farms, amounting to \$20,368,000, \$3,800,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

2.—Acreage, Yield, Quality and Value of Field Crops.

Total Areas and Values, 1921-1926.—Table 3 shows for Canada and the provinces the total estimated areas and values of field crops for the years 1921 to 1926, and Table 4 the field crops of Canada, compared as to quantity and value, for 1925 and 1926.¹

3.—Total Areas and Values of Field Crops in Canada, 1921-1926.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada	59,635,346	57,189,681	56,444,816	57,582,550	58,240,667	56,927,371
P. E. Island.....	552,184	543,069	507,979	527,758	523,484	519,693
Nova Scotia.....	807,858	789,096	682,538	698,013	691,738	712,027
New Brunswick.....	1,171,305	1,205,817	909,945	859,412	900,033	891,631
Quebec.....	8,051,989	7,435,300	6,650,158	6,736,300	6,828,700	6,867,200
Ontario.....	10,075,073	10,258,613	10,296,961	10,264,614	10,364,317	10,434,401
Manitoba.....	7,421,786	6,747,240	6,719,522	6,818,045	6,939,516	6,561,884
Saskatchewan.....	21,774,483	19,833,167	19,772,830	20,507,411	20,885,601	19,655,836
Alberta.....	9,417,870	10,005,623	10,530,824	11,049,683	10,686,351	10,845,230
British Columbia.....	362,798	371,756	374,059	391,314	420,927	439,419
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	931,863,670	962,293,200	899,226,200	995,235,900	1,153,394,900	1,121,447,100
P. E. Island.....	14,202,970	10,889,800	10,173,900	11,990,400	15,416,800	17,079,500
Nova Scotia.....	29,556,400	24,140,400	20,505,100	16,785,800	18,885,400	22,648,600
New Brunswick.....	38,325,400	31,979,000	20,864,300	16,080,000	25,681,100	23,338,000
Quebec.....	219,154,000	165,159,600	133,137,400	139,359,000	150,253,000	139,263,000
Ontario.....	239,627,400	222,599,400	220,748,900	260,534,000	250,465,600	261,264,000
Manitoba.....	72,135,500	98,078,000	62,716,700	136,025,000	115,436,000	120,026,000
Saskatchewan.....	215,635,000	296,227,200	261,127,900	237,310,000	363,992,000	313,318,000
Alberta.....	82,780,000	94,946,800	151,040,000	159,759,700	194,356,000	206,334,000
British Columbia.....	20,447,000	18,273,600	18,912,000	17,392,000	18,909,000	18,176,000

4.—Field Crops of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, 1925 and 1926.

("000" omitted.)

Field Crops.	Actual value, 1926.	Value at prices of 1925.	Actual value, 1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fall wheat.....	27,763	27,243	28,867	- 1,104	+ 520	- 1,624
Spring wheat.....	417,417	430,535	430,282	- 12,865	- 13,118	+ 253
All wheat.....	445,180	457,778	459,149	- 13,969	- 12,598	- 1,371
Oats.....	184,108	150,155	201,051	- 16,943	+ 33,953	- 50,896
Barley.....	51,927	51,156	57,820	- 5,893	+ 771	- 6,664
Rye.....	9,385	8,604	9,722	- 337	+ 781	- 1,118
Peas.....	4,609	4,339	5,616	- 1,007	+ 270	- 1,277
Beans.....	3,060	2,994	3,877	- 817	+ 66	- 883
Buckwheat.....	8,638	8,442	8,881	- 243	+ 196	- 439
Mixed grains.....	22,747	22,066	21,901	+ 846	+ 681	+ 165
Flaxseed.....	9,613	11,812	18,462	- 8,849	+ 2,199	- 6,650
Corn for husking.....	7,780	7,352	9,939	- 2,159	+ 428	- 2,587
Potatoes.....	71,598	96,050	83,615	- 12,017	+ 24,452	+ 12,435
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	20,836	19,661	20,964	- 128	+ 1,175	- 1,303
Hay and clover.....	178,526	151,739	164,585	+ 13,941	+ 26,787	- 12,846
Grain hay.....	48,154	44,042	41,037	+ 7,117	+ 4,112	+ 3,005
Alfalfa.....	28,191	26,745	20,731	+ 7,460	+ 1,446	+ 6,014
Fodder corn.....	23,685	20,226	23,260	+ 425	+ 3,459	- 3,034
Sugar beets.....	3,410	3,215	2,785	+ 625	+ 195	+ 430
Total.....	1,121,447	1,086,376	1,153,395	- 31,948	+ 35,071	- 67,019
Increase or decrease.....	-	-	-	p.c. 2.77	p.c. 3.04	p.c. 5.81

¹ For earlier figures see pp. xxvi-xxvii of the introduction to this volume.

The Agricultural Season of 1926.—In Eastern Canada the spring was one of the latest on record, and the cold, inclement weather had a serious effect upon the early growth and ultimate yield of cereal crops. At the end of April, practically no spring seeding had been done in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, whereas in 1925, by the same date, 19 p.c. had been completed in Quebec and 57 p.c. in Ontario. Seeding in the Atlantic provinces does not usually start until May, but this year very little seeding had been done by the end of that month. In the Prairie Provinces, the progress of seeding was favourable, and the proportion completed by the end of April was greater than usual, especially in Alberta, where the spring opened up quite early, and conditions generally were favourable. In British Columbia, where the preceding winter was the mildest on record, the spring was from two to three weeks earlier than the average. Seeding was practically completed during April, and crop prospects were particularly favourable. Good growing weather was general throughout the West in June, but hot, dry weather in July caused some setback on the prairies. Rains early in August proved very beneficial, especially to the later sown crops. On the whole, harvest prospects were excellent for wheat but the oat crop was late, and bad weather towards the end of the season lessened the yield and lowered the quality of oats as grain to a very considerable extent. Throughout most of the Dominion, the fall season proved to be abnormal, and was indeed one of the worst for harvesting and threshing ever experienced. Continuous rain and snow greatly hindered threshing, which, although completed eventually before the setting in of the winter, was not accomplished without a considerable reduction in the grading of the grain. In Alberta, where better weather conditions enabled more progress to be made than in the other Prairie Provinces, excellent crops of wheat were harvested, but grades were also low in many districts owing to bad weather during the threshing season.

Field Crops.—Table 5 gives for Canada, by provinces, estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for the years 1925 and 1926, with the averages for the period 1922 to 1925. The estimates of 1926 are based upon statistics collected from about 105,000 farmers in June of that year under arrangements made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The total estimated yield of wheat in Canada in 1926 was 409,811,000 bushels as compared with 411,375,700 bushels in 1925 and the record crop of 474,199,000 bushels in 1923. The estimated yield of wheat in 1927 was 440,024,700 bushels, the second largest crop on record¹.

In comparison with the other important wheat-producing countries of the world for the period 1920 to 1924, Canada ranked next in importance to the United States and British India. During this period, the production of the United States averaged 835,432,000 bushels, that of British India 346,379,000 bushels and that of Canada 340,026,000 bushels. Next in order were Russia with 303,473,000 bushels, France with 272,090,000 bushels, and Argentina with 196,385,000 bushels. As a wheat-exporting country, Canada retained first place in the crop year 1926-27 with a total export of wheat of 251,264,000 bushels out of a world total of 705,887,000 bushels, and 9,237,000 barrels of wheat flour out of a world total of 34,786,000 barrels.

¹ For other 19 27 figures, see pp. xxvi-xxvii of the introduction.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-1926 and Four-Year Average, 1922-1925.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—						
Fall wheat.....1925	793,819	30.0	23,779,700	60.39	1.21	28,867,500
1926	880,154	25.5	22,442,000	59.54	1.24	27,763,000
Average.....1922-25	819,066	25.7	21,086,175	60.36	1.12	23,528,600
Spring wheat.....1925	21,178,913	18.3	387,596,000	59.70	1.11	430,281,700
1926	22,106,894	17.5	387,369,000	59.55	1.08	417,417,000
Average.....1922-25	21,265,254	17.2	365,778,350	59.43	0.92	335,452,625
All wheat.....1925	21,972,732	18.7	411,375,700	59.78	1.12	459,149,200
1926	22,987,048	17.8	409,811,000	59.55	1.09	445,180,000
Average.....1922-25	22,084,320	17.5	386,864,525	59.52	0.93	358,981,225
Oats.....1925	14,672,320	35.0	513,384,000	35.75	0.39	201,050,600
1926	12,741,057	30.1	383,419,000	33.10	0.48	184,108,000
Average.....1922-25	14,523,161	34.0	493,649,125	35.38	0.39	193,012,750
Barley.....1925	4,075,995	27.6	112,668,300	47.75	0.51	57,820,100
1926	3,636,663	27.4	99,684,100	47.10	0.52	51,927,000
Average.....1922-25	3,216,882	27.2	87,584,600	47.41	0.53	46,371,525
Fall rye.....1925	762,755	16.1	11,281,600	55.22	0.70	7,901,100
1926	593,247	16.7	9,882,000	55.36	0.77	7,564,000
Average.....1923-25	857,051	16.1	13,793,533	55.12	0.79	9,580,767
Spring rye.....1925	149,602	16.1	2,406,900	55.32	0.76	1,820,700
1926	156,933	14.2	2,231,900	55.43	0.81	1,820,600
Average.....1923-25	206,720	15.0	3,096,867	55.12	0.65	1,999,367
All rye.....1925	852,357	16.1	13,688,500	55.25	0.71	9,721,800
1926	750,180	16.1	12,113,900	55.38	0.77	9,384,600
Average.....1922-25	1,324,170	15.7	20,761,150	55.26	0.64	13,360,900
Peas.....1925	182,951	18.6	3,410,700	59.73	1.65	5,616,400
1926	145,060	18.2	2,635,000	59.33	1.75	4,609,500
Average.....1922-25	177,670	17.9	3,179,725	59.95	1.74	5,524,500
Beans.....1925	81,466	18.4	1,500,700	59.46	2.58	3,876,600
1926	71,593	16.2	1,159,500	58.66	2.64	3,060,000
Average.....1922-25	74,113	17.0	1,259,950	59.40	2.71	3,417,575
Buckwheat.....1925	464,693	22.5	10,448,800	47.35	0.85	8,880,600
1926	460,625	21.6	9,932,300	47.15	0.87	8,638,000
Average.....1922-25	444,515	23.2	10,326,425	47.62	0.86	8,840,525
Mixed grains.....1925	888,962	38.6	34,301,000	43.26	0.64	21,900,900
1926	980,117	35.3	34,559,000	41.86	0.66	22,747,000
Average.....1922-25	840,149	36.8	30,938,550	43.67	0.64	19,670,600
Flaxseed.....1925	1,128,100	8.2	9,297,100	55.63	1.99	18,462,500
1926	733,065	8.1	5,947,700	54.90	1.62	9,613,000
Average.....1922-25	900,046	8.6	7,784,950	55.03	1.88	14,648,650
Corn for husking.....1925	238,767	44.2	10,564,300	54.19	0.94	9,938,700
1926	209,725	37.2	7,815,000	54.72	1.00	7,780,000
Average.....1922-25	292,477	42.7	12,492,075	54.77	0.96	12,035,350

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—concluded.						
Potatoes.....1925	545,891	77.6	42,379,900	—	1.97	83,614,900
1926	545,918	89.2	48,682,000	—	1.47	71,598,000
Average.....1922-25	588,014	89.4	52,567,550	—	1.13	59,572,175
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	204,376	180.4	36,868,000	—	0.57	20,964,400
1926	201,782	171.3	34,576,000	—	0.60	20,836,000
Average.....1922-25	205,266	194.4	39,904,500	—	0.53	21,304,375
Hay and clover.....1925	10,097,042	tons. 1.60	tons. 16,141,260	—	per ton. 10.20	164,585,400
1926	10,069,519	1.48	14,916,000	—	11.97	178,526,000
Average.....1922-25	9,924,805	1.52	15,108,650	—	11.38	172,001,100
Grain hay.....1925	1,494,911	2.97	4,438,000	—	9.25	41,037,000
1926	1,910,100	2.49	4,763,000	—	10.11	48,154,000
Average.....1922-25	1,794,717	2.14	3,845,300	—	8.01	30,785,950
Alfalfa.....1925	655,567	2.50	1,640,200	—	12.64	20,730,800
1926	858,043	2.47	2,116,000	—	13.32	28,191,000
Average.....1922-25	456,531	2.59	1,183,000	—	12.18	14,411,200
Fodder corn.....1925	641,119	8.47	5,428,700	—	4.28	23,260,100
1926	579,888	8.14	4,720,800	—	5.02	23,685,000
Average.....1922-25	668,423	8.37	5,592,300	—	4.76	26,610,675
Sugar beets.....1925	43,418	10.55	458,200	—	6.08	2,784,900
1926	46,988	11.26	529,000	—	6.45	3,410,000
Average.....1922-25	30,668	9.77	299,700	—	6.63	1,988,475
Prince Edward Island—		bush.	bush.	per bush.		
Spring wheat.....1925	30,835	18.0	554,000	60.25	1.44	798,000
1926	31,238	18.0	562,000	59.15	1.48	835,000
Average.....1922-25	30,691	19.2	588,200	59.82	1.35	791,450
Oats.....1925	168,727	32.7	5,519,000	35.13	0.45	2,468,000
1926	160,590	34.7	5,564,000	35.81	0.59	3,282,000
Average.....1922-25	172,089	33.4	5,749,525	35.07	0.47	2,674,675
Barley.....1925	4,663	26.6	124,000	48.63	0.89	110,000
1926	5,235	32.9	172,000	48.89	0.95	163,000
Average.....1922-25	5,511	27.4	150,825	48.84	0.89	133,800
Peas.....1925	230	15.5	3,600	60.00	1.60	5,800
1926	162	16.0	3,000	60.00	2.50	7,500
Average.....1922-25	218	20.9	4,550	58.44	2.16	9,850
Buckwheat.....1925	2,496	24.4	61,000	47.45	0.85	52,000
1926	2,868	29.3	84,000	47.46	0.88	74,000
Average.....1922-25	2,540	26.2	66,625	47.38	0.89	59,050
Mixed grain.....1925	22,497	33.3	749,000	41.50	0.58	438,000
1926	21,642	36.2	783,000	42.93	0.76	598,000
Average.....1922-25	20,153	36.0	726,250	42.11	0.63	460,150
Potatoes.....1925	34,101	cwt. 113.2	cwt. 3,859,000	—	per cwt. 1.75	6,753,000
1926	34,891	131.9	4,603,000	—	1.30	5,992,000
Average.....1922-25	34,557	108.7	3,756,175	—	0.83	3,104,000

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-1926 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—concluded.						
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	9,692	261.1	2,531,000	—	0.40	1,012,000
1926	10,334	201.8	2,086,000	—	0.71	1,472,000
Average.....1922-25	9,071	257.3	2,334,250	—	0.34	798,250
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1925	249,423	1.47	366,000	—	10.26	3,755,000
1926	251,977	1.70	429,000	—	10.76	4,641,000
Average.....1922-25	250,072	1.44	359,625	—	11.30	4,063,500
Fodder corn.....1925	820	7.93	6,500	—	3.82	25,000
1926	756	5.00	3,800	—	4.00	15,000
Average.....1922-25	672	6.96	4,675	—	4.02	23,000
Nova Scotia—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat.....1925	9,484	17.9	169,600	59.53	1.72	291,500
1926	8,877	16.8	149,000	57.28	1.58	235,000
Average.....1922-25	11,487	18.9	217,550	59.20	1.55	338,200
Oats.....1925	117,174	33.1	3,878,000	34.12	0.75	2,911,500
1926	113,957	33.8	3,849,000	33.37	0.78	3,014,000
Average.....1922-25	120,705	33.5	4,040,500	34.27	0.72	2,922,775
Barley.....1925	6,401	27.6	176,500	49.02	1.12	197,400
1926	7,065	27.1	191,600	46.56	1.27	243,000
Average.....1922-25	6,952	27.5	190,900	47.97	1.06	202,100
Spring rye.....1925	130	16.0	2,000	56.00	1.31	2,600
1926	143	20.0	2,900	56.00	1.25	3,600
Average.....1922-25	177	18.5	3,275	56.00	1.21	3,950
Peas.....1925	555	24.4	14,000	59.00	2.30	32,200
1926	665	20.0	13,000	60.00	3.20	42,000
Average.....1922-25	558	21.3	11,900	59.06	2.53	30,050
Beans.....1925	1,797	17.9	32,000	60.24	3.56	114,000
1926	1,927	15.8	30,500	59.05	4.25	129,000
Average.....1922-25	2,116	18.4	38,850	59.43	3.64	141,375
Buckwheat.....1925	7,466	21.5	160,200	47.72	1.00	160,200
1926	7,458	23.2	173,300	45.92	1.20	208,000
Average.....1922-25	7,853	23.1	181,125	47.38	1.04	187,925
Mixed grains.....1925	3,920	33.3	131,000	46.14	1.00	131,000
1926	4,377	31.1	136,000	44.76	0.95	129,000
Average.....1922-25	3,862	32.5	125,350	45.73	0.96	120,650
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes.....1925	27,869	92.2	2,570,000	—	1.78	4,575,000
1926	29,452	105.8	3,115,000	—	1.49	4,641,000
Average.....1922-25	30,635	103.5	3,172,100	—	1.11	3,507,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	13,353	245.0	3,272,000	—	0.63	2,061,000
1926	14,858	220.2	3,272,000	—	0.85	2,781,000
Average.....1922-25	13,635	224.3	3,058,375	—	0.58	1,785,250

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—concluded.						
Hay and clover.....1925	502,507	1.80	906,000	—	9.23	8,365,000
1926	522,069	1.62	844,000	—	13.25	11,183,000
Average.....1922-25	516,281	1.68	868,800	—	12.41	10,785,250
Fodder corn.....1925	1,082	10.50	11,000	—	4.00	44,000
1926	1,179	8.25	10,000	—	4.00	40,000
Average.....1922-25	1,085	8.73	9,475	—	5.77	54,650
New Brunswick—						
Spring wheat.....1925	13,396	bush. 16.9	bush. 225,800	60.09	per bush. 1.84	415,000
1926	10,916	16.5	180,000	58.76	1.78	320,000
Average.....1922-25	15,525	17.7	275,450	59.45	1.75	480,675
Oats.....1925	225,402	30.2	6,813,500	35.08	0.60	4,088,000
1926	204,686	25.0	5,118,000	33.36	0.71	3,634,000
Average.....1922-25	242,569	30.3	7,347,225	35.33	0.59	4,346,025
Barley.....1925	5,966	25.4	151,500	47.67	0.75	114,000
1926	6,558	20.8	136,500	46.83	0.92	126,000
Average.....1922-25	6,046	27.1	164,000	47.81	0.92	151,050
Spring rye.....1925	245	16.0	3,900	—	1.30	5,100
1926	320	14.9	5,000	56.00	1.25	6,000
Average.....1922-25	302	20.9	6,325	56.50	1.20	7,600
Peas.....1925	1,895	12.4	23,500	60.40	2.80	66,000
1926	1,467	12.0	18,000	58.33	2.33	42,000
Average.....1922-25	1,712	14.5	24,800	60.34	2.65	65,650
Beans.....1925	1,510	15.5	23,400	60.67	2.73	64,000
1926	1,327	14.3	19,000	61.75	3.75	71,000
Average.....1922-25	2,042	17.0	34,775	59.57	3.46	120,450
Buckwheat.....1925	44,799	25.7	1,152,500	48.27	0.81	934,000
1926	45,503	20.7	941,000	47.14	0.89	837,000
Average.....1922-25	45,175	25.6	1,156,400	48.04	0.86	991,450
Mixed grains.....1925	3,248	28.3	91,900	45.25	0.90	83,000
1926	2,881	31.3	90,000	45.75	0.84	76,000
Average.....1922-25	2,916	30.2	87,925	45.67	0.83	72,700
Potatoes.....1925	40,000	cwt. 105.8	cwt. 4,232,000	—	per cwt. 1.78	7,525,000
1926	42,744	142.5	6,090,000	—	1.32	8,039,000
Average.....1922-25	51,641	120.3	6,211,750	—	0.92	5,672,250
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	11,711	182.7	2,140,000	—	0.63	1,348,000
1926	12,235	211.6	2,589,000	—	0.50	1,295,000
Average.....1922-25	12,342	197.2	2,433,250	—	0.62	1,505,000
Hay and clover.....1925	548,408	tons. 1.74	tons. 954,000	—	per ton. 11.42	10,899,000
1926	559,019	1.45	813,000	—	10.75	8,740,000
Average.....1922-25	584,712	1.38	809,700	—	12.38	10,024,750
Fodder corn.....1925	3,453	10.20	35,000	—	4.00	140,000
1926	3,975	9.50	38,000	—	4.00	152,000
Average.....1922-25	3,820	8.95	34,200	—	6.24	213,500

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Quebec—						
Spring wheat.....1925	68,000	17.5	1,190,000	59.87	1.76	2,094,000
1926	64,000	17.1	1,094,000	58.21	1.75	1,915,000
Average.....1922-25	89,131	16.3	1,450,500	59.41	1.59	2,305,500
Oats.....1925	1,856,000	29.1	54,010,000	36.29	0.61	32,946,000
1926	1,856,000	26.8	49,741,000	33.82	0.64	31,834,000
Average.....1922-25	1,941,484	27.8	54,012,250	36.07	0.61	33,042,500
Barley.....1925	124,000	24.0	2,976,000	47.97	1.01	3,006,000
1926	124,000	23.5	2,914,000	46.52	1.02	2,972,000
Average.....1922-25	132,087	23.4	3,089,750	47.65	0.96	2,962,750
Spring rye.....1925	13,000	18.3	238,000	55.73	1.37	326,000
1926	12,500	15.9	199,000	56.81	1.59	316,000
Average.....1922-25	14,559	15.8	230,650	55.10	1.32	303,775
Peas.....1925	40,000	15.5	620,000	59.34	2.64	1,637,000
1926	38,000	15.6	593,000	59.86	2.52	1,492,000
Average.....1922-25	46,243	15.0	693,750	59.89	2.64	1,832,250
Beans.....1925	15,000	16.8	252,000	58.95	2.99	753,000
1926	14,600	17.5	256,000	58.06	2.71	694,000
Average.....1922-25	18,876	17.3	325,625	59.30	3.07	1,001,250
Buckwheat.....1925	152,000	23.0	3,496,000	46.63	1.04	3,636,000
1926	154,000	22.8	3,511,000	47.11	0.98	3,441,000
Average.....1922-25	157,304	22.9	3,595,750	47.40	0.99	3,547,250
Mixed grains.....1925	113,000	27.5	3,108,000	44.46	0.86	2,673,000
1926	115,000	27.0	3,105,000	43.49	0.86	2,670,000
Average.....1922-25	119,227	27.2	3,248,000	44.29	0.84	2,719,500
Flaxseed.....1925	2,700	8.8	24,000	54.92	2.80	67,000
1926	2,500	11.2	28,000	56.55	2.45	69,000
Average.....1922-25	3,595	9.2	33,050	54.000	2.60	85,975
Corn for husking.....1925	31,000	26.7	828,000	52.03	1.42	1,176,000
1926	30,400	30.5	927,000	55.32	1.41	1,307,000
Average.....1922-25	37,043	26.5	981,000	53.90	1.41	1,384,500
Potatoes.....1925	158,000	cwt. 70.4	10,982,000	—	per cwt. 3.25	35,692,000
1926	159,000	92.3	14,676,000	—	1.40	20,548,000
Average.....1922-25	169,763	93.5	15,867,250	—	1.41	22,321,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	34,000	108.3	3,682,000	—	1.00	3,682,000
1926	34,000	145.3	4,940,000	—	0.57	2,816,000
Average.....1922-25	37,590	155.5	5,844,250	—	0.84	4,883,500
Hay and clover.....1925	4,112,000	tons. 1.63	6,703,000	—	per ton. 8.73	58,517,000
1926	4,153,000	1.35	5,607,000	—	11.72	65,714,000
Average.....1922-25	4,023,334	1.48	5,963,200	—	11.04	65,832,250
Alfalfa.....1925	22,000	2.10	46,000	—	7.00	322,000
1926	22,200	1.95	43,000	—	7.50	323,000
Average.....1922-25	23,910	1.88	44,875	—	8.61	386,500
Fodder corn.....1925	90,000	9.20	828,000	—	4.50	3,726,000
1926	88,000	7.96	700,000	—	4.50	3,150,000
Average.....1922-25	98,469	8.49	836,025	—	5.23	4,368,750

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Ontario—						
Fall wheat.....1925	747,101	30.5	22,704,700	60.61	1.21	27,644,500
1926	807,015	26.0	20,934,000	59.54	1.24	26,053,000
Average.....1922-25	750,177	26.2	19,638,425	60.42	1.13	22,189,350
Spring wheat.....1925	113,338	21.5	2,440,600	59.57	1.23	3,004,200
1926	115,497	18.8	2,166,000	57.61	1.31	2,835,000
Average.....1922-25	112,637	18.7	2,106,900	59.00	1.13	2,380,550
All wheat.....1925	860,439	29.3	25,205,300	60.20	1.22	30,648,700
1926	922,512	25.0	23,100,000	58.86	1.25	28,888,000
Average.....1922-25	862,814	25.2	21,745,325	59.86	1.13	24,569,900
Oats.....1925	2,837,390	41.6	118,100,500	35.09	0.43	51,288,100
1926	2,831,755	33.8	95,722,000	30.62	0.52	49,644,000
Average.....1922-25	2,932,722	38.5	112,967,125	34.65	0.45	50,584,025
Barley.....1925	436,383	34.2	14,917,300	48.34	0.68	10,069,700
1926	449,095	32.2	14,447,000	47.02	0.68	9,754,000
Average.....1922-25	440,493	32.3	14,245,575	47.89	0.66	9,337,925
Fall rye.....1925	98,652	18.1	1,784,600	56.04	0.81	1,445,100
1926	86,355	17.4	1,501,000	55.83	0.90	1,351,000
Average.....1922-25	125,339	17.1	2,148,900	55.62	0.85	1,817,075
Peas.....1925	133,434	19.5	2,607,300	60.09	1.38	3,592,400
1926	97,865	19.2	1,880,000	59.20	1.46	2,755,000
Average.....1922-25	121,844	18.8	2,292,825	59.97	1.44	3,295,600
Beans.....1925	61,080	18.9	1,154,300	59.68	2.46	2,839,600
1926	51,721	15.8	819,000	58.71	2.54	2,081,000
Average.....1922-25	48,563	16.8	817,075	59.16	2.50	2,040,950
Buckwheat.....1925	257,932	21.6	5,579,100	47.70	0.73	4,098,400
1926	234,870	21.2	4,975,000	47.17	0.78	3,882,000
Average.....1922-25	231,643	23.0	5,326,525	47.35	0.76	4,054,850
Mixed grains.....1925	681,624	41.4	28,246,100	43.07	0.63	17,696,900
1926	770,981	37.1	28,578,000	41.44	0.64	18,232,000
Average.....1922-25	632,145	39.5	24,950,025	43.27	0.62	15,517,850
Flaxseed.....1925	9,789	12.6	123,100	53.42	1.88	231,500
1926	7,712	9.8	75,700	55.50	2.13	161,000
Average.....1922-25	6,933	11.5	79,600	50.86	1.52	120,850
Corn for husking.....1925	207,767	46.9	9,736,300	56.02	0.90	8,762,700
1926	179,325	38.4	6,886,000	54.65	0.94	6,473,000
Average.....1922-25	255,434	45.1	11,511,075	55.28	0.93	10,650,850
Potatoes.....1925	163,790	cwt. 57.6	9,428,900	—	per cwt. 1.66	15,651,900
1926	153,468	64.5	9,898,000	—	1.87	18,509,000
Average.....1922-25	167,619	71.7	12,024,525	—	1.13	13,619,675
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	110,538	195.5	21,611,000	—	0.40	8,644,400
1926	107,181	172.6	18,503,000	—	0.46	8,511,000
Average.....1922-25	106,465	212.3	22,606,125	—	0.39	8,837,125

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Hay and clover.....1925	3,544,003	1.48	5,233,200	—	11.85	62,013,400
1926	3,383,722	1.55	5,239,000	—	12.75	66,797,000
Average.....1922-25	3,565,501	1.56	5,553,900	—	11.46	63,634,100
Alfalfa.....1925	550,645	2.54	1,397,500	—	12.67	17,705,800
1926	748,473	2.47	1,850,000	—	13.25	24,518,000
Average.....1922-25	363,210	2.67	970,750	—	11.86	11,517,700
Fodder corn.....1925	373,133	9.69	3,614,200	—	3.66	13,228,100
1926	367,772	9.51	3,497,000	—	4.76	16,646,000
Average.....1922-25	406,160	9.64	3,913,800	—	4.36	17,059,025
Sugar beets.....1925	37,718	11.06	417,200	—	6.11	2,548,900
1926	41,594	11.32	471,000	—	6.50	3,062,000
Average.....1922-25	29,243	9.90	289,450	—	6.67	1,929,475
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Manitoba—						
Spring wheat.....1925	2,220,100	17.8	39,453,000	58.01	1.18	46,555,000
1926	2,285,838	22.6	51,677,000	59.41	1.09	56,328,000
Average.....1922-25	2,680,245	16.5	44,193,000	57.79	0.97	42,950,250
Oats.....1925	1,922,377	37.3	71,770,000	35.42	0.34	24,402,000
1926	1,643,976	31.9	52,517,000	34.59	0.43	22,583,000
Average.....1922-25	1,890,456	36.5	68,909,000	34.94	0.36	24,582,500
Barley.....1925	1,874,349	27.8	52,156,000	47.20	0.49	25,556,000
1926	1,760,279	28.9	50,808,000	47.21	0.49	24,896,000
Average.....1922-25	1,343,037	27.5	36,917,000	46.70	0.51	18,888,750
Fall rye.....1925	293,100	15.7	4,612,000	55.20	0.73	3,367,000
1926	200,559	15.9	3,183,000	55.30	0.76	2,419,000
Average.....1923-25	280,501	16.7	4,684,000	55.32	0.78	3,630,667
Spring rye.....1925	35,346	15.3	540,000	54.28	0.73	394,000
1926	20,831	15.0	403,000	56.26	0.74	298,000
Average.....1923-25	38,347	13.9	531,667	54.17	0.72	382,333
All rye.....1925	328,446	15.7	5,152,000	54.93	0.73	3,761,000
1926	227,390	15.8	3,586,000	55.54	0.76	2,717,000
Average.....1922-25	344,538	16.5	5,681,250	55.00	0.72	4,089,250
Peas.....1925	1,053	24.0	25,300	57.63	1.50	38,000
1926	1,156	18.1	21,000	58.80	1.80	38,000
Average.....1922-25	1,057	19.6	20,767	59.21	1.65	34,167
Buckwheat.....1926	15,926	15.6	248,000	48.17	0.79	196,000
Mixed grains.....1925	15,662	28.6	448,000	43.22	0.40	179,000
1926	14,438	30.1	435,000	49.80	0.50	218,000
Average.....1922-25	14,487	27.8	402,750	45.06	0.44	176,000
Flaxseed.....1925	155,650	10.7	1,664,000	55.70	2.10	3,494,000
1926	195,359	10.5	2,043,000	55.24	1.62	3,310,000
Average.....1922-25	171,416	10.5	1,799,000	55.41	1.95	3,513,500

1 Including 7,179 acres returned as fall wheat.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
Manitoba—concluded.						
Potatoes.....1925	28,991	88.2	2,567,000	—	1.10	2,824,000
1926	29,043	83.3	2,368,000	—	0.93	2,202,000
Average.....1922-25	31,256	81.7	2,554,500	—	0.82	2,106,250
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	4,732	116.0	548,000	—	0.82	449,000
1926	4,411	97.0	428,000	—	0.88	377,000
Average.....1922-25	4,742	118.5	560,200	—	0.71	397,000
Hay and clover.....1925	341,008	tons.	tons.	per ton.		
1926	346,729	2.00	682,000	—	9.50	6,479,000
Average.....1922-25	277,091	1.66	575,000	—	10.00	5,750,000
Alfalfa.....1925	8,739	2.50	21,700	—	9.46	4,664,750
1926	8,620	1.90	17,000	—	10.00	217,000
Average.....1922-25	7,157	2.44	17,475	—	12.22	208,000
Fodder corn.....1925	38,409	6.40	247,000	—	10.70	187,000
1926	28,716	6.44	185,000	—	6.00	1,482,000
Average.....1922-25	39,940	6.47	258,500	—	6.50	1,203,000
					5.72	1,477,500
Saskatchewan—		bush.	bush.	per bush.		
Spring wheat.....1925	13,002,741	18.5	240,551,000	60.84	1.10	264,606,000
1926	13,496,457	16.2	218,643,000	59.67	1.08	236,134,000
Average.....1922-25	12,789,760	17.5	223,814,500	60.22	0.91	203,658,250
Oats.....1925	5,071,507	34.5	174,967,000	36.25	0.33	57,739,000
1926	3,940,431	28.1	110,726,000	34.68	0.42	46,505,000
Average.....1922-25	5,002,712	33.5	167,523,750	35.61	0.31	51,557,750
Barley.....1925	1,065,398	25.4	27,061,000	47.86	0.45	12,177,000
1926	872,343	25.1	21,896,000	47.14	0.45	9,853,000
Average.....1922-25	824,027	24.9	20,552,550	47.47	0.45	9,208,150
Fall rye.....1925	176,681	17.0	3,004,000	54.95	0.64	1,923,000
1926	233,644	18.5	4,322,000	55.20	0.74	3,198,000
Average.....1923-25	222,848	15.6	3,480,333	54.41	0.59	2,062,333
Spring rye.....1925	93,087	16.2	1,508,000	55.64	0.64	965,000
1926	71,158	15.1	1,074,000	55.07	0.74	795,000
Average.....1923-25	116,081	14.8	1,720,000	55.35	0.57	981,333
All rye.....1925	269,768	16.7	4,512,000	55.18	0.64	2,888,000
1926	304,802	17.7	5,396,000	55.17	0.74	3,993,000
Average.....1922-25	479,429	16.6	7,941,250	55.09	0.56	4,424,500
Peas.....1925	1,642	21.0	34,000	60.00	1.80	61,000
1926	1,778	15.0	27,000	60.00	1.80	49,000
Average.....1922-25	1,897	22.1	41,950	60.15	1.85	77,475
Beans.....1925	788	18.0	14,000	60.00	2.50	35,000
1926	845	14.0	12,000	60.00	2.10	25,000
Average.....1922-25	1,187	15.0	17,750	60.00	2.61	46,250
Mixed grains.....1925	30,077	30.0	902,000	46.70	0.45	406,000
1926	30,534	26.2	800,000	43.75	0.53	424,000
Average.....1922-25	29,627	28.4	841,250	46.45	0.39	330,500

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
Flaxseed.....1925	953,776	7·8	7,439,000	55·71	1·96	14,580,000
1926	514,736	7·2	3,706,000	54·69	1·60	5,930,000
Average.....1922-25	703,172	8·2	5,782,700	55·63	1·86	10,775,250
Potatoes.....1925	45,000	cwt. 80·5	cwt. 3,623,000	—	per cwt. 1·09	3,949,000
1926	44,823	67·6	3,030,000	—	1·45	4,394,000
Average.....1922-25	48,121	73·5	3,535,500	—	1·00	3,520,500
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	4,876	85·5	417,000	—	1·73	721,000
1926	3,387	87·0	295,000	—	1·08	319,000
Average.....1922-25	6,035	90·1	543,750	—	1·17	633,500
Hay and clover.....1925	380,500	tons. 1·67	tons. 635,000	—	per ton. 8·00	5,080,000
1926	407,328	1·40	570,000	—	8·00	4,560,000
Average.....1922-25	296,166	1·54	456,375	—	8·17	3,728,500
Alfalfa.....1925	5,417	2·31	13,000	—	14·58	190,000
1926	5,299	2·42	13,000	—	13·25	172,000
Average.....1922-25	6,227	2·11	13,150	—	11·94	157,000
Fodder corn.....1925	54,111	4·81	260,000	—	6·00	1,560,000
1926	33,073	2·91	96,000	—	10·00	960,000
Average.....1922-25	60,421	4·26	257,200	—	5·94	1,527,250
Alberta—						
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1925	32,300	20·3	656,000	59·06	1·07	702,000
1926	58,128	18·5	1,073,000	59·44	1·05	1,127,000
Average.....1922-25	54,398	20·1	1,092,250	60·06	0·80	875,250
Spring wheat.....1925	5,687,449	18·0	102,299,000	60·46	1·09	111,506,000
1926	6,056,290	18·5	112,047,000	59·46	1·05	117,649,000
Average.....1922-25	5,503,552	16·8	92,427,000	60·56	0·88	81,614,000
All wheat.....1925	5,719,749	18·0	102,955,000	60·33	1·09	112,208,000
1926	6,114,418	18·5	113,120,000	59·46	1·05	118,776,000
Average.....1922-25	5,557,950	16·8	93,519,250	60·53	0·88	82,489,250
Oats.....1925	2,397,350	31·5	75,517,000	36·10	0·31	23,410,000
1926	1,907,195	30·0	57,210,000	34·12	0·38	21,740,000
Average.....1922-25	2,153,755	32·6	70,316,000	35·99	0·31	21,522,500
Barley.....1925	552,727	27·0	14,924,000	48·09	0·43	6,417,000
1926	404,992	22·0	8,910,000	46·63	0·42	3,742,000
Average.....1922-25	452,132	26·7	12,070,750	47·49	0·44	5,302,750
Fall rye.....1925	134,322	14·0	1,881,000	55·73	0·62	1,166,000
1926	72,689	12·0	876,000	55·48	0·68	596,000
Average.....1923-25	237,486	15·1	3,597,333	55·38	0·58	2,098,333
Spring rye.....1926	38,973	12·0	468,000	55·09	0·68	318,000
All rye.....1925	134,322	14·0	1,881,000	55·73	0·62	1,166,000
1926	111,662	12·0	1,344,000	55·34	0·68	914,000
Average.....1922-25	352,259	13·1	4,613,000	55·62	0·56	2,571,750

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Alberta—concluded.						
Peas.....1925	1,683	15.0	25,000	—	1.50	38,000
1926	1,061	15.0	16,000	60.00	2.28	36,000
Average.....1922-25	2,060	17.8	36,625	60.33	1.62	59,500
Beans.....1925	332	15.0	5,000	—	2.25	11,000
1926	410	14.0	6,000	60.00	2.60	16,000
Average.....1922-25	363	11.1	4,025	60.00	2.06	8,300
Mixed grains.....1925	15,026	32.4	487,000	40.80	0.35	170,000
1926	15,735	29.8	469,000	41.17	0.54	253,000
Average.....1922-25	13,503	30.7	414,250	43.18	0.39	160,000
Flaxseed.....1925	5,000	7.0	35,000	55.45	1.94	68,000
1926	11,177	7.0	82,000	55.71	1.50	123,000
Average.....1922-25	14,297	5.9	83,900	55.44	1.68	140,825
Potatoes.....1925	32,359	cwt. 100.6	cwt. 3,255,000	—	per cwt. 1.04	3,385,000
1926	32,551	91.1	2,967,000	—	1.31	3,887,000
Average.....1922-25	36,572	94.0	3,438,500	—	0.83	2,837,500
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	8,555	143.3	1,226,000	—	1.31	1,606,000
1926	8,596	128.8	1,107,000	—	1.81	2,004,000
Average.....1922-25	8,414	136.5	1,149,000	—	1.09	1,250,250
Hay and clover.....1925	258,471	tons. 1.32	tons. 341,000	—	per ton. 10.00	3,410,000
1926	278,723	1.74	435,000	—	11.00	5,335,000
Average.....1922-25	263,042	1.20	314,350	—	9.84	3,092,500
Grain hay.....1925	1,432,382	3.00	4,297,000	—	9.00	38,673,000
1926	1,850,000	2.50	4,625,000	—	10.00	46,250,000
Average.....1922-25	1,735,180	2.14	3,716,000	—	7.62	28,307,500
Alfalfa.....1925	48,995	2.18	107,000	—	11.25	1,204,000
1926	52,766	2.57	136,000	—	14.50	1,972,000
Average.....1922-25	38,474	2.24	86,350	—	12.72	1,098,250
Fodder corn.....1925	73,700	4.80	354,000	—	6.65	2,354,000
1926	50,000	2.50	125,000	—	7.50	938,000
Average.....1922-25	52,693	4.20	221,050	—	5.09	1,125,750
Sugar beets.....1925	5,700	7.19	41,000	—	5.75	236,000
1926	5,394	10.07	58,000	—	6.00	348,000
British Columbia—						
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1925	14,418	24.9	359,000	60.14	1.45	521,000
1926	15,011	29.0	435,000	60.23	1.34	583,000
Average.....1922-25	14,491	24.5	355,500	60.11	1.31	464,000
Spring wheat.....1925	33,570	21.2	713,000	59.51	1.42	1,012,000
1926	37,781	22.5	851,000	59.45	1.37	1,166,000
Average.....1922-25	32,226	21.9	705,250	60.20	1.32	933,750
All wheat.....1925	47,988	22.3	1,072,000	59.71	1.43	1,533,000
1926	52,792	24.4	1,286,000	59.71	1.36	1,749,000
Average.....1922-25	46,717	22.7	1,060,750	60.15	1.32	1,397,750

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1925-26 and Four-Year Average, 1922-25—concluded.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
British Columbia—concluded.						
Oats.....1925	76,393	36.8	2,809,000	35.65	0.64	1,798,000
1926	82,464	36.0	2,972,000	35.60	0.63	1,872,000
Average.....1922-25	66,669	41.8	2,783,750	35.70	0.64	1,780,000
Barley.....1925	6,108	29.8	182,000	47.20	0.95	173,000
1926	7,096	29.5	209,000	48.84	0.85	178,000
Average.....1922-25	6,597	30.8	203,250	48.31	0.91	184,250
Spring rye.....1925	7,794	14.8	115,000	55.50	1.11	128,000
1926	7,008	11.4	80,000	55.75	1.05	84,000
Average.....1922-25	7,567	18.0	136,500	55.48	1.05	143,000
Peas.....1925	2,459	23.4	58,000	60.58	2.51	146,000
1926	2,906	22.0	64,000	59.73	2.28	146,000
Average.....1922-25	2,346	24.6	57,750	60.31	2.23	128,500
Beans.....1925	959	20.5	20,000	60.00	3.00	60,000
1926	763	22.1	17,000	60.00	2.60	44,000
Average.....1922-25	966	22.6	21,850	60.00	2.70	59,000
Mixed grains.....1925	3,908	35.4	138,000	40.00	0.90	124,000
1926	4,529	36.1	163,000	47.00	0.90	147,000
Average.....1922-25	4,229	33.8	142,750	43.50	0.79	113,250
Flax.....1925	1,185	10.0	12,000	57.75	1.85	22,000
1926	981	13.2	13,000	57.00	1.55	20,000
Average.....1924-25	1,269	10.6	13,400	56.38	1.83	24,500
		cwt.	cwt.		per cwt.	
Potatoes.....1925	17,781	104.8	1,863,000	—	1.75	3,260,000
1926	19,946	97.0	1,935,000	—	1.75	3,386,000
Average.....1922-25	17,850	112.5	2,007,250	—	1.44	2,884,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1925	6,919	208.2	1,441,000	—	1.00	1,441,000
1926	6,780	200.0	1,356,000	—	0.93	1,261,000
Average.....1922-25	6,972	197.9	1,379,500	—	0.88	1,214,500
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1925	160,722	2.00	321,000	—	18.90	6,067,000
1926	166,952	2.12	354,000	—	16.40	5,806,000
Average.....1922-25	148,606	1.95	289,450	—	21.34	6,175,500
Grain hay.....1925	62,529	2.25	141,000	—	16.80	2,364,000
1926	60,100	2.30	138,000	—	13.80	1,904,000
Average.....1922-25	57,644	2.17	125,025	—	19.62	2,453,500
Alfalfa.....1925	19,771	2.80	55,000	—	19.85	1,092,000
1926	20,685	2.76	57,000	—	17.50	998,000
Average.....1922-25	17,553	2.87	50,400	—	21.13	1,064,750
Fodder corn.....1925	6,411	11.33	73,000	—	9.60	701,000
1926	6,417	10.24	66,000	—	8.80	581,000
Average.....1922-25	5,163	11.11	57,375	—	13.27	761,250

Acreage under Pasture.—Table 6 gives the estimated acreage under pasture in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1921 to 1926.

6.—Estimated Acreage under Pasture in Canada, 1921-1926.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P. E. Island.....	250,098	241,598	237,576	248,760	237,450	242,157
Nova Scotia.....	955,030	935,916	816,934	829,097	842,695	870,305
New Brunswick.....	613,030	553,312	461,524	470,455	481,488	467,081
Quebec.....	4,016,725	3,630,678	3,602,472	3,600,000	3,636,000	3,672,360
Ontario.....	3,401,998	3,401,033	3,472,642	3,317,532	3,193,941	3,077,424
Manitoba.....	—	198,955	199,604	240,001	233,482	222,039
Saskatchewan.....	678,815	472,143	456,691	383,393	333,393	332,403
Alberta.....	—	202,356	196,239	230,725	309,589	288,962
British Columbia.....	61,508	58,577	89,419	71,736	63,484	53,719
Indian Reserves.....	—	—	34,042	35,992	28,111	31,990
Total.....	9,977,204	9,694,568	9,567,143	9,377,691	9,364,634	9,308,440

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 7 gives by provinces and for the years 1919 to 1926 the average yields per acre of the various field crops, together with the ten-year average yields for the period 1916-1925.

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1919 to 1926, with Decennial Averages for the years 1916-1925.

Field Crops.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Ten-year average 1916-1925.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Canada—									
Fall wheat.....	23.8	24.0	21.5	21.3	23.8	28.8	30.0	25.5	23.8
Spring wheat.....	9.5	14.0	12.8	17.8	20.8	11.3	13.2	17.5	14.8
All wheat.....	10.0	14.5	13.0	17.8	21.0	11.9	13.7	17.8	15.2
Oats.....	26.3	33.5	25.3	33.8	39.3	28.0	35.0	30.1	31.5
Barley.....	21.3	24.8	21.3	27.8	27.8	26.1	27.6	27.4	25.0
Rye.....	13.5	17.5	11.8	15.5	16.0	15.4	16.1	16.1	15.6
Peas.....	14.8	19.0	14.3	18.0	17.0	18.0	18.6	18.2	16.8
Beans.....	16.5	17.5	17.5	16.3	16.5	16.6	18.4	16.2	16.1
Buckwheat.....	23.5	23.8	22.8	22.5	22.3	25.8	22.5	21.6	22.0
Mixed grains.....	31.0	40.0	25.8	35.5	35.3	37.7	33.6	35.3	34.6
Flaxseed.....	5.0	5.6	7.8	8.9	11.3	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.2
Corn for husking.....	61.0	49.3	50.3	43.3	42.8	40.7	44.2	37.2	46.4
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	92.0	102.4	91.8	81.6	99.0	100.9	77.6	89.2	83.2
Turnips, etc.....	177.0	200.5	173.8	196.1	196.0	205.1	180.4	171.3	175.5
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Fodder corn.....	9.8	9.6	10.8	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.8
Sugar beets.....	9.8	11.4	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.3	10.6	11.3	9.7
Alfalfa.....	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Prince Edward Island—									
Spring wheat.....	17.0	12.0	16.8	21.3	15.3	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.3
Oats.....	34.0	27.8	27.0	35.8	35.0	29.9	32.7	34.7	32.7
Barley.....	29.0	24.5	23.3	29.0	27.5	26.5	26.6	32.9	27.1
Peas.....	16.0	16.5	23.3	21.0	24.0	24.5	15.5	16.0	18.7
Buckwheat.....	20.8	23.5	24.8	27.3	28.8	23.4	24.4	29.3	24.7
Mixed grains.....	44.0	33.8	29.3	37.8	41.3	33.4	33.3	36.2	37.2
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	75.0	102.0	97.0	74.8	87.0	155.4	113.2	131.9	95.7
Turnips, etc.....	259.2	241.0	285.2	285.0	250.0	237.2	261.1	201.8	237.9
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
Fodder corn.....	12.0	8.0	10.0	7.5	5.7	6.3	7.9	5.0	8.0
Nova Scotia—									
Spring wheat.....	19.5	13.5	15.5	20.3	13.8	18.1	17.9	16.8	19.2
Oats.....	36.0	30.3	28.8	33.3	34.3	33.3	33.1	33.8	32.3
Barley.....	31.3	26.0	23.0	27.3	29.0	26.1	27.6	27.1	27.5
Rye.....	29.5	15.0	14.3	20.3	18.8	18.6	16.0	20.0	19.8
Peas.....	20.0	20.5	16.8	22.0	18.5	19.3	24.4	20.0	19.7
Beans.....	12.8	18.5	19.3	19.0	17.3	19.2	17.9	15.8	16.7
Buckwheat.....	25.3	22.3	20.5	24.0	23.8	22.8	21.5	23.2	23.0
Mixed grain.....	37.5	32.6	30.0	30.5	34.3	32.1	33.3	31.1	30.8

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1919 to 1926, with Decennial Averages for the years 1916-1925—continued.

Field Crops.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Ten-year average 1916-1925.
Nova Scotia—concluded.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	96.6	122.3	98.3	97.1	120.0	107.1	92.2	105.8	100.2
Turnips, etc.....	268.9	215.9	247.5	215.6	203.0	234.4	245.0	220.2	214.8
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Fodder corn.....	9.5	8.0	6.5	7.6	10.0	7.3	10.5	8.3	8.9
New Brunswick—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	17.5	15.8	15.3	17.5	19.0	14.2	16.9	16.5	17.0
Oats.....	30.3	29.5	25.0	30.8	31.0	28.8	30.2	25.0	29.1
Barley.....	26.8	23.8	17.0	25.0	29.8	30.0	25.4	20.8	24.8
Rye.....	20.0	14.0	17.5	19.0	30.0	26.0	16.0	14.9	18.6
Peas.....	14.8	15.0	12.8	14.3	15.3	17.0	12.4	12.0	14.7
Beans.....	16.5	16.3	12.8	18.0	14.8	19.6	15.5	14.3	16.1
Buckwheat.....	25.0	22.8	22.3	25.0	25.0	26.2	25.7	20.7	23.3
Mixed grains.....	33.8	29.8	23.5	31.0	29.0	32.4	28.3	31.3	30.0
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	85.7	118.8	129.8	98.5	132.8	155.8	105.8	142.5	104.2
Turnips, etc.....	183.3	176.5	174.8	198.7	194.0	213.9	182.7	211.6	176.0
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.4
Fodder corn.....	5.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	10.0	9.0	10.2	9.5	7.5
Quebec—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	16.8	17.0	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	17.5	17.1	16.1
Oats.....	26.8	30.3	21.3	27.8	26.8	27.7	29.1	26.8	26.4
Barley.....	22.8	25.3	21.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.0	23.5	22.7
Rye.....	17.3	13.8	17.3	15.5	15.0	15.0	18.3	15.9	16.7
Peas.....	15.0	17.0	14.8	14.3	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	14.9
Beans.....	19.8	18.0	18.8	17.0	18.8	16.7	16.8	17.5	17.3
Buckwheat.....	24.0	25.8	23.3	22.5	21.8	24.3	23.0	22.8	22.0
Mixed grains.....	27.0	29.3	24.0	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.0	26.0
Flaxseed.....	9.8	11.5	11.5	10.0	8.7	8.5	8.8	11.2	10.3
Corn for husking.....	41.0	29.8	29.5	28.0	23.0	27.3	26.7	30.5	27.6
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	103.9	111.3	97.5	82.4	118.8	105.3	70.4	92.3	88.4
Turnips, etc.....	158.8	164.7	159.5	158.2	193.3	161.1	108.3	145.3	180.1
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Fodder corn.....	8.3	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.0	8.3
Alfalfa.....	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1
Ontario—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	24.3	24.3	22.0	21.9	23.1	29.6	30.5	26.0	24.0
Spring wheat.....	15.6	16.8	12.5	16.9	17.4	19.2	21.5	18.8	18.1
All wheat.....	21.2	22.3	20.1	21.3	22.4	28.3	29.3	25.0	22.8
Oats.....	29.3	44.9	23.4	33.2	34.9	39.5	41.6	33.8	36.2
Barley.....	23.1	34.4	22.0	32.2	29.9	33.2	34.2	32.2	30.2
Rye.....	15.8	17.7	14.5	16.4	16.3	18.2	18.1	17.4	16.7
Peas.....	14.3	20.2	13.6	19.7	17.3	18.8	19.5	19.2	17.5
Beans.....	12.6	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.4	16.5	18.9	15.8	15.1
Buckwheat.....	22.8	22.3	22.7	21.6	21.8	26.8	21.6	21.2	21.5
Mixed grains.....	31.4	44.2	26.2	38.5	36.8	40.9	41.4	37.1	37.3
Flaxseed.....	9.4	10.7	8.9	10.7	10.2	11.8	12.6	9.8	10.9
Corn for husking.....	68.6	53.0	54.0	46.5	45.0	42.3	46.9	38.4	50.0
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes.....	57.8	92.0	56.3	70.7	69.8	88.6	57.6	64.5	61.8
Turnips, etc.....	173.8	242.2	175.7	222.6	207.0	224.4	195.5	172.6	174.9
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover.....	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Fodder corn.....	10.1	10.4	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7
Sugar beets.....	9.8	11.4	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.3	11.1	11.3	9.7
Alfalfa.....	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1919 to 1926, with Decennial Averages for the years 1916-1925—concluded.

Field Crops.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Ten-year average 1916-1925.
Manitoba—									
Spring wheat.....	bush. 14.3	bush. 13.9	bush. 11.2	bush. 19.3	bush. 11.3	bush. 16.9	bush. 17.8	bush. 22.6	bush. 14.7
Oats.....	31.3	30.8	22.3	40.3	32.0	36.2	37.3	31.9	32.4
Barley.....	19.3	21.0	18.9	29.8	22.3	29.8	27.8	28.9	24.4
Rye.....	13.8	15.5	13.8	16.8	13.8	20.2	15.7	15.8	15.8
Peas.....	14.3	15.0	13.8	23.5	18.0	17.0	24.0	18.1	15.1
Mixed grains.....	25.0	21.3	19.9	30.0	22.5	30.0	28.6	30.1	25.9
Flaxseed.....	9.0	7.9	8.8	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.0
Potatoes.....	cwt. 75.6	cwt. 53.3	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 96.0	cwt. 68.5	cwt. 69.1	cwt. 88.2	cwt. 83.3	cwt. 78.3
Turnips, etc.....	92.1	72.7	115.7	145.3	102.0	99.0	116.0	97.0	96.1
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.8	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.8	tons. 2.0	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.6
Fodder corn.....	6.8	4.4	7.2	7.5	7.0	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.1
Alfalfa.....	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.4
Saskatchewan—									
Spring wheat.....	bush. 8.5	bush. 11.3	bush. 13.8	bush. 20.3	bush. 19.8	bush. 10.2	bush. 18.5	bush. 16.2	bush. 14.5
Oats.....	23.1	27.7	30.0	35.3	44.5	19.7	34.5	28.1	30.4
Barley.....	18.2	20.3	26.8	29.0	30.0	18.2	25.4	25.1	23.1
Rye.....	10.5	14.7	11.3	18.0	15.0	14.1	16.7	17.7	16.1
Peas.....	18.0	14.5	19.3	22.5	27.3	16.6	21.0	15.0	20.1
Beans.....	10.0	17.0	16.3	12.8	25.0	8.0	18.0	14.0	14.5
Mixed grains.....	35.0	33.5	30.0	29.3	32.0	22.3	30.0	26.2	29.7
Flaxseed.....	4.8	5.0	7.5	8.8	11.8	6.6	7.8	7.2	7.9
Potatoes.....	cwt. 102.0	cwt. 76.5	cwt. 105.9	cwt. 72.3	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 48.0	cwt. 80.5	cwt. 67.6	cwt. 76.0
Turnips, etc.....	128.9	150.5	84.8	112.3	111.8	37.3	85.5	87.0	107.3
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.1	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.4
Fodder corn.....	12.5	3.8	11.4	4.9	5.0	3.2	4.8	2.9	4.8
Alfalfa.....	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.1
Alberta—									
Fall wheat.....	bush. 15.8	bush. 18.8	bush. 17.3	bush. 13.0	bush. 28.0	bush. 14.1	bush. 20.3	bush. 18.5	bush. 19.9
Spring wheat.....	8.0	20.5	10.3	11.3	28.0	11.0	18.0	18.5	15.4
All wheat.....	8.0	20.5	10.4	11.3	28.0	11.0	18.0	18.5	15.5
Oats.....	23.8	37.3	22.0	22.0	50.0	24.0	31.5	30.0	31.4
Barley.....	25.5	26.5	20.5	16.5	38.5	25.0	27.0	22.0	24.4
Rye.....	14.0	21.3	9.0	10.3	19.3	10.0	14.0	12.0	13.7
Peas.....	18.0	17.0	24.0	11.6	22.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	18.5
Beans.....	10.0	17.0	19.0	14.3	11.0	8.0	15.0	14.0	14.8
Mixed grains.....	36.3	30.0	22.8	25.5	41.8	24.6	32.4	29.8	28.6
Flaxseed.....	2.8	7.0	6.0	4.0	10.4	3.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
Potatoes.....	cwt. 107.9	cwt. 99.6	cwt. 95.1	cwt. 65.8	cwt. 119.0	cwt. 93.7	cwt. 100.6	cwt. 91.1	cwt. 87.0
Turnips, etc.....	110.8	130.9	76.8	86.8	114.0	230.0	143.3	128.8	110.5
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.1	tons. 1.3	tons. 1.0	tons. 0.8	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.1	tons. 1.3	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.2
Fodder corn.....	5.6	4.3	10.0	5.3	4.7	2.9	4.8	2.5	4.3
Alfalfa.....	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.2
British Columbia—									
Fall wheat.....	bush. 24.8	bush. 19.3	bush. 27.3	bush. 23.0	bush. 25.3	bush. 24.9	bush. 24.9	bush. 29.0	bush. 24.8
Spring wheat.....	22.0	18.8	24.5	22.0	24.5	19.9	21.2	22.5	22.6
All wheat.....	22.8	19.0	25.3	22.3	24.8	21.5	22.3	24.4	23.2
Oats.....	47.3	34.8	48.8	43.8	51.5	37.2	36.8	36.0	45.4
Barley.....	33.0	37.8	34.8	29.3	33.5	30.6	29.8	29.5	32.5
Rye.....	22.5	25.8	22.5	20.0	22.0	15.5	14.8	11.4	19.0
Peas.....	23.0	26.0	25.0	25.8	24.0	25.5	23.4	22.0	24.9
Beans.....	17.3	20.0	21.0	20.0	23.0	28.3	20.5	22.1	20.4
Mixed grains.....	36.5	36.0	34.0	31.0	35.0	34.6	35.4	36.1	34.7
Potatoes.....	cwt. 102.0	cwt. 99.0	cwt. 105.6	cwt. 120.0	cwt. 116.0	cwt. 108.0	cwt. 104.8	cwt. 97.0	cwt. 104.1
Turnips, etc.....	182.5	217.5	183.0	200.0	202.0	179.7	208.2	200.0	187.3
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.5	tons. 2.0	tons. 2.3	tons. 1.7	tons. 2.3	tons. 1.8	tons. 2.0	tons. 2.1	tons. 2.9
Fodder corn.....	11.5	11.5	9.9	11.0	11.7	10.4	11.3	10.2	10.8
Alfalfa.....	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—Final figures of the acreage and yield of the grain crops of the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are given for 1926 in Table 8, together with comparative data for 1924 and 1925.

8.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1924-1926.

Provinces.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Three Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat.....	21,066,221	20,942,590	21,896,713	235,694,000	382,959,000	383,440,000
Oats.....	9,199,426	9,391,234	7,491,605	223,325,000	322,254,000	220,453,000
Barley.....	2,820,545	3,492,474	3,037,614	70,630,000	94,141,000	81,614,000
Rye.....	743,039	732,536	643,854	11,126,000	11,545,000	10,326,000
Flaxseed.....	1,265,895	1,114,426	721,872	9,577,900	9,138,000	5,043,000
Manitoba—						
Wheat.....	2,459,408	2,220,100	2,285,838	41,464,000	39,453,000	51,677,000
Oats.....	1,953,337	1,922,377	1,643,979	70,729,000	71,770,000	52,517,000
Barley.....	1,372,803	1,874,349	1,760,279	40,923,000	52,156,000	50,898,000
Rye.....	290,573	328,446	227,390	5,875,000	5,152,000	3,586,000
Flaxseed.....	323,813	155,650	195,359	3,403,000	1,664,000	2,043,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat.....	13,033,000	13,002,741	13,496,457	132,918,000	240,551,000	218,643,000
Oats.....	4,942,465	5,071,507	3,940,431	97,345,000	174,967,000	110,726,000
Barley.....	953,851	1,065,398	872,343	17,360,000	27,061,000	21,896,000
Rye.....	178,094	269,768	304,802	2,507,000	4,512,000	5,396,000
Flaxseed.....	927,082	953,776	514,736	6,119,000	7,439,000	3,706,000
Alberta—						
Wheat.....	5,573,813	5,719,749	6,114,418	61,312,000	102,955,000	113,120,000
Oats.....	2,303,624	2,397,350	1,907,195	55,251,000	75,517,000	57,210,000
Barley.....	493,891	552,727	404,992	12,347,000	14,924,000	8,910,000
Rye.....	274,372	134,322	111,662	22,744,000	1,881,000	1,344,000
Flaxseed.....	15,000	5,000	11,777	55,900	35,000	82,000

Quality of Grain Crops, 1916-26.—Table 9 gives for Canada the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1916 to 1926, with the ten-year average for the period 1916-25.

9.—Quality of Grain Crops, as indicated by Average Weight per Measured Bushel, 1916-1926.

Crops.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Ten-year average 1916-25.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fall wheat.....	59.52	59.37	61.19	61.20	60.14	58.77	59.91	60.23	60.92	60.39	59.54	60.16
Spring wheat.....	56.51	59.48	58.69	58.53	59.07	58.10	60.31	58.55	59.14	59.70	59.55	58.81
All wheat.....	57.10	59.46	59.44	59.12	59.35	58.11	60.24	58.80	59.29	59.78	59.55	59.07
Oats.....	33.86	33.55	35.61	34.16	35.62	32.97	35.68	35.55	34.52	35.75	33.10	34.73
Barley.....	45.66	46.97	47.24	46.32	47.62	46.05	47.66	47.19	47.02	47.75	47.10	46.95
Rye.....	54.95	53.44	55.60	55.09	55.44	55.06	55.71	54.61	55.48	55.25	55.38	55.06
Peas.....	59.88	59.81	59.93	59.60	60.44	59.42	60.08	60.00	59.98	59.73	59.33	59.89
Beans.....	60.00	59.70	58.67	59.99	59.73	59.30	59.39	59.09	59.67	59.46	58.66	59.50
Buckwheat.....	46.35	46.49	47.41	47.23	47.95	47.35	47.80	47.80	47.53	47.35	47.15	47.33
Mixed grains.....	43.13	44.41	46.39	44.83	44.65	41.62	44.33	44.19	42.88	43.26	41.86	43.97
Flax.....	54.99	54.73	52.72	55.14	54.79	54.34	55.04	54.63	54.81	55.63	54.90	54.68
Corn for husking.....	56.51	56.18	53.97	—	56.45	55.56	55.45	55.29	54.15	54.19	54.72	55.31

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 10 shows the quantities of grain in farmers' hands on July 31, 1927, as compared with July 31, 1925 and 1926. Adding the stocks in the elevators and flour-mills, Table 11 shows the total quantities of grain in store at the close of each of the crop years ended July 31, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

10.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on July 31, 1927, as compared with July 31, 1925 and 1926.

Grains.	Total pro- duction in 1924.	In farmers' hands, July 31, 1925.		Total pro- duction in 1925.	In farmers' hands, July 31, 1926.		Total pro- duction in 1926.	In farmers' hands, July 31, 1927.	
	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.
Wheat.....	262,097	1.03	2,709,000	411,376	0.97	3,987,300	409,811	1.04	4,263,700
Barley.....	88,807	1.93	1,714,900	112,668	2.64	3,034,700	99,684	2.22	2,213,500
Oats.....	405,976	5.84	23,722,000	513,384	6.64	34,069,000	383,419	4.47	17,152,000
Rye.....	13,751	1.49	204,500	13,689	0.99	135,800	12,114	0.42	51,200
Flaxseed.....	9,695	0.39	38,200	9,297	0.24	23,000	5,948	0.16	9,500

11.—Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Quantities in	Wheat.			Barley.		
	July 31, 1925.	July 31, 1926.	July 31, 1927.	July 31, 1925.	July 31, 1926.	July 31, 1927.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Farmers' hands.....	2,709,000	3,987,300	4,263,700	1,714,900	3,034,700	2,213,500
Country Elevators in West..	2,719,268	1,324,542	1,514,870	335,651	357,285	170,206
Terminal Elevators in Western Inspection Divi- sion.....	10,398,993	14,796,815	26,107,984	918,702	2,198,962	1,703,520
Public Elevators in East....	4,820,264	9,329,851	9,456,442	783,280	1,366,835	477,253
Flour-mills (estimated).....	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	36,000	85,000	40,000
Transit.....	3,835,171	3,162,686	5,242,692	768,134	1,446,558	1,045,467
Totals.....	26,482,696	35,601,194	50,585,688	4,556,667	8,439,340	5,649,946
	Oats.			Rye.		
Farmers' hands.....	23,722,000	34,069,000	17,152,000	204,500	135,800	51,200
Country Elevators in West..	1,952,352	976,685	550,832	53,776	101,881	44,853
Terminal Elevators.....	3,870,761	3,519,520	2,090,277	749,215	481,983	1,007,771
Public Elevators in East....	2,519,756	4,483,257	1,557,483	169,773	70,131	111,044
Flour-mills (estimated).....	580,000	800,000	800,000	4,000	4,000	2,000
Transit.....	2,874,336	1,392,415	698,535	137,920	180,432	76,909
Totals.....	35,019,205	45,240,877	22,849,130	1,319,184	974,227	1,293,777
				Flaxseed.		
Farmers' hands.....				38,200	23,000	9,500
Country Elevators in West..				100,339	67,383	36,993
Terminal Elevators.....				1,296,960	2,441,246	1,803,643
Public Elevators in East....				57,643	—	59,955
Transit.....				47,272	70,427	146,015
Totals.....				1,540,414	2,602,056	2,056,106

Table 12 gives the results of inquiries as to the quantities of wheat and wheat flour expressed as wheat in Canada on Mar. 31, 1927, with the corresponding figures for 1923 to 1926.

12.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada, March 31, 1923-1927.

Wheat in	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators.....	69,620,269	111,589,019	68,554,516	95,690,600	102,187,786
Flour-mills.....	7,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Transit by rail.....	8,398,782	14,149,019	8,304,440	8,307,507	14,739,586
Farmers' hands.....	54,771,000	70,755,000	39,225,000	50,878,000	51,366,000
Afloat en route to U.S. ports.....	—	—	—	—	1,184,345
Totals.....	139,788,051	202,493,038	121,083,956	161,376,107	175,977,717

Table 13 gives for oats, barley and flaxseed the stocks in Canada on Mar. 31, 1927, as compared with the corresponding date of the previous year.

13.—Stocks in Canada of Oats, Barley and Flaxseed, March 31, 1926 and 1927.

Grain in	Oats.		Barley.		Flaxseed.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators.....	20,430,077	13,320,819	13,881,288	10,365,275	3,562,924	3,421,531
Flour-mills.....	700,000	750,000	70,000	50,000	—	—
Transit by rail.....	2,230,981	1,951,478	673,620	1,784,083	164,353	274,414
Farmers' hands.....	199,016,000	130,065,000	29,351,000	22,108,000	1,064,100	670,000
Totals.....	222,377,058	146,087,297	43,975,908	34,307,358	4,791,377	4,365,945

Distribution of Wheat and Oat Crops.—The distribution of the wheat crop of Canada for each of the two years ended July 31, 1926 and 1927, is calculated in Table 14.

14.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops of 1925 and 1926.

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 196 lb., being equal to 4½ bushels of wheat. For similar calculations extending over a series of years both for wheat and oats, see the Year Book 1920, pp. 263-266, and the April issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for each of the years 1920 to 1927.

Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.	Crop year ended July 31, 1927.	Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.	Crop year ended July 31, 1927.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over Aug. 1, 1925;			Exports as grain.....	275,557	251,266
Aug. 1, 1926.....	25,454	34,418	Exports as flour.....	49,035	41,615
Gross production.....	411,376	409,811	Total exports.....	324,592	292,881
Loss in cleaning.....	6,294	19,117	Retained for seed.....	39,840	39,083
Grain not merchantable...	11,213	12,294	Milled for food.....	42,256	39,282
Net production.....	393,869	378,400	Carried over July 31, 1926-		
Imports.....	379	407	27.....	34,818	47,639
Available for distribution..	419,702	413,625	Balance fed on farms or otherwise disposed of..	-21,804	-5,565

Table 15 presents similar data in respect of oats. The bulk of this crop is consumed as food for live stock, and the table shows approximately how the remaining portion of the crop is disposed of, including the quantities exported as grain, oatmeal and rolled oats, the quantity retained for seed and the quantity milled for home consumption, representing chiefly oatmeal and rolled oats used for human food. The carry-over represents grain in the elevators, in farmers' hands, in transit, etc., and the balance is the quantity consumed in Canada for feeding to live stock, the amount being estimated at 424,550,000 bushels in 1924, 303,262,000 bushels in 1925, 394,997,000 bushels in 1926 and 308,254,000 bushels in 1927.

15.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops of 1925 and 1926.

Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.	Crop year ended July 31, 1927.	Items.	Crop year ended July 31, 1926.	Crop year ended July 31, 1927.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over, Aug. 1, 1925:			Exports as grain.....	33,293	6,677
Aug. 1, 1926.....	33,466	45,756	Exports as meal, etc.....	3,440	982
Gross production.....	513,384	383,419	Total exports.....	36,733	7,659
Grain not merchantable.....	30,119	50,067	Retained as seed.....	33,729	33,305
Net production.....	483,265	333,252	Milled for home consumption.....	7,593	9,144
Imports.....	2,077	2,088	Carried over July 31, 1926-27.....	45,756	22,834
Available for distribution..	518,808	381,196	Balance for home consumption as grain.....	394,997	308,254

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat in Canada.—According to calculations published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for April, 1927 (p. 121), the average per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada during the eight years 1919 to 1926 is 4.7 bushels. The lowest average was 4.2 bushels in 1922 and the highest 6.7 bushels in 1920. In the last named year, however, the grinding did not represent the year's consumption, but included a large carry-over into the next year. Details are given in Table 16.

16.—Per Capita Consumption of Wheat, 1919-26.

Crop years ended Aug. 31, 1919-24 and July 31, 1925-26.	Population.	Wheat milled for food.	Consumption per capita.
	No.	bush.	bush.
1919.....	8,478,546	35,500,000	4.2
1920.....	8,631,475	58,000,000	6.7
1921.....	8,788,483	39,450,000	4.5
1922.....	8,908,550	37,000,000	4.2
1923.....	9,028,240	40,000,000	4.4
1924.....	9,150,940	41,520,000	4.5
1925.....	9,268,700	42,139,000	4.5
1926.....	9,389,693	42,256,000	4.5
Total.....	71,644,627	335,865,000	4.7

3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

The growth of the live stock and poultry industries in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary statistical form in Table 17, while some authoritative details will be found in the article, "The Development of Agriculture in Canada", contributed by Dr. J. H. Grisdale to the 1921 Year Book, where it appears at pp. 202-210.

17.—Summary Statistics of the Numbers of Live Stock and Poultry in the Dominion of Canada, 1871-1921.

Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921. *
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses.....	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,598,958	3,624,262
Cattle.....	2,624,290	3,514,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484
Sheep.....	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966
Swine.....	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778	3,404,730
All poultry.....	—	—	14,105,102 ¹	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248
Hens and chickens.....	—	—	12,696,701	16,651,337	29,773,457	48,021,647
Turkeys.....	—	—	458,306	584,569	863,182	1,096,721
Ducks.....	—	—	320,169	290,755	527,098	603,152
Geese.....	—	—	537,932	395,997	629,524	603,728
Hives of bees.....	144,719	—	199,288	189,986	180,372	185,530

¹Includes 91,994 unspecified. ²Includes live stock elsewhere than on farms as follows:—horses 158,742, cattle 149,995, sheep 3,499, swine 80,439, poultry 6,978,054, hives 37,425.

In Table 18 are given the numbers of each description of farm live stock by provinces for the year 1926. Numbers and values in less detail are given in Table 19 for the years 1923-26.

Horses.—The estimated number of horses for 1926 shows an increase of 4,808 as compared with 1925. During the last few years the number of horses in Canada has remained fairly stationary, due to the increasing use of mechanical power, and also to the fact that since 1920 there has been little agricultural expansion. The upward trend of prices since 1923 may indicate that horses are coming back into favour or at least that supply is adjusting itself to demand.

Cattle.—The estimated total number of cattle for Canada has declined in 1926 as compared with 1925 by 147,148 head. As compared with 1921, however, there is an increase of more than 600,000 head. It is interesting to note that the estimated number of milch cows has increased nearly 300,000 since 1923, and in 1926 was higher than in any previous year. It is probable that the increase from 1921 to 1926 is accounted for by dairy cattle and that the beef cattle have shown little or no increase, owing to the depression in the beef trade.

Sheep.—The estimated number of sheep in Canada has increased by 280,000 head between 1925 and 1926, the increase being fairly general throughout the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. From 1921 to 1924 there was a decrease of over 500,000 or about 16 p.c. in the number of sheep in Canada. However, from 1921 to 1926 there has been a gradual increase from \$6 to \$10 in the average value per head, and with better prices for products and improved methods, sheep-raising has again become profitable, with the result that an increase in their numbers may be expected.

Swine.—There has been a slight increase in the estimated number of swine in 1926 as compared with 1925, although the total is still lower than in 1924. However, the numbers in 1924 constituted a record for Canada and in spite of the very considerable decline they still remain higher than for any year prior to 1924. The estimated increase from \$12 to \$16 in value per head results in higher values in 1925 and 1926, as compared with 1924, in spite of the decreased number.

Poultry.—Poultry for the year 1926 are estimated to have increased by 1,500,000 as compared with 1925, and by 6,000,000 or 15 p.c. since 1921. Increased consumption of eggs, a ready market for table poultry and improved methods in poultry-keeping account for the prosperous condition of the industry. The expansion since 1921 has been fairly general throughout the provinces, though least rapid in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

18.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1925.

Note.—In the following table the classification of the various descriptions of farm live stock is as follows:—Horses: Stallions, mares and geldings 2 years old and over; colts and fillies under 2 years. Cattle: Bulls, 1 year old and over; milch cows (cows kept mainly for milk purposes); beef cows (cows kept for beef purposes); milk yearlings (yearlings being raised mainly for milk purposes); beef yearlings (yearlings being raised for beef purposes); calves under 1 year; all other horned cattle. Swine: Brood sows that produced young in 1926; all other swine.

Items.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—					
Stallions.....	30	691	1,293	4,219	3,515
Mares.....	16,711	29,322	26,830	167,452	328,924
Geldings.....	13,553	23,391	22,100	154,578	251,958
Colts and fillies.....	2,063	2,067	2,936	19,686	45,262
Total.....	32,357	55,471	53,159	345,935	629,659
Mules.....	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle—					
Bulls.....	3,205	7,197	10,652	94,492	66,854
Milch cows.....	56,947	146,312	116,530	1,064,470	1,280,436
Beef cows.....	5,390	7,902	5,175	—	77,024
Milk yearlings.....	16,626	35,374	29,209	—	262,935
Beef yearlings.....	7,120	22,386	11,357	—	284,796
Calves.....	21,461	54,349	40,821	369,038	569,645
Other cattle.....	3,955	31,364	10,718	372,663	216,109
Total.....	114,704	304,884	224,462	1,900,663	2,757,799
Sheep.....	47,573	159,925	87,099	480,120	460,127
Lambs.....	35,864	122,533	69,517	372,319	426,356
Total.....	83,437	282,458	156,616	852,439	886,483
Swine—					
Brood sows.....	7,029	6,383	11,831	111,953	199,637
Other live pigs.....	42,682	38,960	59,737	696,753	1,535,718
Total.....	49,711	45,343	71,568	808,706	1,735,355
Poultry—					
Hens.....	760,844	796,237	806,513	6,991,000	16,111,738
Turkeys.....	8,790	8,591	24,434	194,000	469,981
Geese.....	27,096	15,822	17,354	111,000	567,151
Ducks.....	6,743	7,523	6,320	58,000	544,130
Total.....	803,473	828,173	854,621	7,354,000	17,693,000
Rabbits.....	—	—	—	—	—
Goats, milking.....	—	—	—	—	—
Goats, not milking.....	—	—	—	—	—

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses—					
Stallions.....	2,947	6,161	5,417	590	24,863
Mares.....	169,268	546,976	379,491	22,320	1,687,294
Geldings.....	150,909	530,362	371,014	23,644	1,541,509
Colts and fillies.....	36,894	112,378	78,457	5,440	305,183
Total.....	360,018	1,195,877	834,379	51,994	3,558,849
Mules.....	—	7,370	—	184	7,554
Cattle—					
Bulls.....	19,386	37,116	32,161	6,152	277,215
Milch cows.....	267,931	497,572	436,505	84,632	3,951,335
Beef cows.....	—	116,415	150,723	75,188	—
Milk yearlings.....	—	135,581	126,378	21,464	—
Beef yearlings.....	—	150,553	172,025	44,428	—
Calves.....	176,939	332,457	315,123	55,932	1,935,765
Other cattle.....	278,593	150,251	132,701	41,432	2,995,835
Total.....	742,849	1,419,945	1,365,616	329,228	9,160,150

18.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1926—concluded.

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep.....	65,113	71,185	140,990	53,176	1,565,308
Lambs.....	62,901	61,815	112,266	48,484	1,312,055
Total.....	128,014	133,000	253,256	101,660	2,877,363
Swine—					
Brood sows.....	35,405	72,737	100,165	5,880	551,020
Other live pigs.....	300,855	526,864	678,534	39,648	3,919,751
Total.....	336,260	599,601	778,699	45,528	4,470,771
Poultry—					
Hens.....	3,414,744	7,840,909	5,848,208	2,684,356	45,254,549
Turkeys.....	316,875	547,332	555,399	22,412	2,147,814
Geese.....	115,769	176,406	123,776	11,656	1,166,030
Ducks.....	96,603	192,361	129,239	32,160	1,073,079
Total.....	3,943,991	8,757,008	6,656,622	2,750,584	49,641,472
Rabbits.....	—	—	—	45,480	45,480
Goats, milking.....	—	—	—	3,678	3,678
Goats, not milking.....	—	—	—	6,846	6,846

19.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1923-1926.

Description.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Canada—								
Horses.....	3,530,641	3,588,788	3,554,041	3,558,849	223,154	229,421	245,764	254,675
Milch cows.....	3,659,365	3,726,985	3,830,175	3,951,335	173,015	170,567	193,989	205,816
Other cattle.....	5,556,866	5,733,851	5,477,123	5,208,815	143,458	154,524	168,037	161,920
Total cattle.....	9,246,231	9,460,836	9,307,298	9,160,150	316,473	325,091	362,026	367,736
Sheep.....	2,753,860	2,684,743	2,755,556	3,035,507	21,321	24,036	26,795	30,273
Swine.....	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148	4,470,771	52,312	62,596	69,702	71,971
Total.....	—	—	—	—	613,260	641,144	704,287	724,655
P. E. Island—								
Horses.....	32,314	33,317	32,752	32,357	2,575	2,821	2,766	2,932
Milch cows.....	50,465	56,479	56,295	56,947	2,148	2,367	2,807	2,822
Other cattle.....	80,113	61,276	56,899	57,757	1,785	1,461	1,570	1,642
Total cattle.....	130,578	117,755	113,194	114,704	3,933	3,828	4,377	4,464
Sheep.....	83,933	88,228	87,219	83,437	532	706	790	716
Swine.....	42,011	45,335	52,114	49,711	473	686	1,024	765
Total.....	—	—	—	—	7,513	8,041	8,957	8,877
Nova Scotia—								
Horses.....	49,793	51,961	53,352	55,471	4,769	4,857	5,005	5,151
Milch cows.....	129,161	132,683	137,273	146,312	5,686	5,770	6,266	7,095
Other cattle.....	141,887	152,065	154,699	158,572	3,910	4,328	4,564	4,265
Total cattle.....	271,048	284,748	291,972	304,884	9,596	10,098	10,830	11,360
Sheep.....	258,537	267,913	273,499	282,458	1,513	1,750	1,976	2,022
Swine.....	44,034	53,480	44,670	45,343	691	781	638	822
Total.....	—	—	—	—	16,569	17,456	18,449	19,355
New Brunswick—								
Horses.....	50,644	50,008	50,782	53,159	5,026	5,292	5,140	5,802
Milch cows.....	106,076	107,374	111,225	116,530	4,561	3,840	5,073	5,402
Other cattle.....	106,825	109,265	105,263	107,932	2,734	2,447	3,164	2,799
Total cattle.....	212,901	216,639	216,488	224,462	7,295	6,287	8,237	8,201
Sheep.....	157,808	148,310	151,349	156,616	966	896	1,103	1,233
Swine.....	66,182	73,608	60,376	71,568	1,070	1,184	1,160	1,609
Total.....	—	—	—	—	14,357	13,659	15,640	16,845

19.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1923-1926—concluded.

Description.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—								
Horses.....	341,651	345,068	345,079	345,935	33,275	33,817	33,675	35,072
Milch cows.....	968,705	988,079	1,021,210	1,064,470	40,436	42,487	51,810	52,295
Other cattle.....	813,046	813,046	820,348	836,193	18,171	18,700	21,841	21,817
Total cattle.....	1,781,751	1,801,125	1,841,558	1,900,663	58,607	61,187	73,651	74,112
Sheep.....	822,997	831,227	843,579	852,439	5,775	6,650	7,570	7,959
Swine.....	797,726	797,726	784,143	808,706	12,038	12,764	13,956	14,475
Total.....	—	—	—	—	109,695	114,418	128,852	131,618
Ontario—								
Horses.....	673,371	663,875	644,138	629,659	56,823	53,275	57,137	60,062
Milch cows.....	1,265,965	1,203,527	1,232,679	1,280,436	74,575	65,546	73,783	81,142
Other cattle.....	1,572,122	1,713,775	1,576,694	1,477,363	52,311	59,787	62,216	58,236
Total cattle.....	2,838,087	2,917,302	2,809,373	2,757,799	125,886	125,333	135,999	139,378
Sheep.....	907,673	870,279	868,526	886,483	8,561	9,373	10,045	10,749
Swine.....	1,734,734	1,807,903	1,678,595	1,735,355	20,056	21,016	25,121	25,872
Total.....	—	—	—	—	211,326	208,997	228,302	236,061
Manitoba—								
Horses.....	362,407	369,722	359,839	360,018	23,265	23,055	24,815	25,077
Milch cows.....	253,715	263,577	233,273	267,931	10,170	10,248	10,229	12,233
Other cattle.....	437,996	446,705	487,472	474,918	9,952	10,069	13,525	13,784
Total cattle.....	691,711	710,282	720,745	742,849	20,122	20,317	23,754	26,017
Sheep.....	93,162	94,784	101,997	128,014	658	843	976	1,188
Swine.....	291,236	425,747	298,507	336,260	3,091	4,881	4,856	5,517
Total.....	—	—	—	—	47,136	49,096	54,401	57,799
Saskatchewan—								
Horses.....	1,137,301	1,170,745	1,169,952	1,195,877	59,931	70,245	77,217	78,928
Milch cows.....	403,813	468,151	496,502	497,572	15,645	19,194	20,357	20,400
Other cattle.....	1,131,274	1,060,716	1,002,909	922,373	24,133	24,396	26,076	24,904
Total cattle.....	1,535,087	1,528,867	1,499,411	1,419,945	39,778	43,590	46,433	45,304
Sheep.....	137,240	123,326	131,359	133,000	874	1,110	1,182	1,197
Swine.....	679,867	872,819	610,973	599,601	6,893	9,601	9,776	10,193
Total.....	—	—	—	—	107,476	124,546	134,608	135,622
Alberta—								
Horses.....	829,143	861,537	849,939	834,379	33,439	33,038	36,393	37,595
Milch cows.....	410,242	433,528	460,722	436,505	15,808	16,332	18,318	18,672
Other cattle.....	1,110,682	1,188,468	1,066,007	929,111	25,253	27,114	27,635	26,912
Total cattle.....	1,520,924	1,621,996	1,526,729	1,365,616	41,061	43,446	45,953	44,584
Sheep.....	239,174	206,458	236,804	411,400	1,912	2,112	2,357	3,989
Swine.....	706,681	949,891	854,902	778,699	7,400	11,086	12,459	11,853
Total.....	—	—	—	—	83,812	89,682	97,162	98,021
British Columbia—								
Horses.....	54,017	42,555	48,208	51,994	4,051	3,021	3,616	4,056
Milch cows.....	71,223	73,587	80,996	84,632	4,986	4,783	5,346	5,755
Other cattle.....	192,921	188,525	206,832	244,596	5,209	6,222	7,446	8,561
Total cattle.....	264,144	262,122	287,828	329,228	10,195	11,005	12,792	14,316
Sheep.....	53,336	54,218	61,224	101,660	530	596	796	1,220
Swine.....	42,845	42,672	41,868	45,528	600	597	712	865
Total.....	—	—	—	—	15,376	15,219	17,916	20,457

29.—Average Values per head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1916-1926.

Farm Animals.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—											
Horses.....	129	126	127	119	106	83	72	63	64	69	72
Milch cows.....	70	86	87	92	79	51	48	47	46	51	52
Other cattle.....	54	57	61	58	47	28	26	26	27	31	31
Total cattle.....	61	69	70	70	59	37	35	34	34	39	40
Sheep.....	10	15	16	15	10	6	8	8	9	10	10
Swine.....	18	26	26	25	23	14	15	12	12	16	16
Prince Edward Island—											
Horses.....	87	88	103	114	109	84	92	80	85	84	91
Milch cows.....	52	64	71	83	60	38	48	43	42	50	50
Other cattle.....	35	38	44	53	34	21	26	22	24	28	28
Total cattle.....	42	50	54	64	43	28	34	30	33	39	39
Sheep.....	9	14	15	14	8	5	7	6	8	9	9
Swine.....	20	27	29	27	24	16	19	11	15	20	15
Nova Scotia—											
Horses.....	103	111	117	127	119	98	95	96	93	94	93
Milch cows.....	53	63	65	76	71	44	45	44	43	46	48
Other cattle.....	38	45	44	54	43	27	26	28	28	30	27
Total cattle.....	45	54	53	63	55	34	35	35	35	37	37
Sheep.....	7	9	10	11	8	4	6	6	7	7	7
Swine.....	18	29	30	29	24	18	18	16	15	14	18
New Brunswick—											
Horses.....	127	127	141	138	139	115	110	99	104	101	109
Milch cows.....	49	63	65	70	61	40	40	43	36	46	46
Other cattle.....	33	40	41	42	39	23	25	26	22	30	26
Total cattle.....	41	52	51	53	49	31	32	34	29	38	37
Sheep.....	7	10	12	11	8	5	6	6	6	7	8
Swine.....	17	27	28	31	22	17	17	16	16	19	22
Quebec—											
Horses.....	115	132	131	134	126	89	100	97	98	98	101
Milch cows.....	62	82	79	84	75	46	45	42	43	51	49
Other cattle.....	51	46	45	44	38	23	23	22	23	27	26
Total cattle.....	57	63	61	61	56	35	35	33	34	40	39
Sheep.....	11	15	14	13	10	6	8	7	8	9	9
Swine.....	17	29	26	24	26	16	19	15	16	18	18
Ontario—											
Horses.....	125	113	111	110	108	96	90	84	80	89	95
Milch cows.....	76	93	96	107	92	59	58	58	54	60	63
Other cattle.....	65	63	67	68	57	34	34	33	35	39	39
Total cattle.....	71	79	78	83	71	45	44	44	43	48	51
Sheep.....	13	19	20	18	12	8	9	9	11	12	12
Swine.....	18	25	27	25	23	13	14	12	12	15	15
Manitoba—											
Horses.....	128	138	141	131	114	89	84	64	62	69	70
Milch cows.....	74	88	91	90	71	45	42	40	39	44	46
Other cattle.....	51	57	64	58	44	23	25	23	23	28	29
Total cattle.....	59	69	73	67	52	30	31	29	29	33	35
Sheep.....	12	16	17	15	9	6	7	7	9	10	9
Swine.....	17	24	26	27	22	14	14	11	11	16	16
Saskatchewan—											
Horses.....	149	138	149	125	108	82	67	53	60	66	66
Milch cows.....	73	85	91	91	73	49	40	39	41	41	41
Other cattle.....	51	59	66	62	45	28	23	21	23	26	27
Total cattle.....	58	66	73	70	59	33	28	26	28	31	32
Sheep.....	10	14	17	15	8	6	7	6	9	9	9
Swine.....	17	25	28	26	20	14	13	10	11	16	17
Alberta—											
Horses.....	121	122	107	94	80	64	42	40	38	43	45
Milch cows.....	77	89	93	89	71	48	38	39	38	40	43
Other cattle.....	56	64	70	60	45	28	21	23	23	26	28
Total cattle.....	61	70	74	66	51	32	25	27	27	30	33
Sheep.....	10	15	15	14	10	6	7	8	10	10	10
Swine.....	17	24	24	25	18	13	12	10	12	15	15
British Columbia—											
Horses.....	108	118	123	129	126	100	69	75	71	75	78
Milch cows.....	94	103	106	118	125	85	69	70	65	66	68
Other cattle.....	55	65	67	71	72	40	33	27	33	36	35
Total cattle.....	66	73	75	81	99	50	41	39	42	44	43
Sheep.....	11	14	15	16	11	8	9	10	11	13	12
Swine.....	19	21	24	28	21	17	16	14	14	17	19

21.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1924-1926.

Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.	Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Canada—				Quebec—			
Turkeys.....1924	2,328,741	2.27	5,281,000	Turkeys.....1924	202,293	2.94	595,000
1925	2,142,359	2.62	5,619,000	1925	198,000	3.24	642,000
1926	2,147,814	2.94	6,313,000	1926	194,000	3.44	667,000
Geese.....1924	1,087,933	1.90	2,066,000	Geese.....1924	114,286	1.95	223,000
1925	1,185,139	2.03	2,411,000	1925	113,000	2.06	233,000
1926	1,166,030	2.15	2,508,000	1926	111,000	2.18	242,000
Ducks.....1924	1,236,820	0.98	1,218,000	Ducks.....1924	61,486	1.16	71,000
1925	1,103,606	1.08	1,197,000	1925	60,000	1.27	76,000
1926	1,073,079	1.14	1,221,000	1926	58,000	1.24	72,000
Other fowls...1924	42,884,636	0.79	33,869,000	Other fowls...1924	6,340,547	0.98	6,214,000
1925	43,702,865	0.87	37,944,000	1925	6,658,000	1.01	6,725,000
1926	45,254,549	0.90	40,929,000	1926	6,991,000	1.07	7,480,000
Total poultry.1924	47,538,130	-	42,434,000	Total poultry.1924	6,718,612	-	7,103,000
1925	48,133,969	-	47,171,000	1925	7,029,000	-	7,676,000
1926	49,641,472	-	50,971,000	1926	7,354,000	-	8,461,000
P. E. Island—				Ontario—			
Turkeys.....1924	14,184	2.74	39,000	Turkeys.....1924	484,575	3.04	1,473,000
1925	14,442	3.05	44,000	1925	480,612	3.48	1,673,000
1926	8,790	3.16	28,000	1926	469,981	3.67	1,725,000
Geese.....1924	39,912	1.01	76,000	Geese.....1924	520,390	2.09	1,088,000
1925	46,354	2.10	97,000	1925	555,720	2.26	1,256,000
1926	27,096	2.19	59,000	1926	567,151	2.36	1,338,000
Ducks.....1924	32,079	0.95	31,000	Ducks.....1924	559,199	1.12	626,000
1925	17,486	1.11	19,000	1925	558,742	1.20	670,000
1926	6,743	1.18	8,000	1926	544,130	1.25	680,000
Other fowls...1924	872,962	0.77	672,000	Other fowls...1924	15,187,181	0.92	13,972,000
1925	863,208	0.99	855,000	1925	16,183,507	1.00	16,184,000
1926	760,844	0.99	753,000	1926	16,111,738	1.02	16,434,000
Total poultry.1924	959,137	-	818,000	Total poultry.1924	16,751,345	-	17,159,000
1925	941,490	-	1,015,000	1925	17,778,581	-	19,783,000
1926	803,473	-	848,000	1926	17,693,000	-	20,177,000
Nova Scotia—				Manitoba—			
Turkeys.....1924	9,273	2.86	27,000	Turkeys.....1924	306,742	1.99	610,000
1925	7,847	3.40	27,000	1925	271,521	2.29	622,000
1926	8,591	3.50	30,000	1926	316,875	2.88	913,000
Geese.....1924	16,837	2.31	39,000	Geese.....1924	85,768	1.59	136,000
1925	17,263	2.41	42,000	1925	108,723	1.70	185,000
1926	15,822	2.56	41,000	1926	115,769	1.85	214,000
Ducks.....1924	12,521	1.27	16,000	Ducks.....1924	90,950	0.81	74,000
1925	10,105	1.24	13,000	1925	96,680	0.88	85,000
1926	7,523	1.39	10,000	1926	96,603	0.99	96,000
Other fowls...1924	898,299	0.81	728,000	Other fowls...1924	3,210,426	0.65	2,087,000
1925	825,010	0.88	726,000	1925	3,413,919	0.72	2,458,000
1926	796,237	0.90	717,000	1926	3,414,744	0.80	2,732,000
Total poultry.1924	936,930	-	810,000	Total poultry.1924	3,693,886	-	2,907,000
1925	860,225	-	808,000	1925	3,890,843	-	3,350,000
1926	828,173	-	798,000	1926	3,943,991	-	3,955,000
New Brunswick—				Saskatchewan—			
Turkeys.....1924	38,550	3.33	129,000	Turkeys.....1924	659,938	1.84	1,214,000
1925	38,832	3.77	146,000	1925	564,581	2.12	1,197,000
1926	24,434	3.96	97,000	1926	547,332	2.51	1,374,000
Geese.....1924	17,217	2.35	41,000	Geese.....1924	166,039	1.50	249,000
1925	20,753	2.66	55,000	1925	171,517	1.65	283,000
1926	17,354	2.54	44,000	1926	176,406	1.82	321,000
Ducks.....1924	14,749	1.22	18,000	Ducks.....1924	315,388	0.78	246,000
1925	8,968	1.42	13,000	1925	207,311	0.85	176,000
1926	6,320	1.43	9,000	1926	192,361	0.90	173,000
Other fowls...1924	902,386	0.97	875,000	Other fowls...1924	7,690,264	0.52	3,999,000
1925	882,510	1.09	962,000	1925	7,000,991	0.61	4,271,000
1926	806,513	1.02	823,000	1926	7,840,909	0.67	5,253,000
Total poultry.1924	972,902	-	1,063,000	Total poultry.1924	8,831,629	-	5,708,000
1925	951,063	-	1,176,000	1925	7,944,400	-	5,927,000
1926	854,621	-	973,000	1926	8,757,008	-	7,121,000

21.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1924-1926—concluded.

Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.	Description.	No.	Average value per head.	Total value.
		\$	\$			\$	\$
Alberta—				British Columbia—			
Turkeys..... 1924	593,863	1.91	1,134,000	Turkeys..... 1924	19,323	3.13	60,000
1925	545,388	2.19	1,194,000	1925	21,136	3.50	74,000
1926	555,399	2.51	1,394,000	1926	22,412	3.80	85,000
Geese..... 1924	112,733	1.55	175,000	Geese..... 1924	14,751	2.63	39,000
1925	138,683	1.61	223,000	1925	13,126	2.80	37,000
1926	123,776	1.74	215,000	1926	11,656	2.90	34,000
Ducks..... 1924	119,110	0.84	100,000	Ducks..... 1924	31,338	1.16	36,000
1925	109,174	0.91	99,000	1925	35,140	1.30	46,000
1926	129,239	0.99	128,000	1926	32,160	1.40	45,000
Other fowls... 1924	5,656,378	0.53	3,281,000	Other fowls... 1924	2,126,193	0.96	2,041,000
1925	5,559,472	0.62	3,447,000	1925	2,316,248	1.00	2,316,000
1926	5,848,208	0.67	3,918,000	1926	2,684,356	1.05	2,819,000
Total poultry. 1924	6,482,084	—	4,690,000	Total poultry. 1924	2,191,605	—	2,176,000
1925	6,352,717	—	4,963,000	1925	2,385,650	—	2,473,000
1926	6,656,622	—	5,655,000	1926	2,750,584	—	2,983,000

Production and Value of Wool.¹—The production of wool in Canada from 3,037,374 sheep and lambs is placed at 17,180,270 lb. in 1926, as compared with 15,553,045 lb. from 2,757,199 sheep and lambs in 1925. Table 22 gives the total estimated production and value of wool for the years 1915 to 1926.

22.—Estimated Value of Canadian Wool Clip, 1915-1926.

Years.	Sheep.	Production of wool.	Average price per lb. of wool.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cents.	\$
1915.....	2,038,662	12,000,000	28	3,360,000
1916.....	2,022,941	12,000,000	37	4,440,000
1917.....	2,369,358	12,000,000	59	7,600,000
1918.....	3,052,748	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1919.....	3,421,958	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1920.....	3,720,783	24,000,000	22	5,280,000
1921.....	3,675,860	21,251,000	14	2,975,000
1922.....	3,262,626	18,523,392	17.5	3,149,000
1923.....	2,755,273	15,539,416	20	3,160,000
1924.....	2,686,867	15,111,719	25	3,774,000
1925.....	2,757,199	15,553,045	25	3,961,000
1926.....	3,037,374	17,180,270	22	3,780,000 ¹

Egg Production².—Table 23 gives the results of calculations indicating approximately the number and value of eggs produced on farms in Canada for the years 1922-26. The estimates relate only to hens' eggs produced on farms, and therefore do not include eggs of urban poultry, or eggs of farm turkeys, ducks, etc.

23.—Production and Value of Farm Eggs in Canada, 1922-1926.

NOTE.—The Indian Reserves are included for the years 1923 to 1926, but not for 1922.

Years.	Egg-producing hens on farms.	Average production per hen.	Total eggs produced.	Average value per dozen.	Total value of eggs produced.
	No.	No.	dozen.	cents.	\$
1922.....	29,945,484	78	194,058,468	25	48,490,578
1923.....	31,064,992	78	202,186,508	24	48,770,780
1924.....	32,220,057	79	212,648,685	24	50,322,439
1925.....	32,837,040	82	224,778,867	26	57,950,340
1926.....	34,006,290	84	237,080,399	28	66,198,285

¹ For details of wool clip in 1926, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Dec. 1926, p. 381.

² For details of egg production in 1925 and 1926, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Dec. 1926, p. 383.

4.—Fur Farming.

Origin of Fur Farming Industry.—Since the early days of the fur trade, it has been the practice in Canada for trappers to keep foxes, caught in warm weather, alive until the fur was prime, and from this custom has arisen the modern industry of fur farming. The earliest authentic record of the raising of foxes in captivity comes from Prince Edward Island, where about forty-five years ago a number of foxes were raised on a farm near Tignish. The beauty of the fur of the silver fox and the consequent high prices realized from the sale of the pelts, caused attention to be directed chiefly to this breed, a colour phase of the common red fox, which has been established through selective breeding carried on by the pioneer fox farmers. After 1890 there came a period of rising prices for furs, and the fox farming industry grew rapidly in Prince Edward Island. In 1913 an enumeration by the Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture showed 277 fox farms in that province, with a total of 3,130 foxes.¹ While experiments were being carried on in Prince Edward Island, attempts at raising foxes in captivity were also being made in other provinces, the records showing that foxes were successfully bred in Quebec in 1898, in Ontario in 1905 and in Nova Scotia in 1906. In 1912 and 1913 the Commission of Conservation conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the history and possibilities of fur farming in Canada, and the resulting data, published in 1913, gave an impetus to the industry.² The Prince Edward Island Silver Fox Breeders' Association was formed in 1915, and the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association in 1920. Fox farming is now carried on in all provinces of the Dominion and the number of farms is steadily increasing. The recognition of the importance of fox farming as a branch of the live stock industry is indicated by the addition, during 1925, to the system of Dominion experimental farms and stations (as shown on page 219 of this volume) of an experimental fox ranch at Summerside in Prince Edward Island, where the fox farmer's problems of breeding, feeding, housing and general care can be specially studied.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, racoon, skunk, marten, fisher and rabbit. Karakul sheep, from which are obtained the furs known as "persian lamb", "astrachan" and "broadtail", are also being raised successfully in Canada. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, racoon farms coming next. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

Fur Farms of Canada, 1926.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals, together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Of such farms there were 2,702 in Canada in 1926, comprising 2,517 fox farms and 185 farms raising fur-bearing animals other than foxes. Chief in number among the latter are mink farms numbering 95, racoon farms numbering 57 and rabbit farms numbering 15. In addition to the above there were in 1926, 107 muskrat farms and 10 beaver farms, data regarding which are omitted from the statistics, as the operators are unable to furnish full particulars of the number of animals. Compared with 1925, the fox farms show an increase of 387 and the miscellaneous fur-bearing animals farms an increase of 32. Farms for the raising of Chinchilla rabbits, of Siberian hares and of coyotes were recorded in 1923 for the first time. Increases in the number of

¹ Census and Statistics Monthly, May, 1914 (Vol. 7, No. 69, p. 110).

² Fur Farming in Canada. By J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, second edition revised and enlarged, 1914.

fur farms are shown by all the provinces except the Yukon, but the largest proportionate increases are in Manitoba and British Columbia. The total value of the fur farms in 1926 was, as shown in Table 24, \$14,888,705, comprising \$3,881,175, the value of land and buildings, and \$11,007,530, the value of the fur-bearing animals. As compared with 1925, an increase of \$537,949 is shown in the value of land and buildings, and an increase of \$1,109,511 in the value of the fur-bearing animals, a total increase in the value of property of \$1,647,460. Table 25 shows the number and value of fur-bearing animals on fur farms in Canada for the years 1924-1926, and Table 26 the number and value of fur-bearing animals sold and of pelts sold for the years 1925 and 1926. The former table shows that the number of fur-bearing animals on fur farms increased from 50,889 in 1925 to 56,216 in 1926, and that their value increased from \$9,898,019 to \$11,007,530.

Fur-bearing animals sold from fur farms during 1926 numbered 14,211, of the value of \$2,276,674, as compared with 16,007, value \$2,897,270, in 1925, silver foxes numbering 10,469, value \$2,171,480, in 1926 as against 12,090, value \$2,755,668, in 1925. The total number of pelts sold from fur farms in 1926 was 16,643, of the value of \$1,218,111, as compared with 11,293, value \$781,383, in 1925. Of silver foxes the number of pelts sold was 14,045, value \$1,168,020, as compared with 8,988, value \$736,289, in 1925. The average value for silver fox pelts was \$83 in 1926, as against \$82 in 1925.

Altogether the revenue derived from the sale of live animals and of pelts totalled \$3,494,785 in 1926, as compared with \$3,678,653 in 1925. Silver foxes and pelts amounted in value to \$3,339,500 in 1926 and \$3,491,957 in 1925.

For further particulars the reader is referred to the report on Fur Farms, 1926, which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

24.—Number of Fur Farms, Value of Land and Buildings and Value of Fur-bearing Animals, 1924-1926.

Provinces.	Fur Farms.			Value of Land and Buildings.			Value of Fur-bearing Animals.		
	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.	458	570	575	809,593	955,263	1,000,716	3,149,400	3,290,185	2,304,610
Nova Scotia.....	158	192	250	143,065	180,260	194,205	479,035	558,740	663,441
New Brunswick....	106	206	220	192,542	260,631	249,954	809,821	968,765	957,443
Quebec.....	295	456	617	332,798	460,349	636,563	937,581	1,212,347	1,569,342
Ontario.....	314	495	558	400,377	571,790	710,407	1,384,389	1,789,727	1,983,265
Manitoba.....	34	53	74	250,578	258,605	271,352	672,496	645,888	660,148
Saskatchewan.....	25	42	53	80,180	88,870	112,726	150,358	175,655	372,945
Alberta.....	70	120	146	173,130	249,302	308,576	579,877	716,442	781,663
British Columbia...	71	129	195	144,695	270,644	362,376	227,115	442,370	653,203
Yukon Territory...	20	20	14	49,965	47,512	36,000	99,315	97,900	56,470
Total.....	1,551	2,283	2,702	2,576,923	3,343,226	3,881,175	8,389,387	9,898,019	11,007,530

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision.

25.—Number and Value of Fur-bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, 1924-1926.

Kinds of Animals.	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	31,204	42,125	47,404	8,095,181	9,536,097	10,591,054
Patch or cross fox.....	1,596	1,736	1,742	114,524	111,293	110,517
Red fox.....	720	1,196	1,163	14,609	23,305	21,709
Blue fox.....	216	735	1,050	39,166	126,205	149,990
White fox.....	3	—	—	150	—	—
Mink.....	663	982	1,650	20,042	37,161	79,145
Raccoon.....	245	445	686	2,758	6,487	16,418
Skunk.....	133	129	88	857	877	778
Marten.....	13	35	69	1,200	2,805	4,870
Fisher.....	9	15	43	1,240	2,035	6,600
Lynx.....	4	3	3	140	150	150
Badger.....	—	3	—	—	60	—
Coyote.....	22	59	4	650	715	55
Chinchilla rabbit.....	351	1,215	1,843	3,705	12,865	15,303
Siberian hare.....	25	35	39	100	220	188
Karakul sheep.....	1,545	1,209	177	93,000	32,410	8,809
Rabbit, other.....	353	967	252	2,065	5,334	1,944
Total.....	37,102	50,889	56,216	8,289,387	9,898,019	11,007,530

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision.

26.—Number and Value of Fur-bearing Animals sold and Pelts sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1925-1926.

Kinds.	1925.						1926. ¹					
	Animals Sold.				Pelts Sold.		Animals Sold.				Pelts Sold.	
	Adults.		Young.		No.		Adults.		Young.		No.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Silver fox.....	2,747	692,335	9,343	2,063,333	8,988	736,289	2,968	614,619	7,501	1,556,861	11,045	1,168,020
Patch or cross fox.....	158	12,982	240	15,705	732	27,880	135	8,770	156	11,033	981	34,177
Red fox.....	60	1,323	115	1,505	997	14,555	68	1,161	90	1,489	918	12,935
Blue fox.....	40	9,800	257	55,820	—	—	78	14,575	71	5,650	1	60
White fox.....	—	—	—	—	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mink.....	121	4,115	318	11,539	132	1,888	123	5,063	476	20,629	141	2,044
Raccoon.....	53	1,986	77	1,697	47	242	49	1,785	147	3,075	51	295
Skunk.....	—	—	22	242	16	65	9	96	8	92	139	252
Marten.....	—	—	4	400	—	—	1	50	2	180	—	—
Fisher.....	2	500	—	—	1	72	8	825	—	—	2	85
Coyote.....	—	—	2	26	2	30	—	—	—	—	10	60
Karakul sheep.....	95	971	394	3,781	—	—	640	8,960	380	7,040	—	—
Siberian hare.....	18	132	22	120	52	97	11	75	39	98	11	7
Chinchilla rabbit.....	91	1,852	1,341	14,532	—	—	467	8,011	743	6,401	333	178
Rabbit, other.....	164	1,494	314	1,080	325	195	15	121	28	12	11	28
Total.....	3,558	727,499	12,449	2,169,780	11,293	781,383	4,572	664,114	9,639	1,612,560	16,645	1,218,111

¹ 1926 figures are subject to revision.

5.—Dairying Statistics.

Dairying is one of the oldest and is now one of the most important industries of Canada. The first permanent introduction of cows into Canada was undoubtedly made by Champlain at Quebec between 1608 and 1610. In 1629 he had 60 to 70 cattle on his farm at Cap Tourmente. In 1660, Colbert, the great French Minister, sent to New France representatives of the best dairy cows of Normandy and Brittany. In 1667 there were 3,107 head of cattle in New France and in 1671 866 in

Acadia. The first cattle in what is now Ontario were taken thither by La Motte Cadillac in 1701. In 1823 a herd of 300 cattle was driven north to the Red River Settlement and sold to settlers, while cattle in British Columbia date from 1837. Modern dairying owes its development and expansion to the factory system for the making of cheese and butter, to the introduction from Denmark in 1882 of the centrifugal cream separator, and to the facilities afforded by improved methods of cold storage, which came under Government organization in 1895.

Creamery Butter.—The first creamery in Canada was established at Athelstan, Huntingdon Co., Quebec, in 1873, while the first cream separator was installed at Ste. Marie, Beauce Co., Quebec, in 1882. The first Ontario creamery was established in 1875, and what was probably the first cream separator in Ontario was installed at Belleville in 1883. Butter reached its maximum exportation in the year ended June 30, 1903, with 34,128,944 lb. The latest figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, show an export of 9,814,013 lb. The quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1926 was 177,209,287 lb. (Table 27), valued at \$61,753,390—an increase in quantity from the preceding year of 7,714,320 lb., or 4.6 p.c., and a decrease in value of \$1,254,707, or 2.0 p.c. The average price per lb. for the whole of Canada was 35 cents in 1926, compared with 37 cents in 1925. The production of creamery butter in 1926 exceeded in quantity the production of any previous year except 1924, and was exceeded in value only by 1920, when the average price per lb. was 57 cents, and by 1925.

27.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1924-1926.

Provinces.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,560,250	1,724,283	1,844,213	567,986	632,547	651,904
Nova Scotia.....	4,139,469	4,530,028	4,759,590	1,502,793	1,782,414	1,775,548
New Brunswick.....	1,225,615	1,279,417	1,413,454	461,936	469,153	520,195
Quebec.....	59,700,420	49,368,635	50,822,389	20,201,055	18,888,581	17,239,177
Ontario.....	60,081,141	59,871,256	62,530,133	20,788,273	22,059,271	22,751,345
Manitoba.....	12,632,814	13,663,312	15,418,630	4,160,707	4,909,958	5,171,138
Saskatchewan.....	13,543,601	15,946,233	16,629,136	4,378,106	5,855,979	5,515,349
Alberta.....	22,339,357	19,620,101	19,912,466	7,059,630	6,959,059	6,568,280
British Columbia.....	3,671,370	3,481,702	3,849,276	1,374,340	1,451,135	1,560,454
Total.....	178,893,937	169,494,967	177,209,287	60,494,526	63,008,097	61,753,390

Factory Cheese.—The early French colonists made butter and cheese, of which the *fromage raffiné*, still made on the Isle of Orleans, is probably a survival. The United Empire Loyalists introduced cheese and butter-making into the districts settled by them, and in 1801 sent their surplus butter and cheese to the United States. The first modern cheese factory in Canada was established in Oxford Co., Ontario, in 1864, while shortly afterwards factories were established in the Burckville and Belleville districts of Ontario; in Missisquoi Co., Quebec; near Sussex, New Brunswick, and in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. These factories were established before 1870, and after that date the number rapidly increased. In 1868, the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb. In 1904 cheese reached its maximum exportation with 233,980,716 lb., and the exports of cheese for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, amounted to 134,656,600 lb. The production of factory cheese in 1926 totalled 171,731,631 lb., of the value of \$28,807,841, a decrease in quantity from the previous year of 3.1 p.c., and in value of 21.3 p.c. (Table 28). The average prices per lb. were 17 cents in 1926 and 21 cents in 1925.

28.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1924-1926.

Provinces.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,048,937	2,001,242	2,002,857	322,597	413,545	316,702
Nova Scotia.....	34,475	34,856	34,440	5,939	7,435	5,967
New Brunswick.....	942,220	1,130,773	1,057,234	155,003	230,424	181,986
Quebec.....	39,695,463	51,761,908	46,355,360	6,326,515	10,685,139	7,485,561
Ontario.....	104,219,238	119,281,825	119,395,853	16,907,561	24,629,504	20,246,194
Manitoba.....	596,237	765,407	863,658	101,887	150,171	161,126
Saskatchewan.....	138,631	255,010	378,176	24,199	52,909	69,085
Alberta.....	1,714,790	1,473,835	1,449,983	278,478	306,605	275,107
British Columbia.....	317,539	434,257	194,070	79,744	95,814	66,113
Total.....	149,707,530	177,139,113	171,731,631	24,201,923	36,571,556	28,807,841

Condensed Milk and Milk Powder.—Within recent years there has been a large increase in the production of condensed milk. The first milk-condensing plant was established at Truro, N.S., in 1883, and there are now in Canada 26 plants for the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder. The quantity of condensed milk made in Canada in 1926 was 28,318,072 lb., of the value of \$3,179,982, a decrease in quantity of 1,514,692 lb., or 5.1 p.c., as compared with 1925. The quantity of evaporated milk made was 44,183,491 lb., valued at \$4,197,546, a decrease of 0.8 p.c. from the production of 1924. The quantity of milk powder and skim milk powder made in 1926 was 14,111,016 lb., valued at \$1,656,456. Of the 26 condenseries in operation in Canada in 1926, 22 were situated in Ontario, and to the total value of products of condenseries of \$13,159,659, Ontario contributed \$11,912,633. Table 29 shows the quantity and value of products other than butter and factory cheese for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926.

29.—Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Condensed milk..... lb.	30,875,392	3,814,635	29,832,764	3,599,235	28,318,072	3,179,982
Evaporated milk..... lb.	42,483,245	4,147,682	44,550,325	4,324,029	44,183,491	4,197,546
Milk powder..... lb.	1,674,920	416,723	2,843,942	567,339	2,657,147	550,790
Skim milk powder..... lb.	10,868,273	1,022,525	10,634,699	1,016,200	11,453,869	1,105,666
Sterilized milk..... lb.	23,163	3,760	—	—	—	—
Sterilized cream..... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skim condensed milk..... lb.	3,898,553	210,538	4,175,485	252,665	8,534,019	529,335
Condensed coffee and cocoa..... lb.	323,328	67,028	297,102	48,428	278,985	56,737
Whey butter..... lb.	1,233,861	359,469	1,492,573	480,938	1,574,112	491,475
Casein..... lb.	467,279	27,126	358,777	36,717	572,854	62,550
Ice cream..... gal.	3,526,001	4,625,877	3,911,305	5,188,426	4,487,607	5,924,618
Milk sold..... lb.	38,137,598	14,889,328	35,020,484	14,484,116	48,552,873	20,243,797
Cream sold..... (lb. butter fat)	11,276,706	6,716,931	12,114,604	7,335,710	14,451,715	9,023,176
Whey cream sold..... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttermilk sold..... lb.	—	296,683	—	308,938	—	299,182
Sundry..... lb.	—	734,127	—	1,059,832	—	377,561
Total.....	—	37,330,432	—	38,702,573	—	46,818,767

Retrospective Statistics.—In Table 30 the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese is compared by provinces and for all Canada for the years 1900, 1910, 1915 and 1920 and annually from 1924 to 1926. Table 31 shows the total value of all the products of dairy factories by provinces for the five years 1922 to 1926.

30.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1924-1926.

Provinces and Years.		Estab- lish- ments.	Creamery butter.		Factory cheese.	
			No.	lb.	\$	lb.
Canada.....	1900	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
	1910	3,625	64,489,398	15,597,807	199,904,205	21,587,124
	1915	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,176
	1920	3,161	111,691,718	63,625,203	149,201,856	39,100,872
	1924	2,933	178,893,937	60,494,826	149,707,530	24,201,922
	1925	3,012	169,494,967	63,008,097	177,139,113	36,571,556
	1926	3,047	177,209,287	61,753,390	171,731,631	28,807,841
Prince Edward Island.....	1900	47	562,226	118,402	4,457,519	449,400
	1910	45	670,908	156,478	3,293,755	354,378
	1915	42	539,516	151,065	2,260,000	327,700
	1920	37	1,166,032	674,744	2,081,277	525,635
	1924	33	1,560,250	567,986	2,048,937	322,597
	1925	34	1,724,283	632,547	2,001,242	413,545
	1926	36	1,844,213	651,904	2,002,857	316,702
Nova Scotia.....	1900	33	334,211	68,686	568,147	58,321
	1910	18	354,785	88,481	264,243	29,977
	1915	27	1,240,483	346,011	125,580	18,837
	1920	26	2,503,188	1,518,757	52,638	14,865
	1924	29	4,139,469	1,502,793	34,475	5,939
	1925	28	4,530,028	1,782,414	34,856	7,435
	1926	29	4,789,590	1,775,548	34,440	5,967
New Brunswick.....	1900	68	287,814	58,589	1,892,686	187,106
	1910	42	849,633	212,205	1,166,243	129,677
	1915	43	776,416	231,838	1,165,651	168,086
	1920	38	1,053,649	606,891	1,235,008	336,409
	1924	34	1,225,615	461,936	942,220	155,003
	1925	37	1,279,417	469,153	1,130,773	230,434
	1926	38	1,413,454	520,195	1,057,234	181,986
Quebec.....	1900	1,992	24,625,000	4,916,756	80,630,199	7,957,621
	1910	2,143	41,782,678	9,961,732	58,171,091	6,195,254
	1915	2,058	36,621,491	10,899,810	54,217,113	7,571,691
	1920	1,809	41,632,511	23,580,949	52,162,777	13,372,250
	1924	1,563	59,700,420	20,201,055	39,695,463	6,326,515
	1925	1,599	49,368,635	18,888,581	51,761,908	10,685,139
	1926	1,576	50,822,389	17,239,177	46,355,360	7,485,561
Ontario.....	1900	1,336	7,559,542	1,527,935	131,967,612	13,440,987
	1910	1,254	13,876,888	3,331,025	136,093,951	14,769,566
	1915	1,164	26,414,120	7,534,653	125,001,136	18,831,413
	1920	1,058	37,234,998	21,343,858	92,784,757	24,605,823
	1924	1,002	60,081,141	20,788,273	104,219,238	16,967,561
	1925	1,029	59,871,256	22,059,271	119,281,825	24,629,504
	1926	1,060	62,530,133	22,751,345	119,395,853	20,246,194
Manitoba.....	1900	69	1,557,010	292,247	1,289,413	124,025
	1910	42	2,050,487	511,972	694,713	81,403
	1915	59	5,839,667	1,693,503	726,725	109,008
	1920	57	7,578,549	4,282,731	116,229	31,611
	1924	67	12,632,814	4,160,707	596,237	101,887
	1925	63	13,663,312	4,909,958	765,407	150,171
	1926	73	15,418,630	5,171,138	863,658	161,126
Saskatchewan.....	1900	5	143,645	29,362	6,000	868
	1910	27	1,548,696	381,809	26,730	3,396
	1915	29	3,811,014	1,055,000	-	-
	1920	47	6,638,656	3,727,140	28,367	7,790
	1924	71	13,543,001	4,378,106	138,631	24,199
	1925	78	15,946,233	5,855,979	255,010	52,909
	1926	89	16,629,136	5,515,349	378,176	69,085
Alberta.....	1900	18	601,489	123,305	21,693	3,102
	1910	56	2,149,121	533,422	193,479	23,473
	1915	62	7,544,148	2,021,448	381,632	68,441
	1920	55	11,821,291	6,555,509	398,750	110,355
	1924	95	22,339,857	7,059,630	1,714,790	278,478
	1925	104	19,630,101	6,959,059	1,473,835	306,005
	1926	104	19,912,466	6,568,280	1,449,983	275,107

30.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1921-1926—concluded.

Provinces and Years.	Estab-lish-ments.	Creamery butter.		Factory cheese.		
		No.	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
British Columbia	1900	8	395,808	105,690	-	-
	1910	9	1,206,202	420,683	-	-
	1915	29	1,204,598	451,724	10,000	2,000
	1920	34	2,062,844	1,334,624	342,053	96,134
	1924	39	3,671,370	1,374,340	317,539	79,744
	1925	40	3,481,702	1,451,135	434,257	95,814
	1926	42	3,849,276	1,560,454	194,070	66,113

31.—Total Value of All Products of Dairy Factories, by Provinces, 1922-1926.¹

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	104,972,046	120,120,390	122,027,181	135,282,226	137,379,998
Prince Edward Island.....	793,819	950,095	951,929	1,107,803	1,048,728
Nova Scotia.....	1,917,033	2,325,825	2,523,502	2,878,005	2,939,770
New Brunswick.....	858,765	1,099,474	1,179,954	1,442,613	1,607,716
Quebec.....	26,089,578	29,386,505	27,428,100	30,658,717	30,471,468
Ontario.....	53,542,605	63,114,425	62,657,787	73,751,526	72,846,336
Manitoba.....	6,459,836	6,531,902	7,104,381	8,062,802	8,424,434
Saskatchewan.....	4,553,541	5,083,910	5,778,083	7,373,498	7,190,215
Alberta.....	6,831,470	7,971,211	8,971,747	8,188,104	7,817,729
British Columbia.....	3,925,399	3,657,043	5,431,698	4,789,158	5,133,602

¹The total value of dairy products in 1901 and various subsequent years is shown in the "Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada", immediately following the Table of Contents.

Dairy Butter and Home-made Cheese.—The statistics of the foregoing tables relate entirely to the products of dairy factories. In addition, there is a large production of butter on farms, generally described as home-made or dairy butter, and a small production of home-made cheese. No annual statistics are collected of these products; the census of 1911, however, showed that the production of dairy butter in 1910 was 137,110,200 lb., value \$30,269,497, and of home-made cheese 1,371,092 lb., value \$154,088. According to the census of 1921 the production of dairy butter in 1920 was 103,487,506 lb., worth \$50,180,952, and of home-made cheese 533,561 lb., worth \$123,283. The production of dairy butter in 1926 is estimated at approximately 95,000,000 lb., of the value of \$28,252,777, thus making the total estimated production of butter, including dairy butter, in 1926, 272,209,287 lb., valued at \$90,006,167.

Total Value of Dairy Products.—The total value of the dairy products of Canada in 1920 was estimated at \$288,836,093, including creamery butter, \$63,625,203, dairy butter, \$50,180,952, factory cheese, \$39,100,872, home-made cheese, \$123,283, miscellaneous factory products, \$22,827,460 and milk consumed fresh or otherwise used, \$112,978,323. For 1926 the total is estimated at \$249,710,067, comprising creamery butter, \$61,753,390, dairy butter, \$28,252,777, factory cheese, \$28,807,841, home-made cheese, \$80,240, miscellaneous dairy factory products, \$17,767,271 and milk consumed fresh or whole, \$113,048,548.

6.—Fruit Farming.

The wild fruits of Canada are numerous and varied. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries grow wild almost as far north as the Arctic circle, the flavour being unexcelled by that of cultivated varieties. The blueberry grows in great profusion over a large part of Eastern Canada, while the cranberry is found over wide areas throughout the Dominion. Other wild fruits include the saskatoon or juneberry of the Prairie Provinces, the choke cherry, the pin or bird cherry, the buffalo berry, the blackberry, the salmon-berry and the cloudberry. Wild plums are found all through the eastern provinces and wild grapes as far northwestward as Manitoba.

Canadian climatic and soil conditions are eminently fitted for the production of cultivated and improved varieties, and it is usual in the farms of Eastern Canada to find orchard or garden fruits produced for household needs, if not for sale as ordinary farm products. Fruit-growing as a specialized form of agriculture is a comparatively recent development. The building of the railways and the introduction of refrigerator cars provided the means by which perishable fruits might be rapidly distributed throughout the Dominion from districts where climatic and soil conditions were particularly favourable to the cultivation of fruit. While commercial fruit-growing is by no means restricted to a few districts and is often a feature of agricultural production in suburban areas, certain districts are nevertheless noted as being the more important centres of fruit production. The Annapolis and adjacent valleys in Nova Scotia, the Niagara peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan valley in British Columbia are outstanding, but the northern shore of lake Ontario, the Georgian Bay district, the areas adjacent to Montreal, the lower British Columbia mainland and Vancouver island are also noted for their fruit crops.

The smaller fruits grown for sale generally find a market in nearby towns or cities, although many shipments are made from rural districts by rail or water to more distant centres of consumption. Apples, which are probably the most important Canadian fruit, meet with ready sale in British and European markets, where their attractive appearance, flavour and good keeping qualities have gained a wide reputation. Practically all varieties of fruit are prepared in canneries located near the centres of production and are shipped to both domestic and foreign markets.

Origin and Growth of Fruit-growing.—In Nova Scotia the apple-growing industry has assumed great importance, the bulk of the crop being annually exported to Great Britain. There are records of the growth of apples in Acadia from 1635. The census of 1698 showed that at Port Royal alone there were 1,584 apple trees distributed amongst 54 families, of whom many had orchards of from 75 to 100 trees. At Beaubassin in 1698 the census showed 32 acres in fruit trees. The first apples exported from the province are said to have been shipped by sailing vessel from Halifax to Liverpool in 1849, the price realized being \$2 per barrel. In 1856 a shipment of 700 barrels was made by schooner to Boston, U.S.A., the price realized being \$2.75 per barrel. The first experimental commercial shipments of apples to England from the Annapolis valley were made in December, 1861, but proved disappointing. The first steamer to carry apples direct from Annapolis Royal to London was the "Neptune", which sailed on April 2, 1881. The shipment consisted of 6,800 barrels, and arrived in London in 14 days. This venture was fairly successful, and from that time the business has continued to increase in volume. Up to 1890, however, the production of apples in Nova Scotia rarely exceeded 100,000 barrels, but after that date there was a pronounced increase in

acreage and production, and in 1909 the production reached a million barrels. A record crop of about 1,900,000 barrels was produced in 1911, when 1,734,876 barrels were marketed, and further records were made in 1919 when the gross crop exceeded two million barrels, and in 1922, when 1,891,850 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis valley and adjacent valleys, which comprise a district of about 100 miles long by from six to eleven miles wide.

There are records to show that in 1663 apples were being produced in the province of Quebec, and it is here that the celebrated Fameuse apple is thought to have originated. The capabilities of this province for the production of apples of the finest appearance and best quality are very great; but at present there are not sufficient apples grown for the local demand, and large quantities are therefore annually imported.

In Ontario, where the commercial production of all descriptions of fruit capable of cultivation in Canada has reached its highest development, apples have been grown from the middle of the eighteenth century; but commercial orcharding has developed only within the past 50 or 60 years, and was only made possible when the building of the railways permitted trees and fruit to be transported rapidly. The great winter apple districts include the border of lake Ontario extending back 30 miles and more from the lake, the shores of lake Huron and Georgian bay, several miles in depth, and the southwestern part of the province. Farther east and north, and including an area east of the Lake Huron district, there are large areas of land where the hardier varieties of apples are most suitable. In the Niagara fruit-growing district, besides apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, small fruits and grapes are produced upon a large scale.

In British Columbia commercial fruit-growing is of comparatively recent origin; but the development of commercial orcharding has been very rapid, especially during the last ten years. The first apple trees were planted about 1850, but not until after the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1886 were there many trees planted for commercial purposes. The Census of 1891 gave the area devoted to all kinds of fruit as 6,500 acres; in 1921 the Census showed a total fruit acreage of 43,569 acres in the province. The most noted fruit district is that of the Okanagan valley, where are some of the finest orchards in the Dominion. The boxed apples from British Columbia are found in season on all the important markets in Great Britain and Europe. Pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries and small fruits are grown on a large scale.

The Fruit Marks Act, first passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1901, made the grading of commercial apples compulsory. In 1923 all previous legislation of this kind was replaced by the Fruit Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 15), which provides for government inspection, imposes penalties for dishonest packing, and defines the grades under which the different descriptions of fruit shall be sold.

Census Statistics.—Statistics of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees in 1921 were published on p. 252 of the 1925 edition, together with comparative figures for 1911 and are summarized in Table 32; from these it may be seen that only in peaches was there an increase during the decade in the number of bearing trees. Nevertheless, when the statistics of production, also collected at the census, are consulted, there is evident a great increase since 1910 in the production of apples, peaches, plums and cherries. This may indicate that to-day fruit-growing is on a much more scientific basis than in the past, and that the yield per bearing tree is larger because of the greater attention given to the selection of stock and the care of trees.

32.—Fruit Trees, Bearing and Non-bearing, Acreage of Small Fruits, and Fruit Production for all Canada in census years.

Kinds.	Trees, bearing.		Trees, non-bearing.		Total Production.		
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1900.	1910.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Orchard fruits—							
Apples.....	10,617,372	9,802,218	5,599,804	2,649,740	18,626,186	10,618,666	17,475,414
Peaches.....	839,288	1,021,709	1,056,359	174,513	545,415	646,826	1,076,223
Pears.....	581,704	501,586	385,538	172,304	531,837	504,171	521,036
Plums.....	1,075,130	985,267	637,220	266,889	557,875	508,994	808,369
Cherries.....	741,992	688,504	495,082	195,999	336,751	238,974	502,447
All other.....	146,659	—	141,233	—	70,396	47,789	—
Total.....	14,002,145	12,999,284	8,315,236	3,459,445	20,668,460	12,565,420	20,383,489
	acres.	acres.			lb.	lb.	lb.
Small fruits—							
Grapes.....	9,836	7,090	—	—	24,302,634	32,898,438	33,269,412
					qt.	qt.	qt.
Strawberries.....			—	—	18,686,662	15,658,346	8,360,518
Raspberries.....	17,495	17,741	—	—	21,707,791	3,830,609	1,983,834
Currants and gooseberries.....						9,000,208	843,407
Other small fruits.....							

¹ Included with other small fruits.

Annual Statistics of Fruit Production.—For each of the years 1919 to 1926, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have collected and published in co-operation statistics (1) of the quantities and values of commercial fruits produced in Canada, and (2) of the varieties and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen in Canada. Table 33, following, shows the estimated production and value of commercial fruits in Canada for each of the five years 1922-1926.²

33.—Estimated Production and Value of Commercial Fruits in Canada, 1922-1926.

Years.	Total quantity.	Average price.	Total value.	Years.	Total quantity.	Average price.	Total value.
	brl.	\$	\$		bush.	\$	\$
Apples—				Cherries—			
1922.....	3,889,541	4-90	19,058,751	1922.....	202,740	2-38	481,850
1923.....	3,838,641	5-45	20,920,593	1923.....	203,125	3-56	722,440
1924.....	2,955,492	5-85	17,289,628	1924.....	100,340	3-36	337,775
1925.....	2,970,120	5-68	16,870,282	1925.....	113,555	3-56	404,256
1926.....	2,984,230	5-29	15,776,222	1926.....	180,345	3-09	557,266
				Strawberries—	qt.		
Pears—	bush.			1922.....	8,678,200	0-18	1,526,050
1922.....	461,227	1-45	668,854	1923.....	8,662,200	0-17	1,513,230
1923.....	227,335	2-42	550,587	1924.....	7,932,000	0-18	1,398,910
1924.....	196,809	2-40	471,924	1925.....	9,245,000	0-18	1,644,100
1925.....	153,690	2-13	327,360	1926.....	8,618,500	0-21	1,809,885
1926.....	214,010	2-65	567,127	Raspberries—			
Plums and Prunes—				1922.....	6,271,725	0-18	1,159,287
1922.....	408,438	1-28	522,393	1923.....	4,496,840	0-23	1,044,001
1923.....	348,482	2-00	696,964	1924.....	2,000,450	0-20	401,012
1924.....	238,978	2-11	504,460	1925.....	1,960,000	0-21	411,600
1925.....	79,748	1-94	154,711	1926.....	2,722,500	0-24	653,400
1926.....	319,130	1-63	520,182	Other Berries—			
Peaches—				1922.....	2,837,549	0-15	428,756
1922.....	577,561	1-56	904,325	1923.....	2,527,700	0-20	494,191
1923.....	403,660	2-27	916,050	1924.....	2,532,000	0-19	500,020
1924.....	154,384	2-62	404,663	1925.....	2,700,000	0-21	567,000
1925.....	200,936	2-71	544,537	1926.....	1,925,800	0-18	346,644
1926.....	226,465	2-33	527,668	Grapes—	lb.		
				1922.....	70,308,462	0-05	3,515,423
				1923.....	42,185,077	0-06	2,742,030
				1924.....	24,500,000	0-06	1,470,000
				1925.....	24,000,000	0-07	1,680,000
				1926.....	38,400,000	0-05	1,920,000

² Reports of fruit production have been published in pamphlet form by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927. The first report for the year 1919 was published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Aug., 1920, pp. 211-222.

Tree Nursery Industry.—The first Canadian commercial nursery was established near Fonthill, Ont., in 1837, and was followed within five years by the establishment of a nursery by a Rochester, N.Y., firm in Toronto. Since that time the industry has steadily spread as the country has developed, until to-day there are approximately 170 firms growing or dealing in nursery stock of all kinds, including fruit trees. Canadian nurserymen have made great advancement in the type and hardiness of stock used for grafting and budding purposes, greatly enhancing the resistance of the trees against winter injury, an important factor in Canadian orcharding. The great problem of mixing varieties has been solved by the recent investigations carried out by the Dominion Experimental Stations, which have led to a system of identifying the different varieties in the nursery row. Identification of the varieties of apples has proved possible of accomplishment by any person after a few months' study of the varietal characteristics, while other fruits under study, such as peaches and pears, are proving equally easy to identify.

Table 34 shows the total numbers and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen for the four years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. For 1919 and 1920, see the Canada Year Book of 1921, p. 257.

34.—Numbers and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, sold by Nurserymen in Canada, years ended May 31, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Description of Tree, Bush or Plant.	Number Sold.				Total Value.			
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apples—								
Early.....	60,554	47,351	58,549	47,750	26,647	21,227	29,330	21,549
Fall.....	91,556	66,774	121,043	74,817	39,632	30,728	60,084	30,780
Winter.....	229,796	203,608	277,431	240,149	95,254	87,148	119,011	84,884
Crab apples.....	16,104	14,184	18,642	15,518	5,635	5,747	8,127	7,526
Total apples...	398,010	331,917	475,665	378,234	167,168	144,850	216,552	144,739
Pears.....	45,252	42,889	45,269	46,974	25,101	26,920	28,391	24,695
Plums.....	54,414	57,133	57,415	62,866	33,779	34,396	32,604	29,327
Peaches.....	76,267	74,302	73,656	90,035	21,042	20,264	23,942	23,751
Cherries.....	64,735	55,540	51,944	60,233	40,257	33,063	35,748	34,066
Apriots.....	—	2,259	1,893	6,297	—	904	757	2,879
Quinces.....	360	104	283	262	120	61	136	115
Blackberries.....	39,519	29,851	38,772	39,357	2,115	1,093	2,686	2,465
Currants.....	162,729	129,270	137,779	109,512	15,979	11,511	20,475	12,342
Grapes.....	211,967	293,018	198,501	258,746	18,375	27,714	23,370	22,667
Gooseberries.....	70,930	67,369	66,721	58,236	8,799	9,163	15,313	11,579
Raspberries.....	511,508	513,078	449,720	658,869	17,473	20,726	25,719	36,229
Loganberries.....	14,329	1,805	2,348	1,178	884	258	191	111
Strawberries.....	1,787,905	2,212,645	1,521,655	1,784,865	15,136	19,503	17,456	23,568
Total Value..	—	—	—	—	366,228	350,426	443,340	368,533

7.—Special Agricultural Crops.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained a description of the process of maple sugar-making on pages 247 and 248. Table 35 gives the production and value of maple sugar and syrup in Canada for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.¹

35.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, by Province 1925-1927.

Provinces and Years.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total value of sugar and syrup.
	Quantity.	Average price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average price per gallon.	Value.	
	lb.	cents.	\$	gallons.	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....1925	10,496,262	18	1,847,672	1,672,093	2.05	3,440,226	5,287,898
1926	7,137,303	19	1,320,837	1,746,570	2.05	3,575,538	4,896,375
1927	9,831,697	14	1,365,045	2,154,705	1.66	3,569,766	4,934,811
Nova Scotia.....1925	89,910	30	26,973	10,139	2.68	27,173	54,146
1926	32,270	36	11,617	3,640	2.92	10,629	22,246
1927	53,950	30	16,085	4,414	2.60	11,476	27,561
New Brunswick.....1925	73,290	34	24,919	2,067	2.33	4,816	29,735
1926	23,180	32	7,418	3,946	2.75	10,852	18,270
1927	47,000	32	15,040	5,744	2.55	14,647	29,687
Quebec.....1925	9,549,837	17	1,623,472	954,984	1.79	1,709,421	3,332,893
1926	6,405,143	18	1,152,926	960,772	1.82	1,748,005	2,901,531
1927	9,104,174	13	1,183,543	1,423,986	1.35	1,922,381	3,105,924
Ontario.....1925	783,225	22	172,308	704,903	2.41	1,698,816	1,871,124
1926	676,710	22	148,876	778,212	2.32	1,805,452	1,954,328
1927	626,573	24	150,377	720,561	2.25	1,621,262	1,771,639

The table shows that for the whole of Canada the estimated production of maple sugar in 1927 was 9,831,697 lb., of the value of \$1,365,045, as compared with 7,137,303 lb., value \$1,320,837, in 1926 and 10,496,262 lb., value \$1,847,672, in 1925. The average price per lb. works out to 14 cents in 1927, 19 cents in 1926 and 18 cents in 1925. The estimated production of maple syrup in 1927 was 2,154,705 gallons of the value of \$3,569,766, as compared with 1,746,570 gallons of the value of \$3,575,538 in 1926 and with 1,672,093 gallons, value \$3,440,226, in 1925. The total estimated value of maple sugar and maple syrup produced in commercial quantities was \$4,934,811 in 1927, \$4,896,375 in 1926 and \$5,287,898 in 1925. The average price of syrup per gallon was \$1.66 in 1927, \$2.05 in 1926 and \$2.05 in 1925.

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—A brief account of the development of the beetroot sugar industry in Canada will be found in the Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 255-256. At the present time two companies are operating in Canada, the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., with factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg in Ontario, and the Canadian Sugar Factory, Ltd., with a plant at Raymond, Alberta.

Table 36 shows the area, yield and value of sugar beets grown in Canada in the years 1911-1926.

¹ See for details Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July 1927, p. 236.

36.—Area, Yield and Value of Sugar Beets in Canada and Production of Refined Beetroot Sugar, 1911-1926.

(Production contracted for by factories.)

Years.	Acres grown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average price per ton.	Total value.	Production of refined beetroot sugar.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	\$	\$	lb.
1911.....	20,677	8.50	175,000	6.59	1,154,000	21,329,689
1912.....	18,900	10.50	201,000	5.00	1,005,000	26,767,287
1913.....	17,000	8.75	148,000	6.12	906,000	26,149,216
1914.....	12,100	9.00	108,600	6.00	651,000	31,314,763
1915.....	18,000	7.75	141,000	5.50	775,500	39,515,802
1916.....	15,000	4.75	71,000	6.20	440,000	17,024,377
1917.....	14,000	8.40	117,600	6.75	793,800	23,376,850
1918.....	18,000	11.25	204,000	12.71	2,593,715	50,092,835
1919.....	18,800	9.50	180,000	14.61	2,630,027	37,839,271
1920.....	34,491	9.94	343,000	15.47	5,307,243	89,280,719
1921.....	25,535	7.80	199,334	9.90	1,974,384	52,862,377
1922.....	14,955	8.55	127,807	7.56	966,521	29,911,770
1923.....	17,941	8.87	159,200	12.08	1,922,668	39,423,160
1924.....	31,111	9.50	295,177	5.78	1,704,791	85,770,709
1925.....	34,803	10.63	370,047	7.27	2,688,302	72,819,919
1926.....	30,073	8.90	267,754	8.54	2,286,761	70,338,105

At the estimated average wholesale price of 6.1 cents per lb., the total value of the beetroot sugar produced in 1926 is \$4,269,076, as compared with 7.1 cents per lb. and \$5,206,624 total value in 1925, and 7.3 cents per lb. and \$6,192,645 total value in 1924.

The estimated production of sugar beets in the principal beet-sugar producing countries of the world was, in 1926, 52.3 million short tons from 4,877,872 acres. The production in 1926 of the largest beet-growing countries was, in thousands of short tons, as follows:—Germany 11,569; United States 7,537; Czechoslovakia 7,274; Russia 6,930; France 5,358; Poland 4,106; Italy 2,532; Holland 2,327; Spain 2,067; Belgium 1,855; Hungary 1,592; Rumania 1,416; Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1,190; Denmark 1,085.

Tobacco.—According to the census the total area under tobacco in 1921 was 16,628 acres. Statistics for 1926 show an acreage of 33,356, the largest figure recorded since 1920. The farm value of the crop, amounting to \$3,518,500 in 1923, \$1,358,898 in 1924, and \$7,002,400 in 1925, showed an increase to \$7,379,000 in 1926.

Table 37 summarizes the acreage, the average yield per acre and the total yield of tobacco in Canada, also for the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for the census years 1900, 1910 and 1911 and continuously from 1920 to 1926. For the years 1911 and 1921 the census figures for the acreage alone are also given.

37.—Area and Yield of Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1911 and 1920-26.

Year.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
1900 ¹	8,661	3,144	11,906 ¹	7,565	3,504	11,267 ¹	881	1,114	946 ¹
1910 ¹	11,818	7,017	18,928	10,115	7,499	17,632 ¹	856	1,068	931 ¹
1911 ¹	12,134	13,591	25,826 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920 ¹	17,252	19,621	36,891 ¹	13,366	19,279	32,660 ¹	775	983	885 ¹
1921 ¹	9,958	6,663	16,628 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921.....	5,256	6,553	11,809	6,127	7,122	13,249	1,166	1,091	1,124
1922.....	16,573	9,189	25,762	14,916	11,032	25,948	900	1,201	1,007
1923.....	15,302	8,630	23,932	10,500	10,797	21,297	680	1,251	890
1924.....	8,044	13,273	21,317	6,576	12,135	18,711	817	914	878
1925.....	9,554	18,261	27,825 ²	8,632	20,623	29,266 ⁴	910	1,130	1,052
1926.....	9,808	23,493	33,356 ³	8,693	20,064	28,824 ⁴	886	854	864

¹ Census data. The totals for Canada include other provinces as follows:—1900, 101 acres, 107,000 lb.; 1910, 93 acres, 18,820 lb.; 1911, 101 acres; 1920, 18 acres, 15,296 lb.; 1921, 7 acres. ² Including 10 acres in British Columbia. ³ Including 55 acres in British Columbia. ⁴ Including 11,000 lb. in British Columbia. ⁵ Including 67,000 lb. in British Columbia.

Onions.—Table 38 shows the area and commercial production of onions in Canada for each of the years 1923 to 1926, as estimated by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

38.—Area and Commercial Production of Onions in Canada, 1923-1926.

Provinces.	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Quebec.....	600	3,600	650	2,925	610	3,172	262	1,622
Ontario.....	1,807	9,250	1,987	23,844	1,630	13,936	1,455	10,845
British Columbia.....	948	8,500	810	4,050	1,300	12,350	1,562	12,970
Total.....	3,355	21,350	3,447	30,819	3,540	29,458	3,279	25,437

Flax Fibre.—Table 39, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows the area, production and value of flax fibre and allied products in Canada for each of the years 1915 to 1926.

39.—Area, Production and Value of Flax Fibre, etc., in Canada, 1915-1926.

Years.	Area.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Total.
	acres.	bush.	lb.	tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	4,000	48,000	1,600,000	80	76,800	320,000	2,800	399,600
1916.....	5,200	25,000	600,000	75	75,000	180,000	15,000	270,000
1917.....	8,000	72,000	2,800,000	—	396,000	1,540,000	—	1,936,000
1918.....	20,000	110,000	6,200,000	900	930,769	1,085,000	270,000	2,235,769
1919.....	20,262	90,000	4,415,000	1,162	967,500	3,975,400	581,000	4,942,900
1920.....	31,300	217,000	7,440,000	1,860	434,000	5,952,000	744,000	7,130,000
1921.....	6,615	52,120	1,824,200	372	469,080	1,550,570	148,800	2,168,450
1922.....	1,200	10,800	360,000	96	21,600	72,000	11,520	105,120
1923.....	3,300	20,000	272,650	74½	50,000	111,375	4,440	165,815
1924.....	5,760	69,120	1,785,600	184	172,800	535,500	3,750	712,050
1925.....	6,200	68,200	1,440,000	2,325	136,400	201,600	116,250	454,250
1926.....	4,025	48,300	—	2,075	96,600	—	111,250	207,850

The area sown to flax for fibre in Canada for the year 1927 was about 4,260 acres, all in the province of Ontario.

Hives and Honey.—A table on page 277 of the 1925 Year Book shows the production and value of honey and beeswax in 1920, according to the census of 1921. The principal honey-producing provinces were Ontario and Quebec, which between them produced in 1920 more than 94 p.c. of the recorded total of 6,461,450 lb., valued at \$1,633,251.

There are at present no uniform annual statistics of hives and honey for all the provinces, but a synopsis of the existing provincial estimates for recent years was given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1927, pp. 158-161. These estimates showed a large increase since 1920, the total estimated honey production in 1926 being about 13,258,056 lb. and the average value per lb. 14 cents.

8.—Farm Labour and Wages.

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The average wages paid to farm helpers in Canada for the year 1926 show a very small decrease from 1925. The cost of farm labour reached its highest point in 1920. In the next two years there was a rapid drop, so that the average of yearly wages including board for male help in 1922 was nearly 28 p.c. less than in 1920. Since 1922 the trend has been slightly upward, the average for 1925 representing an increase of 8 p.c. for the three years. Farm wages may therefore be said to have remained fairly uniform for the past three years. Although there was a drop of about 28 p.c. in the average wages in the two years following 1920, there was a much greater drop in the average price of farm products. It is not surprising, therefore, that the upward readjustment of those prices in the past two or three years has had little effect upon wages.

In Table 40 the value of wages and board is given for the years 1914, 1920-1926, both for the summer season and for the year, distinction being made in all cases between wages and board.

40.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920-1926.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Provinces.	Years	Per month in summer season.						Per year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canada.....	1914	\$ 21	\$ 8	\$ 14	\$ 11	\$ 36	\$ 19	\$ 155	\$ 57	\$ 168	\$ 132	\$ 323	\$ 189
	1920	60	27	26	20	86	47	543	275	278	217	821	492
	1921	45	24	22	18	67	42	421	249	248	200	669	449
	1922	38	22	21	17	59	39	359	227	235	191	594	418
	1923	40	22	21	17	61	39	372	231	239	191	611	422
	1924	40	23	22	19	62	42	380	244	256	217	636	461
	1925	40	22	23	19	63	41	383	244	258	218	641	462
	1926	41	23	23	19	64	42	384	242	255	213	639	455
P. E. Island.....	1914	15	5	10	8	25	13	101	40	120	96	221	136
	1920	42	18	18	14	60	32	371	212	201	160	572	272
	1921	29	15	16	12	45	27	282	151	178	136	460	287
	1922	26	15	14	12	40	27	247	165	168	130	415	295
	1923	28	16	15	12	43	28	302	173	170	136	472	309
	1924	28	16	15	12	43	28	261	178	180	145	441	323
	1925	31	18	16	13	47	31	293	175	176	138	469	313
	1926	31	17	16	13	47	30	294	180	190	145	484	325
Nova Scotia.....	1914	20	7	11	8	31	15	169	59	132	96	301	155
	1920	49	21	24	17	73	38	472	218	263	190	735	408
	1921	36	17	20	14	56	31	364	182	228	170	592	352
	1922	31	16	19	13	50	29	327	177	209	150	536	327
	1923	36	18	20	14	56	32	328	182	227	158	555	340
	1924	36	17	19	13	55	30	356	189	215	147	571	336
	1925	36	18	20	15	56	33	347	199	221	161	568	360
	1926	35	18	19	14	54	32	350	194	238	175	588	369
New Brunswick	1914	21	7	11	8	32	15	170	69	132	96	302	165
	1920	56	19	23	16	79	35	531	213	254	178	785	391
	1921	35	17	19	14	54	31	361	183	214	149	575	332
	1922	34	17	19	15	53	32	328	168	192	149	520	317
	1923	41	18	18	14	59	32	415	209	200	155	615	364
	1924	35	16	18	15	53	31	332	172	206	160	538	332
	1925	37	18	17	13	54	31	370	210	191	151	561	361
	1926	39	17	18	14	57	31	354	176	175	143	529	319
Quebec.....	1914	21	7	13	9	34	16	140	44	156	108	296	152
	1920	62	24	24	16	86	40	524	235	243	172	767	407
	1921	39	18	19	14	58	32	360	193	199	142	559	335
	1922	35	17	18	12	53	29	322	176	188	130	510	306
	1923	40	19	19	13	59	32	356	194	203	140	559	334
	1924	37	18	19	13	56	31	332	185	189	132	521	317
	1925	37	19	19	13	56	32	340	190	196	141	536	331
	1926	33	19	19	13	57	32	345	185	202	141	547	326

40.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920-1926—concluded.

Provinces.	Years	Per month in summer season.						Per year.							
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ontario.....	1914	\$ 19	\$ 7	\$ 13	\$ 10	\$ 32	\$ 17	\$ 141	\$ 52	\$ 156	\$ 120	\$ 297	\$ 172		
	1920	52	25	23	19	75	44	474	259	262	211	736	470		
	1921	40	22	20	16	60	38	382	233	237	185	609	418		
	1922	37	21	20	16	57	37	348	225	221	172	569	397		
	1923	38	22	21	17	59	39	364	238	233	189	597	427		
	1924	36	21	21	17	57	38	345	225	234	188	570	413		
	1925	34	22	20	17	54	39	326	227	222	182	548	409		
	1926	37	22	21	17	58	39	349	232	234	187	583	419		
Manitoba.....	1914	24	9	15	13	39	22	184	70	180	156	364	226		
	1920	70	34	28	24	98	58	650	312	325	247	975	559		
	1921	53	28	26	22	79	50	503	303	295	249	798	552		
	1922	40	24	23	19	63	43	381	250	259	221	640	471		
	1923	40	23	22	19	62	42	372	243	259	216	631	459		
	1924	37	21	22	19	59	40	341	222	251	208	592	430		
	1925	38	21	22	19	60	40	357	221	260	215	617	436		
	1926	38	22	22	18	60	40	367	233	247	205	614	438		
Saskatchewan..	1914	24	9	17	14	41	23	162	67	204	168	366	235		
	1920	72	35	30	25	102	60	667	364	336	289	1,003	653		
	1921	54	29	26	29	80	51	498	302	297	254	795	556		
	1922	40	25	24	21	64	46	398	267	275	235	673	502		
	1923	42	24	23	20	65	44	382	256	270	228	652	484		
	1924	43	24	23	20	66	44	394	253	269	234	663	487		
	1925	42	22	24	21	66	43	396	257	268	234	664	491		
	1926	43	24	24	21	67	45	406	261	272	237	678	498		
Alberta.....	1914	24	10	16	14	40	24	173	68	192	168	365	236		
	1920	76	36	31	26	107	62	697	360	341	278	1,038	638		
	1921	52	31	26	23	78	54	463	318	283	248	746	566		
	1922	41	24	23	21	64	45	367	248	261	234	628	482		
	1923	46	27	24	21	70	48	432	268	272	238	704	506		
	1924	42	24	24	21	66	45	389	253	276	241	665	494		
	1925	44	27	24	22	68	49	421	277	280	244	701	521		
	1926	45	25	24	22	69	47	422	271	279	249	701	520		
British Colum- bia.	1914	27	13	21	18	48	31	208	108	252	216	460	324		
	1920	64	36	31	27	95	63	684	431	349	311	1,033	742		
	1921	52	31	27	23	79	54	552	353	303	260	855	613		
	1922	47	30	28	24	75	54	526	342	323	294	849	636		
	1923	50	30	26	23	76	53	481	360	294	280	775	640		
	1924	49	28	26	22	75	50	500	332	305	252	805	584		
	1925	46	26	26	21	72	47	470	282	300	232	770	514		
	1926	49	27	27	23	76	50	452	278	315	254	767	532		

9.—Prices of Agricultural Produce.

The average monthly cash prices of representative grades of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye in the Winnipeg market, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, will be found for each month since January, 1924, in Table 41; the monthly average prices of Canadian wheat, oats and barley at Liverpool are shown for each month since January, 1926, in Table 42, while the average yearly prices of British-grown wheat, barley and oats in the home market are furnished in Table 43; in both of these latter tables British currency is converted into Canadian currency at the average current rates of exchange. The average monthly prices of flour, bran and shorts at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth are given for 1926 in Table 44.

The yearly average prices per cwt. of Canadian live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton are given for the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 in Table 45, and the average monthly prices in 1926 at these centres and at Calgary in Table 46.

The average prices per lb. paid to and by farmers for clover and grass seed in the springs of recent years are tabulated in Tables 47 and 48.

The course of producers' prices of agricultural commodities in Canada since the pre-war period of 1909-1913 is shown in Table 49 by the method of index numbers, the accompanying diagram showing the trends of the producers' prices obtained for the chief crops down to 1926. The table and the diagram show the remarkable recovery of agricultural prices in 1924, 1925 and 1926 from their low level in 1922 and 1923.

41.—Monthly Average Cash Prices at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, 1924-1927, and Yearly Average Prices for crop years ended 1923-1927.

Months.	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 3 C.W.	Flax, No. 1 N.W.C.	Rye, No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1924.					
January.....	96.6	39.2	62.2	214.0	66.7
February.....	99.7	40.4	63.8	229.1	67.4
March.....	98.0	37.8	61.8	213.2	65.1
April.....	98.4	37.3	62.5	209.7	64.0
May.....	104.4	39.1	64.4	215.9	65.9
June.....	114.1	40.7	64.9	214.4	72.1
July.....	135.4	48.0	81.4	227.6	82.1
August.....	143.5	55.1	87.0	233.9	87.7
September.....	142.3	58.6	89.5	220.5	100.5
October.....	159.5	62.9	92.7	233.1	125.6
November.....	164.1	58.5	85.7	235.1	125.2
December.....	172.7	62.6	87.9	249.0	133.4
1925.					
January.....	196.3	67.5	94.0	265.9	155.1
February.....	196.5	63.3	92.5	263.6	158.8
March.....	176.4	52.0	73.5	250.1	132.6
April.....	169.0	56.3	88.0	243.5	121.0
May.....	182.4	60.6	90.3	244.1	117.8
June.....	171.1	64.9	88.0	237.0	107.4
July.....	162.1	59.1	88.3	222.4	96.1
August.....	167.5	56.1	82.4	239.6	98.5
September.....	137.5	49.0	65.5	236.9	80.6
October.....	127.0	48.2	63.5	233.4	74.4
November.....	142.3	51.3	63.5	229.0	81.1
December.....	157.0	48.1	63.0	226.1	98.8
1926.					
January.....	156.5	47.4	61.3	213.9	101.3
February.....	154.7	45.4	59.0	204.8	94.2
March.....	148.4	47.4	58.5	191.8	85.6
April.....	157.0	53.1	63.6	196.1	89.3
May.....	153.8	49.6	61.4	193.1	84.2
June.....	153.1	50.0	61.9	194.6	83.5
July.....	159.6	49.5	62.8	207.6	101.5
August.....	151.0	48.7	61.7	210.8	96.3
September.....	143.8	52.5	63.0	205.4	93.8
October.....	143.5	58.6	64.6	192.4	95.5
November.....	141.0	59.6	63.6	191.0	92.5
December.....	133.4	56.2	63.6	187.7	90.5
1927.					
January.....	135.7	58.4	67.4	186.8	96.2
February.....	139.7	61.6	69.6	190.5	100.9
March.....	142.7	60.4	71.2	189.5	99.2
April.....	145.1	57.4	79.4	191.5	101.5
May.....	155.8	61.9	87.5	200.2	109.5
June.....	161.1	64.0	92.1	199.2	115.2
July.....	162.1	65.7	88.5	194.9	105.0
Average for crop year ended					
Aug., 1923.....	110.5	47.4	54.3	227.1	75.1
Average for crop year ended					
Aug., 1924.....	107.0	41.5	63.2	215.1	69.1
Average for crop year ended					
July, 1925.....	168.5	59.6	88.5	241.4	121.0
Average for crop year ended					
July, 1926.....	151.2	49.6	63.9	213.8	89.8
Average per crop year ended					
July, 1927.....	146.2	58.8	72.7	195.0	99.7

42.—Monthly Average Prices at Liverpool of Canadian Wheat, Oats and Barley, 1926-1927.

NOTE.—Quotations are given in Canadian money at current rates of exchange.

Months.	Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.)			Oats (per bush. of 34 lb.)	Barley (per bush. of 48 lb.)
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1926.					
January.....	193	187	181	73	89
February.....	190	183	174	70	87
March.....	182	176	164	72	83
April.....	190	185	-	75	90
May.....	190	185	-	78	94
June.....	184	180	175	74	92
July.....	189	184	-	74	92
August.....	185	181	-	74	89
September.....	178	175	169	72	93
October.....	-	178	-	64	97
November.....	-	181	-	65	-
December.....	-	-	-	-	-
1927.					
January.....	-	173	163	-	-
February.....	179	-	-	-	105
March.....	180	-	-	-	105
April.....	-	178	172	-	105
May.....	188	181	174	-	-
June.....	-	182	174	84	-
July.....	188	182	171	83	114
August.....	187	182	170	-	114
September.....	176	173	159	-	-
October.....	-	-	160	-	-
November.....	-	-	-	-	-
December.....	-	-	154	-	110

43.—Yearly Average Prices of Home-Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales, 1902-1926.

SOURCE:—"London Gazette", published pursuant to Sec. 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921.

NOTE.—By the Corn Sales Act, 1921, the legal unit was changed from qrs. to cwt., the change becoming compulsory on Jan. 1, 1923. The long cwt. is 112 lbs.

Years	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.		per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.
	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$		s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$
1902.....	28 1	0-85	25 8	0-78	20 2	0-61	1916.....	58 5	1-78	53 6	1-56	33 5	0-89
1903.....	26 9	0-81	22 8	0-69	17 2	0-52	1917.....	75 9	2-30	64 9	1-89	49 10	1-32
1904.....	28 4	0-86	22 4	0-68	16 4	0-50	1918.....	72 10	2-22	59 0	1-72	49 4	1-31
1905.....	29 8	0-90	24 4	0-74	17 4	0-53	1919.....	72 11	2-22	75 9	2-21	52 5	1-39
1906.....	28 3	0-86	24 2	0-73	18 4	0-56	1920.....	80 10	2-46	89 5	2-60	56 10	1-51
1907.....	30 7	0-93	25 1	0-76	18 10	0-57	1921.....	71 6	2-17	52 2	1-52	34 2	0-90
1908.....	32 0	0-97	25 10	0-79	17 10	0-54	1922.....	47 11	1-46	40 3	1-18	29 1	0-77
1909.....	36 11	0-82	26 10	0-82	18 11	0-58							
1910.....	31 8	0-96	23 1	0-70	17 4	0-53							
1911.....	31 8	0-96	27 3	0-83	18 10	0-57							
1912.....	34 9	1-06	30 8	0-93	21 6	0-65		per long cwt.	per bush.	per long cwt.	per bush.	per long cwt.	per bush.
1913.....	31 8	0-96	27 3	0-83	19 1	0-58							
1914.....	34 11	1-06	27 2	0-83	20 11	0-64	1923.....	9 10	1-28	9 5	0-98	9 7	0-71
1915.....	52 10	1-61	37 4	1-13	30 2	0-92	1924.....	11 6	1-50	13 1	1-36	9 9	0-72
							1925.....	12 2	1-59	11 9	1-23	9 9	0-72
							1926.....	12 5	1-62	10 4	1-08	9 0	0-66

44.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1926.

SOURCE:—For Montreal, "Trade Bulletin"; for Toronto, dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U.S. cities, "The Northwestern Miller", Minneapolis.

NOTE.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

Months.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour, Manitoba Standard grade.	Flour, Ontario, del'd at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	First Patents Flour (Jute bags).	First Patents Flour (Cotton bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
	Per brl.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per brl.	Per ton	Per ton
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	9.16	7.29	30.75	33.63	9.10	9.25	31.25	33.25
February.....	9.05	6.63	30.50	32.25	9.10	9.25	30.25	32.25
March.....	8.59	6.25	30.25	31.25	8.80	8.95	30.25	30.25
April.....	8.82	6.39	30.75	32.75	8.80	8.95	31.25	33.25
May.....	9.00	6.75	31.25	33.25	9.00	9.15	31.25	33.25
June.....	8.70	6.62	28.85	30.85	8.70	8.85	29.25	31.25
July.....	8.93	6.55	27.75	29.75	9.20	9.35	27.25	29.50
August.....	8.75	6.53	28.65	30.65	8.90	9.05	28.25	30.25
September.....	8.27	6.30	29.25	31.25	8.30	8.45	29.25	31.25
October.....	8.15	6.49	28.25	30.25	7.90	8.05	28.25	30.25
November.....	7.97	6.59	29.65	31.65	7.90	8.05	30.25	32.25
December.....	7.93	6.37	31.25	33.25	7.90	8.05	31.25	33.25

Months.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.			Duluth.
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.
	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January....	9.25	24.00	26.00	9.59—9.85	26.30—26.40	26.30—26.50	9.32—9.56
February..	9.00	24.00	26.00	9.18—9.39	23.50—24.13	23.75—24.50	8.79—9.04
March.....	8.47	24.00	26.00	9.03—9.24	22.25—22.38	22.63—23.13	8.73—8.98
April.....	8.98	24.00	26.00	9.03—9.24	24.38—24.88	24.38—24.88	9.13—9.38
May.....	9.15	24.00	26.00	8.87—9.09	22.75—23.25	21.75—22.62	8.72—8.97
June.....	9.15	24.00	26.00	9.11—9.29	21.38—21.88	21.63—22.25	9.15—9.30
July.....	9.15	24.00	26.00	9.13—9.41	22.20—22.40	23.00—23.60	9.71—9.86
August.....	9.15	24.00	26.00	8.06—8.32	21.50—22.25	22.62—23.12	8.76—8.67
September.	8.75	24.00	26.00	7.78—8.21	21.50—22.10	22.50—23.00	8.10—8.33
October....	8.75	24.00	26.00	8.11—8.39	22.00—22.80	22.80—23.50	8.17—8.42
November.	8.85	24.00	26.00	7.84—8.10	23.25—24.25	24.25—25.00	7.90—8.15
December.	8.39	24.00	26.00	7.90—8.09	26.00—26.25	27.00—27.50	7.75—8.03

45.—Average Prices per cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1924-1926.

SOURCE:—Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification.	Toronto.			Montreal.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers—heavy finished.....	7.14	7.80	7.61	7.36	8.42	8.22
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.75	7.35	7.33	6.61	7.29	7.12
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., common.....	5.49	5.92	6.07	5.37	5.75	6.07
Steers—700-1,000 lb., good.....	6.50	7.05	7.05	6.33	6.41	6.93
Steers—700-1,000 lb., common.....	5.06	5.61	5.69	4.37	5.39	5.55
Heifers, good.....	6.62	6.98	7.10	6.12	6.40	6.53
Heifers, fair.....	5.28	5.90	6.09	4.53	5.22	5.63
Heifers, common.....	4.18	4.77	4.98	3.30	4.20	4.52
Cows, good.....	4.64	5.05	5.37	4.62	5.05	5.33
Cows, common.....	3.48	3.80	4.08	3.36	3.78	4.01
Bulls, good.....	4.45	5.00	5.14	4.97	4.53	5.54
Bulls, common.....	3.00	3.53	4.01	2.63	3.36	3.60
Canners and cutters.....	1.85	2.38	2.56	1.89	2.57	2.44
Calves, veal.....	8.69	9.10	9.94	6.03	7.18	8.38
Calves, grass.....	3.89	4.93	4.99	3.52	4.63	4.53
Stockers—450-800 lb., good.....	4.56	5.05	5.46	—	—	—
Stockers—450-800 lb., fair.....	3.67	4.25	4.71	—	—	—
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., good.....	5.90	6.12	6.19	—	—	—
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., fair.....	4.56	4.96	5.34	—	—	—
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	9.10	12.85 ¹	13.32 ¹	9.16	13.10 ¹	13.54 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies.....	8.23	12.36 ¹	12.93 ¹	8.97	13.25 ¹	13.71 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	7.97	11.75 ¹	12.13 ¹	9.23	12.95 ¹	13.38 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), sows, No. 1.....	6.69	10.10 ¹	10.14 ¹	6.36	10.45 ¹	10.92 ¹
Hogs (fed and watered), stags.....	3.66	6.88 ¹	7.71 ¹	4.00	6.50 ¹	—
Lambs, good.....	12.70	13.55	13.05	11.27	12.24	11.85
Lambs, common.....	10.17	11.90	10.87	9.78	11.45	11.31
Sheep, heavy.....	5.21	5.75	5.47	—	6.10	6.87
Sheep, light.....	6.88	6.95	6.82	5.85	6.25	6.34
Sheep, common.....	3.33	3.45	3.52	4.64	5.60	4.45

Classification.	Winnipeg.			Edmonton.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers—heavy finished.....	5.14	5.88	6.36	4.92	5.49	6.10
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5.27	5.88	5.99	5.07	5.71	5.76
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., common.....	3.62	4.21	4.75	3.23	3.78	4.20
Steers—700-1,000 lb., good.....	5.34	5.94	6.12	5.02	5.81	5.85
Steers—700-1,000 lb., common.....	3.61	4.12	4.64	3.04	3.51	4.09
Heifers, good.....	4.73	5.21	5.69	4.07	4.54	4.97
Heifers, fair.....	3.51	4.34	4.76	3.61	3.62	3.92
Heifers, common.....	2.57	3.25	3.98	2.36	2.62	2.99
Cows, good.....	3.45	4.00	4.45	3.22	3.64	4.12
Cows, common.....	2.61	3.08	3.44	2.27	2.95	3.08
Bulls, good.....	2.42	3.00	3.57	1.84	2.35	2.97
Bulls, common.....	1.64	2.25	2.90	1.21	1.67	2.13
Canners and cutters.....	1.48	1.92	2.17	1.27	1.79	2.13
Oxen.....	2.40	2.92	—	2.74	3.29	—
Calves, veal.....	4.65	5.20	5.82	4.65	5.30	4.96
Calves, grass.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockers—450-800 lb., good.....	3.39	3.80	4.44	3.24	3.51	3.99
Stockers—450-800 lb., fair.....	2.41	2.85	3.48	2.47	2.77	3.16
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., good.....	4.04	4.55	5.07	4.03	4.62	4.66
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., fair.....	3.04	3.52	4.22	3.23	3.68	3.77
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	7.66	11.31	12.17	7.39	11.33	12.20
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies.....	6.52	10.70	11.89	5.94	10.40	12.03
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	7.20	10.15	11.54	7.42	10.22	11.91
Hogs (fed and watered), sows, No. 1.....	6.26	9.33	9.68	5.94	9.34	9.61
Hogs (fed and watered), stags.....	2.69	4.26	6.40	3.00	3.60	4.65
Lambs, good.....	11.55	11.41	10.85	11.34	11.86	10.41
Lambs, common.....	7.57	8.89	8.41	9.14	9.29	7.17
Sheep, heavy.....	—	—	—	—	6.29	5.61
Sheep, light.....	6.63	6.78	7.11	6.87	7.31	6.32
Sheep, common.....	3.49	4.24	4.34	3.61	4.39	3.69

¹For 1925 and 1926 at Toronto and Montreal hogs are quoted on the "weighed off cars" basis instead of "fed and watered".

46.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1926.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	7.48	7.27	7.35	7.46	7.40	8.03	7.57	6.88	6.65	6.29	6.37	7.00
Heifers, good.....	6.70	6.79	6.93	7.00	7.11	7.43	6.60	6.39	5.85	5.71	5.75	6.10
Calves, veal, good.....	11.09	11.51	8.27	7.68	8.00	8.57	—	10.14	11.14	11.39	10.48	11.81
Hogs (weighed off cars), select.....	14.53	15.00	14.34	14.61	14.99	15.83	15.45	13.83	13.18	12.74	—	12.45
Hogs (weighed off cars), lights.....	14.16	14.73	14.11	14.53	15.10	17.34	15.41	13.21	12.10	11.66	11.37	11.11
Lambs, good.....	—	—	—	—	—	16.79	15.80	12.90	12.09	11.35	11.48	11.04
Sheep, good.....	6.66	7.10	7.90	8.00	7.75	6.99	5.90	6.15	6.38	5.79	5.52	5.35
Toronto—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	7.43	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.47	8.18	7.74	7.45	7.21	6.49	6.20	6.78
Heifers, good.....	6.89	7.01	7.11	7.28	7.30	8.06	7.63	7.16	6.57	6.34	6.12	6.65
Calves, veal, good.....	12.23	12.86	12.46	10.91	11.01	11.31	11.21	11.80	12.20	12.52	11.22	12.04
Hogs (weighed off cars), select.....	15.16	15.70	15.10	15.26	15.61	16.72	16.09	14.22	13.94	13.54	12.33	12.26
Hogs (weighed off cars), lights.....	12.80	13.23	12.79	12.87	13.33	14.20	13.96	11.98	11.67	11.40	10.60	10.21
Lambs, good.....	14.28	13.69	13.70	14.51	14.83	17.32	15.83	14.49	12.63	11.96	11.31	11.81
Sheep, good.....	7.37	7.13	7.52	8.83	8.91	6.73	6.38	6.88	6.67	6.42	6.40	6.41
Winnipeg—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.14	6.03	6.18	6.26	6.43	7.09	6.73	6.18	5.80	5.33	5.24	5.52
Heifers, good.....	5.46	5.71	5.79	6.01	6.31	6.83	6.42	5.71	5.62	5.40	4.96	5.22
Calves, veal, good.....	7.21	8.02	8.08	8.58	8.05	7.41	7.33	7.27	7.39	7.63	6.37	7.18
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	13.80	14.42	14.12	14.66	14.76	15.90	15.24	13.17	13.27	12.83	11.09	11.37
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	12.73	13.25	13.09	13.71	14.06	15.03	14.72	12.18	11.93	11.47	10.12	10.27
Lambs, good.....	12.09	12.06	11.90	12.66	13.30	14.41	12.56	11.68	10.72	10.46	9.49	9.49
Sheep, good.....	7.10	7.43	7.75	8.36	9.22	7.73	7.15	6.51	6.85	6.79	6.75	6.69
Calgary—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.30	6.25	6.03	5.90	6.28	6.65	6.12	6.09	5.92	5.20	5.19	5.41
Heifers, good.....	4.67	4.80	5.18	5.25	5.63	6.25	5.33	4.85	4.78	4.62	4.70	4.80
Calves, veal, good.....	5.66	5.89	6.42	6.59	8.32	7.66	7.15	6.13	6.20	5.35	4.98	5.02
Hogs (weighed off cars), select.....	13.70	14.31	14.06	14.73	14.71	15.67	15.47	13.90	14.13	13.70	11.69	11.97
Hogs (weighed off cars), lights.....	10.52	12.75	13.24	13.83	14.91	16.34	15.68	13.79	12.84	12.48	10.99	10.98
Lambs, good.....	11.71	11.42	11.00	11.08	11.07	12.46	12.11	11.50	11.20	10.30	10.01	9.91
Sheep, good.....	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.69	8.67	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.39	8.00
Edmonton—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6.48	5.90	5.88	5.90	6.26	6.81	6.03	5.67	5.23	5.15	4.89	5.15
Heifers, good.....	5.17	5.00	5.43	5.50	4.73	5.93	5.15	4.95	4.80	4.57	4.37	4.63
Calves, veal, good.....	6.92	8.50	8.55	8.39	8.27	6.30	6.50	6.08	6.26	5.86	5.50	5.50
Hogs (fed and watered), select.....	13.85	14.36	14.08	14.46	14.71	15.85	14.78	13.43	14.03	13.45	11.45	11.95
Hogs (fed and watered), lights.....	11.62	13.26	12.78	13.15	13.33	14.39	13.68	12.29	12.24	11.43	10.44	10.86
Lambs, good.....	12.75	12.17	11.74	—	11.50	13.89	11.98	11.70	11.10	10.19	9.20	8.75
Sheep, good.....	7.75	7.21	6.65	—	7.25	7.37	6.43	5.85	6.54	5.91	5.75	5.75

Clover and Grass Seed Prices.—An annual survey of clover and grass seed prices has been undertaken in recent years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Tables 47 and 48 give the average prices per lb. paid to and paid by farmers in Canada for each of the years 1919 to 1927, with averages by provinces for 1927. Average wholesale prices per cwt. of Canadian grass and clover seed are now published regularly in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

47.—Average Prices per lb. paid to Farmers by Seed Dealers for No. 1 Grade of Clover and Grass Seed, by Provinces, April, 1927, and Average Prices for Canada, April, 1919-1927.

Provinces.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Timothy.	Blue Grass.	Western Rye.	Brome Grass.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
P. E. Island.....	—	—	—	—	9½	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	31½	31	28½	11½	9½	—	—	7½
Ontario.....	26	22½	17½	8	7	9½	8	8½
Manitoba.....	—	—	—	8½	8½	—	7½	8½
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	8	8	—	7½	8½
Alberta.....	—	—	18	10½	8	—	8	9
British Columbia.....	30	—	—	—	8½	—	7½	8
Canada.....1927	29½	26½	21½	9½	9½	9½	7½	8
1926	25½	20½	19	6½	9½	10½	7½	7½
1925	29½	15½	19½	8½	9	10	8	9½
1924	18	11	16	8	9	8	7	8
1923	20	13	20½	7½	9	—	8	8½
1922	21	16½	23½	11½	—	—	10½	9
1921	29	28	26½	11	12½	—	11½	14
1920	66	56	55	29	20½	—	25	29
1919	44	36	38	23½	16	—	27	30½

48.—Average Prices per lb. paid by Farmers to Seed Dealers for No. 1 Grade of Clover and Grass Seed, by Provinces, April, 1927, and Average Prices for Canada, April, 1919-1927.

Provinces.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Timothy.	Blue Grass.	Western Rye.	Brome Grass.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
P. E. Island.....	42	34½	—	14½	12	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	35½	36½	25	11½	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	43½	33½	—	—	10½	—	—	—
Quebec.....	38	34½	31½	12½	12	38	21½	—
Ontario.....	35	32½	23½	12½	10½	46½	11½	13
Manitoba.....	43½	38	44½	13	13	39	11	12½
Saskatchewan.....	45	40½	42½	14	12½	41	11	13½
Alberta.....	42	37½	42½	14	13	39½	11	13
British Columbia.....	42½	39½	38½	18	15	48½	18½	13½
Canada.....1927	40½	36½	27½	14	12½	42	14½	14
1926	39½	29½	38½	12	14½	62½	12½	12½
1925	41½	23½	31½	14	13½	40	13	15
1924	27	16	25	13½	15	42	13	14½
1923	29	21	34	13	13½	—	13	14
1922	32½	26½	38½	15½	14	—	17½	19½
1921	40½	41½	51½	20½	16½	—	21½	20
1920	74½	69	65	45	23½	—	38	43
1919	53½	44	43½	40	18½	—	32	37½

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for agricultural produce have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records, annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. The average prices for the five-year pre-war period, 1909-1913, have in each case been taken as 100, and the figures for each year are expressed as a percentage of these. In calculating the index numbers for the combined field crops, the various crops have been weighted according to the proportion which the value of each crop in each year bears to the total value for that year.

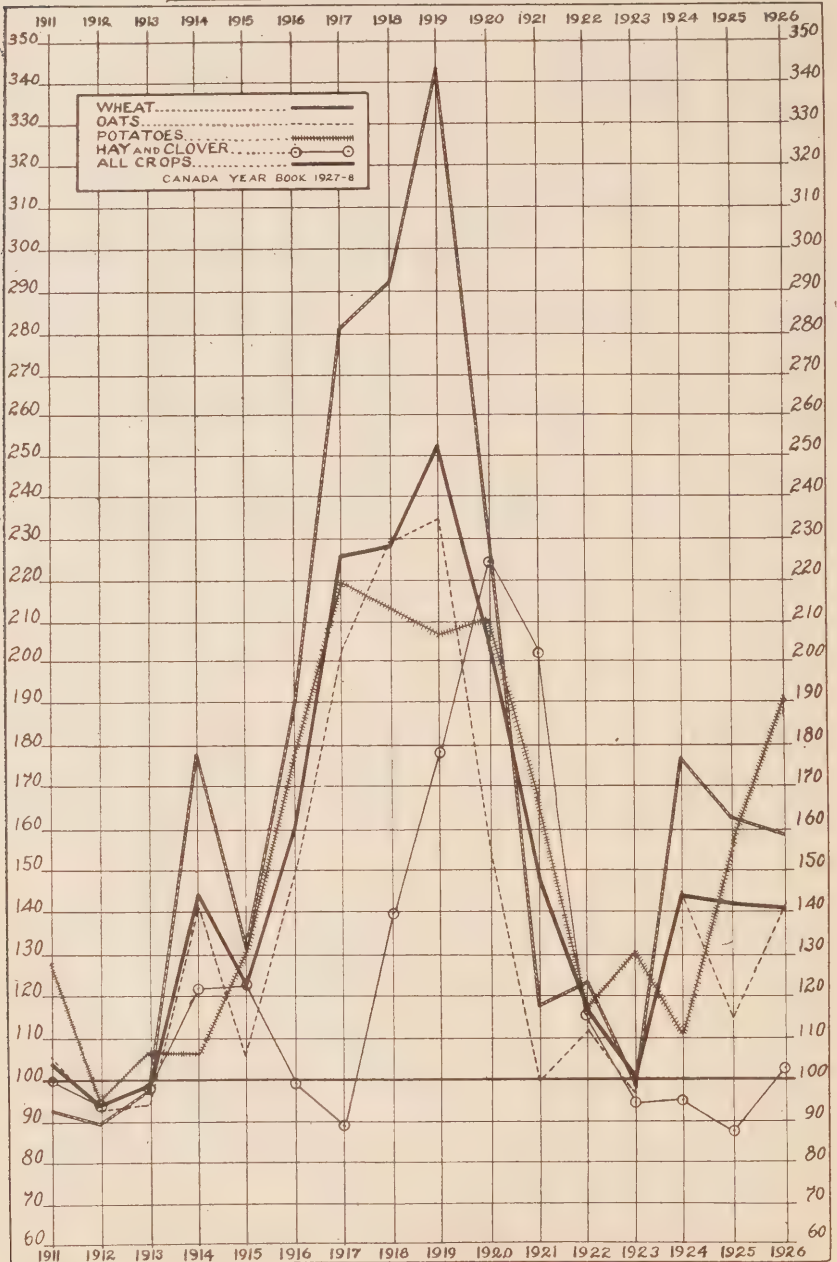
49.—Index Numbers of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities, 1919-1926.
Average Prices, 1909-1913=100.

Field Crops.	Average annual prices, 1909-13. ¹	Average prices, 1926. ¹	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$								
Wheat.....	0.69	1.09	343.5	234.7	117.4	123.2	98.6	176.8	162.3	158.0
Oats.....	0.34	0.48	235.3	155.9	100.0	111.8	97.1	144.1	114.7	141.2
Barley.....	0.47	0.52	261.7	176.6	100.0	97.9	89.4	148.9	108.5	110.6
Rye.....	0.71	0.77	197.2	187.3	101.4	81.7	69.0	139.4	100.0	108.5
Peas.....	1.00	1.75	286.0	242.0	196.0	179.0	172.0	175.0	165.0	175.0
Beans.....	1.79	2.64	250.3	216.8	162.0	159.2	148.0	154.8	144.1	147.5
Buckwheat.....	0.61	0.87	245.9	209.8	145.9	137.7	137.7	145.9	139.3	142.6
Mixed grains.....	0.57	0.66	238.5	157.9	108.7	105.3	103.5	124.5	112.3	115.8
Flax.....	1.12	1.62	368.8	173.2	128.5	137.7	158.0	173.2	177.7	144.6
Corn for husking.	0.63	1.00	206.3	184.1	131.7	131.7	146.0	188.9	149.2	158.7
Potatoes.....	0.46	0.88	206.5	210.8	167.3	117.4	130.4	110.9	256.5	191.3
Turnips, etc.....	0.22	0.30	227.3	186.4	154.5	122.7	136.4	100.0	131.8	136.4
Hay and clover..	11.65	11.97	177.9	224.0	202.2	115.5	94.2	95.0	87.6	102.7
Fodder corn.....	4.95	5.02	139.8	156.6	142.4	100.4	93.3	103.4	86.5	101.4
Sugar beets.....	5.84	6.45	186.0	219.1	111.3	134.9	111.0	116.3	104.1	110.4
Alfalfa.....	11.59	13.32	188.5	205.3	172.1	110.2	100.0	100.9	109.0	114.9
All Field Crops..	-	-	252.7	204.9	147.5	117.0	100.7	143.3	142.0	140.5

¹ Prices quoted are per bushel, except for the last four items, where they are per ton. For details of index numbers by provinces, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, June, 1921 (pp. 249-256); Mar., 1922 (pp. 91-94); Mar., 1923 (pp. 95-97); Mar., 1924 (pp. 104-106); Mar., 1925 (pp. 73-75), Mar., 1926 (pp. 71-73) and March, 1927 (pp. 86-88).

Table 49 gives the index numbers for each of the years 1919 to 1926, while the accompanying diagram (page 282) shows the trend from 1911. For the year 1926 the index numbers generally represent a continuation of the higher levels of prices established in 1924 and 1925, although pronounced drops in the prices of potatoes and flax, together with the smaller drop in wheat, combined to bring down the general index number of all field crops from 142.0 to 140.5. Among the cereal crops, oats showed the greatest gain, the index number rising from 114.7 to 141.2, and barley and rye rose slightly, while wheat, the most important crop, registered a drop of over four points. The weighted index number of producers' prices for all field crops shows but a very slight drop as between 1925 and 1926 and a drop of 2.8 points from 143.3 in 1924, in spite of considerably more bountiful crops harvested in 1925 and 1926. This indicates a larger income for farmers and gives promise of continued good conditions in the agricultural industry.

INDEX NUMBERS of AVERAGE PRICES of FIELD CROPS 1911-26
Annual Average Prices 1909 - 1913 = 100



10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census of 1921.

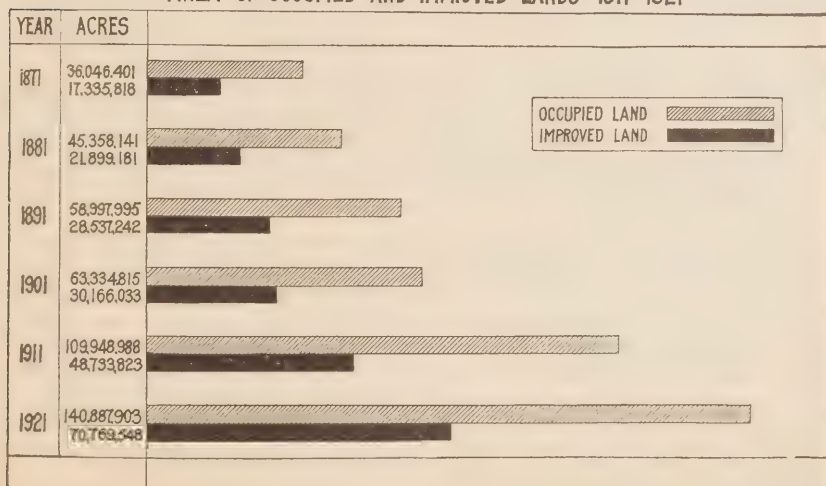
The Agricultural Statistics of the Census of 1921.—For the census of 1921, a farm was defined as a tract of land of one acre or over which produced in the year 1920 crops of any kind to the value of \$50 or more. In previous censuses the minimum area was not clearly defined, with the consequence that some plots of less than one acre were included. For the whole of Canada these numbered 33,615 in 1901 and 30,141 in 1911. They have been deducted from the total numbers of farms in their respective years wherever the latter are given in the comparative tables below, but as total acreage and production are affected only to a very slight extent by such farms, no deductions have been made in these respects. The figures relating to number of farms, farm areas, size and tenure of farms, are for June 1, 1921, the date of the census.

In this census of 1921 the areas devoted to agriculture on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have not been counted as farms, although the improved land on the reserves has been included in the total farm acreage. This improved land on reserves has not been classified by kind of tenure; so that it is necessary to subtract it from the total farm acreage before calculation of the percentages in which the kind of tenure is involved.

In Table 50 are given comparative statistics of farm holdings for 1901, 1911 and 1921, while figures of farm holdings for 1911 and 1921 are given by tenure in Table 51. A specially notable fact is the increase in the size of the average farm from 124 acres in 1901 to 198 acres in 1921—an increase of nearly 60 p.c., due, in the main, to the increasing use of machinery. It is also obvious from Table 51, that rented farm lands are gradually becoming a larger percentage of the total. Statistics of farm holdings, farm areas and condition of farm lands in 1921 were given by provinces in a table on pp. 270-1 of the 1925 Year Book.

The increase in the area of occupied and of improved land in Canada since 1871 is shown in the following diagram.

AREA OF OCCUPIED AND IMPROVED LANDS 1871-1921



50.—Population, Farm Holdings and Areas, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Items.		1921, June 1.	1911, June 1.	1901, March 31.
Population of Canada ¹	No.	8,775,853	7,191,624	5,323,967
Urban.....	"	4,350,816	3,269,082	2,005,080
Rural.....	"	4,425,037	3,922,542	3,318,887
Number of occupied farms.....	"	711,090	682,329 ²	511,073 ²
Land area of provinces.....	acres	1,401,316,388	1,401,316,388	1,401,316,388
Area of occupied farms.....	"	140,887,903	108,968,715 ⁴	63,422,338
Improved.....	"	70,769,548	48,733,823	30,166,033
Unimproved.....	"	70,118,355	60,234,892 ⁴	33,256,305
In field crops.....	"	49,680,666	35,261,338	19,763,740
In orchard.....	"	297,053	403,596	356,106
In vineyard.....	"	7,090	9,836	5,600
In small fruits.....	"	17,741	17,495	⁵
Number of rural inhabitants, per farm ¹	No.	6-18 ⁶	5-70 ⁶	6-49 ⁶
Average area of farm.....	acres	197-97 ⁶	159-60 ⁶	124-10
Average area of improved land in farm.....	"	99-36 ⁶	71-33 ⁶	59-02
Per cent of total land area in occupied farms ¹	p.c.	10-05	7-78	4-53
Per cent of farm land improved.....	"	50-23	44-72	47-56

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories. The total population of Canada in 1921 was 8,788,483, while the total land area is placed at 3,654,200 square miles.

² After deduction of 33,615 farms under 1 acre (the minimum area taken in 1921).

³ Exclusive of 30,141 farms under 1 acre (see note 2) and 2,176 farms located on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

⁴ After deduction of unimproved area of 980,273 acres on Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces included in diagram on p. 283.

⁵ Not separately given in 1901.

⁶ Exclusive of Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

51.—Farm Holdings and Areas, by Tenure, 1911 and 1921.

Items.	1921.	1911.	Increase in 1921.	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
NUMBER OF FARMS.				
All occupied farms.....	711,090	682,329 ¹	28,761	4-22
Occupied by owner or manager.....	615,180	603,971 ¹	11,209	1-86
Occupied by tenant.....	55,948	54,013 ¹	1,935	3-58
Occupied by part owner, part tenant.....	39,962	24,345 ¹	15,617	64-15
	acres.	acres.	acres.	p.c.
AREA.				
Total area occupied.....	140,887,903 ²	108,968,715 ²	31,919,188	29-29
Owned or managed by occupier.....	120,175,428	97,819,420	22,356,008	22-85
Rented by occupier.....	20,598,347	11,082,900	9,515,447	85-86

¹ After deduction of farms under 1 acre and those situated on Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

² Total area includes improved acreage of Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces which has not been classified by tenure.

Area suitable for Agriculture.—Various estimates of the areas of agricultural land in Canada have been made. Such estimates must necessarily be of a very tentative character, especially in view of the fact that every advance in the art of evolving more frost-resistant and drought-resistant species of cultivated grains, etc., increases the area of potential agricultural land, while the same result follows from the introduction of improved methods of tilling the soil, as in dry-farming. Of the grand total land area of Canada, now estimated at 2,270,227,200 acres, 1,332,855,040 acres are within the nine provinces, and Table 52, taken from p. xi of the Introduction to Vol. V of the Census of 1921, is presented as a fair estimate of the possible farm land in these provinces under present conditions.

52.—Total Land Area of the Provinces of Canada, with Estimated Possible Farm Land and Farm Land Occupied, 1921.

Provinces.	Total land area.	Estimated possible farm land.		Occupied as farm land . 1921.		Per cent of possible farm land occupied.		
						1921.	1911.	1901.
	acres.	acres.	p.c. of total.	acres.	p.c. of total.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.	1,397,990	1,258,190	90.0	1,216,483	87.0	96.7	95.6	94.9
Nova Scotia.	13,483,520	8,092,000	60.0	4,723,550	35.0	58.4	65.0	62.8
New Brunswick.	17,863,040	10,718,000	60.0	4,269,560	23.9	39.8	42.3	41.5
Quebec.	442,153,600 ¹	43,745,000	9.9	17,257,012	3.9	39.4	35.7	33.0
Ontario.	234,163,200	56,450,000	24.1	22,628,901	9.7	40.1	39.3	37.8
Manitoba.	148,432,698	24,700,000	16.6	14,615,844	9.8	59.2	49.3	35.8
Saskatchewan.	155,764,100	93,458,000	60.0	44,022,907	28.3	47.1	30.1	4.1
Alberta.	161,872,000	97,123,000	60.0	29,293,053	18.1	30.2	17.9	2.8
British Columbia.	226,186,240	22,618,000	10.0	2,860,593	1.3	12.6	11.2	6.6
Total.	1,401,316,388¹	358,162,190	25.6	140,887,963	10.1	39.3	30.4	17.7

¹ The area of Quebec was reduced to 373,692,800 acres, and that of the nine provinces to 1,332,855,040 acres, by the Labrador Boundary Award of Mar. 1, 1927.

11.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Irrigation.—The control of the surface waters in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northern Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada by the Irrigation Act (R.S.C. 1906, c. 61 and amendments thereto), administered by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior. All matters that affect the control of water supply generally, as well as the inspection and authorization of works for the use of water for domestic, municipal, industrial and irrigation purposes and the granting of licenses for such purposes, are dealt with thereunder. The Commissioner of Irrigation at Calgary, Alberta, is responsible for all field administration. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A. 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts under the Dominion Act and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by the voters of the district. In the province of Saskatchewan the Irrigation Districts Act, 1920 (c. 84), provides for the formation of irrigation districts in a manner similar to Alberta. In British Columbia the granting of water rights comes under provincial jurisdiction and is administered by the Controller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

The construction of large irrigation projects in the Prairie Provinces has been confined, up to the present, to Alberta. Table 53, furnished by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects in Alberta for the year 1926.

53.—Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1926.

Projects.	Source of Supply.	Irrigable Area.	Miles of canals.	Area irrigated in 1926.
		acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western Section.	Bow R.	218,980	1,473	19,561
C.P.R. Eastern Section.	Bow R.	400,000	2,500	74,401
C.P.R. Lethbridge Section.	St. Mary R.	130,000	225	78,399
Canada Land and Irrigation Company.	Bow R.	202,640	371	10,383
Taber Irrigation Dist.	St. Mary R.	16,939	75	14,383
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.	Oldman R.	104,438	573	56,395
United Irrigation Dist.	Belly R.	36,158	175	10,826
New West Irrigation Dist.	Bow R.	4,501	21	3,426
Totals.		1,113,656	5,413	267,780

In addition to the irrigated tracts enumerated in Table 53 there are at present in Alberta and Saskatchewan some 700 privately owned projects, making possible the irrigation of a further 110,000 acres.

Table 54, gives statistics of crops grown during 1926 on 427,257 acres within the projects shown in Table 53.

54.—Statistics of Crops Grown on Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1926.

Crops.	Acreage.	Average yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average unit values at harvest.	Total value.	Value per acre.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	\$	\$	\$
Wheat.....	290,906	19.70	5,731,096	1.10	6,304,205.60	21.67
Oats.....	40,752	26.14	1,065,243	0.50	532,621.50	13.07
Barley.....	15,100	23.30	351,824	0.55	193,503.20	12.81
Rye.....	201	15.41	3,097	0.80	2,477.60	12.32
Flax.....	2,367	9.87	23,869	1.90	44,401.10	18.76
Peas.....	3	22.00	66	3.00	198.00	66.00
Alfalfa Seed.....	2,989	3.1	9,310	15.00	139,650.00	46.73
Alfalfa.....	31,091	2.13	66,123	13.00	859,599.00	27.65
New Alfalfa.....	343	0.38	130	—	1,690.00	4.93
Timothy.....	7,438	1.05	7,825	18.00	140,850.00	18.94
Timothy and Alfalfa.....	1,619	2.00	3,230	16.00	51,680.00	31.92
Green Feed.....	22,569	1.12	25,296	14.00	354,144.00	15.69
Other Hay.....	6,868	0.94	6,451	15.00	96,765.00	14.09
Sunflowers.....	171	7.93	1,356	5.00	6,780.00	39.65
Corn (Ensilage).....	215	5.85	1,258	7.00	8,802.50	40.94
Potatoes.....	1,579	44.00	6,884	23.00	158,343.27	100.28
Sugar beets.....	2,108	7.86	16,576	7.00	116,032.00	55.04
Gardens.....	344	—	—	—	92,650.00	269.33
Pasture (Mixed Grasses).....	458	—	—	—	11,447.50	25.00
Pasture (Corn).....	136	—	—	—	6,800.00	50.00
Total.....	427,257	—	—	—	9,083,282.77	21.26

The recent erection in the heart of the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta of a modern refining plant for the production of sugar and accompanying by-products has given a decided impetus to the growing of sugar beets. In 1926 some 35,600 tons of beets were grown, resulting in the production of 4,800 tons of sugar.

Irrigation Projects of Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has constructed and is operating in the province of Alberta three large projects known as the Eastern, Western and Lethbridge sections. The total irrigable area which can be served by these projects amounts to approximately 750,000 acres, of which about 172,000 were irrigated in 1926. The total crop produced in 1926 from 330,760 acres situated within the boundaries of these projects amounted to \$6,919,100, or at the rate of \$20.92 per acre. The Lethbridge section is the oldest irrigation project in the province of Alberta, 1926 being its 25th year of operation. The Magrath, Raymond, Stirling and Coaldale areas are included in the section, and the Taber irrigation district, comprising some 16,940 acres of irrigable land, also receives its water supply from this section. The Western and Eastern sections have been operating for 19 and 13 years respectively.

Transportation and Marketing of Wheat.—Canadian wheat marketed overseas incurs a great variety of expenses, including freight charges, commissions, inspection fees, insurance, dealers' profits, loading, unloading, etc. An investigation carried out for the year 1923 by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has ascertained what these expenses amount to, on the basis of the

delivery of an imaginary cargo of 1,000 bushels of wheat from an average western point to Liverpool. The chief items are as follows:—freight by rail, \$150; freight by inland waters, \$82.92; ocean freight, \$62.10; commission, profits, fees, interest, loading and other handling charges, \$87.03; insurance, \$15.26. The average cost, therefore, of the transportation to and marketing at Liverpool of 1,000 bushels of wheat from a central point in the Prairie Provinces was, in 1923, \$397.31, representing about 40 cents per bushel.¹

Cost of Grain Production.—The summarized results of inquiries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics into the costs of grain production in Canada were given in the Year Book of 1925 (pp. 272-3), and details were published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for August, 1925 (pp. 240-254).

Sunflowers in Prairie Provinces.—Statistics published at p. 211 of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for July, 1926, show that the area under this crop in the Prairie Provinces increased from 19,383 acres in 1923 to 30,069 in 1924 and 36,723 in 1925.

12.—International Agricultural Statistics.

World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table 55, constructed from data published by the International Agricultural Institute, shows the area and yield of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes for the years 1925 and 1926 in countries of the northern hemisphere, and for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 in countries of the southern hemisphere (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Java and Madura, Madagascar, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand). The annual average areas and yields are also given for the five-year period 1920-24 (1920-21 to 1924-25), and the areas and yields of 1926 (1926-27) are compared in percentages with those of the five-year period.

Wheat.—For 49 countries the production of wheat in 1926 was 4,146,142,000 bushels from 294,032,000 acres, as compared with 4,029,189,000 bushels from 279,363,000 acres in 1925 and 3,446,161,000 bushels from 253,887,000 acres, the five-year average for the years 1920-24 (1920-21 to 1924-25). As compared with 1925, the total area under wheat in the countries named shows in 1926 an increase of 14,669,000 acres or 5.3 p.c. and the total production an increase of 116,953,000 bushels or 2.9 p.c. As compared with the average, the acreage is 15.8 and the yield 20.3 p.c. more.

Oats.—In 41 countries the total production in 1926 is 4,300,476,000 bushels from 141,951,000 acres, as compared with 4,372,903,000 bushels from 140,226,000 acres in 1925 and with 3,804,665,000 bushels from 131,724,000 acres, the five-year average. The area is 1.2 p.c. more and the yield 1.7 p.c. less than in 1925. As compared with the five-year average, the area is 7.8 p.c. and the yield 10.4 p.c. more.

Barley.—In 46 countries the total yield in 1926 is 1,588,940,000 bushels from 78,212,000 acres, as compared with 1,682,106,000 bushels from 77,241,000 acres in 1925 and with 1,415,032,000 bushels from 72,199,000 acres, the five-year average. The area in 1926 is 1.3 p.c. more and the yield 5.5 p.c. less than in 1925, whilst as compared with the average, the area is 8.3 p.c. and the yield 12.3 p.c. more.

¹For detailed statement see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Oct., 1924 (Vol. 17, No. 194, pp. 303-4).

Rye.—In 28 countries the production was 1,693,592,000 bushels from 112,205,000 acres in 1926, as against 1,812,906,000 bushels from 114,276,000 acres in 1925, and 1,403,098,000 bushels from 99,577,000 acres, the average for the five years 1920-24. The area under rye in 1926 is 1.8 p.c. and the yield 6.6 p.c. less than in 1925. As compared with the five-year average, the area is 12.7 p.c. and the yield 20.7 p.c. greater.

Corn.—In 27 countries the production in 1926 is 4,016,473,000 bushels from 158,699,000 acres, as compared with 4,222,262,000 bushels from 161,730,000 acres in 1925, and 3,925,022,000 bushels from 157,263,000 acres, the five-year average. The area for 1926 is 1.9 p.c. and the yield 4.9 p.c. less than in 1925. As compared with the average the area is 0.9 p.c. and the yield 2.3 p.c. more.

Potatoes.—In 35 countries the total yield in 1926 is 2,529,993,000 cwt. from 28,918,000 acres, as compared with 3,047,628,000 cwt. from 28,994,000 acres in 1925 and with 2,657,862,000 cwt. from 29,014,000 acres, the five-year average. The acreage is 0.3 p.c. and the yield 17 p.c. less than in 1925. As compared with the average the acreage is 0.3 p.c. and the yield 4.8 p.c. less.

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 56 shows for the same countries as Table 55 the average yields per acre of cereals and of potatoes for the year 1926, as compared with the average for the five years 1920-24 (1920-21 to 1924-25). For wheat (49 countries) the yield per acre is 14.1 bushels as against 13.6 bushels, the five-year average; for oats (41 countries) the yield is 30.3 bushels as against 28.9 bushels, the five-year average; for barley (46 countries) 20.3 and 19.6 bushels; for rye (28 countries) 15.1 and 14.1 bushels; for corn (27 countries) 25.3 bushels and 25.0 bushels and for potatoes (35 countries) 87.5 cwt. and 91.6 cwt. The highest average yields in bushels per acre in 1926 are:—for wheat the Netherlands 41.6; for oats Belgium 71.4; for barley the Netherlands 53.1; for rye Belgium 36.0; for corn Switzerland 43.3; and for potatoes Belgium 166.6 cwt. In these comparisons the size of the country should be considered, as the smaller European countries are more intensively cultivated and the average yields per acre are larger in consequence.

55.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and 1926, with five-year average for 1920-24.

Countries.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres	000 acres	000 acres	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	484	500	472	105.9	10,671	9,438	8,267	114.2
Belgium.....	365	354	327	108.4	14,477	12,801	12,353	103.6
Bulgaria.....	2,537	2,537	2,316	111.7	49,643	41,064	29,106	141.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,526	1,541	1,531	100.7	39,309	34,130	33,425	102.1
Denmark.....	198	252	198	127.3	9,748	8,767	8,501	103.1
England and Wales.....	1,500	1,592	1,821	87.5	50,773	48,683	58,665	83.0
Estonia.....	51	59	44	135.8	791	878	584	150.2
Finland.....	38	39	33	118.1	927	924	622	148.8
France.....	13,872	12,972	13,250	97.8	330,338	231,766	272,090	85.2
Germany.....	3,835	3,957	3,527	112.2	118,212	95,429	91,592	104.2
Hungary.....	3,523	3,706	3,173	116.8	71,674	69,200	59,678	115.9
Ireland.....	22	29	36	82.3	1,751	1,155	1,146	100.8
Irish Free State.....	11,673	12,146	11,480	105.8	240,844	220,642	178,158	123.8
Italy.....	119	122	73	166.5	2,165	1,860	1,071	173.7
Latvia.....	277	303	204	148.4	5,285	4,180	3,231	129.4
Lithuania.....	9	32	23	135.8	553	622	372	167.4
Luxemburg.....	27	32	10	90.3	274	310	280	110.7
Malta.....	9	9	10	87.3	5,743	5,487	6,199	88.5
Netherlands.....	137	132	151	87.3	129	226	201	112.6
Northern Ireland.....	4	6	6	95.8	490	586	730	79.3
Norway.....	22	22	30	72.5				

55.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and 1926, with five-year average for 1920-24—continued.

Countries.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average.	1925.	1926.	Average. 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—concluded.								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE—concluded.								
Poland.....	2,703	2,719	2,471	110.0	57,915	47,080	40,684	115.7
Rumania.....	8,157	8,223	6,436	127.8	104,740	110,882	80,883	137.1
Russia (Soviet Union).....	59,835	69,020	37,512	184.0	713,048	809,634	303,473	266.8
Scotland.....	49	54	59	91.8	2,016	2,091	2,277	91.8
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	4,307	4,178	3,804	109.8	78,646	71,428	51,626	138.4
Spain.....	10,722	10,776	10,364	104.0	162,591	146,599	137,622	106.5
Sweden.....	363	381	352	108.4	13,359	12,363	10,036	123.2
Switzerland.....	159	174	166	105.0	5,324	5,622	4,919	114.3
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	21,973	22,987	21,572	106.6	411,376	409,811	340,026	120.5
Mexico.....	1,161	1,321	2,267	58.3	9,440	10,244	10,604	96.6
United States.....	52,255	56,526	59,869	94.4	676,429	832,809	835,432	99.6
ASIA.								
British India.....	31,774	30,471	29,258	104.1	330,997	324,651	346,379	93.7
Cyprus.....	183	191	193	104.7	2,079	1,624	2,311	70.3
Formosa.....	2	1	10	10.0	21	13	85	15.3
Great Lebanon.....	136	129	110	116.9	1,470	874	1,020	85.7
Japan.....	1,149	1,146	1,229	93.2	29,541	28,430	26,677	106.6
Korea.....	887	895	879	101.8	10,509	10,517	9,825	107.0
Syria.....	1,063	1,068	1,157	92.3	7,535	11,816	9,723	121.5
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	3,608	3,741	3,368	111.1	32,724	23,551	23,384	100.7
Cyrenaica.....	49	50	25	200.0	551	161	188	85.6
Egypt.....	1,380	1,532	1,424	107.6	36,247	37,207	35,914	103.6
French Morocco.....	2,621	2,558	2,146	119.2	23,883	16,174	20,554	78.7
Tunis.....	1,625	1,838	1,330	138.3	11,758	13,044	6,593	197.8
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	19,198	18,260	16,096	113.4	191,140	220,826	196,385	112.4
Chile.....	1,446	1,502	1,408	106.7	26,636	23,286	25,067	92.9
Uruguay.....	954	987	816	121.0	10,024	10,234	9,223	111.0
Union of South Africa.....	1,058	1,024	850	120.5	8,333	8,502	7,082	120.1
Australia.....	10,175	11,707	9,783	119.7	113,443	160,852	134,798	119.3
New Zealand.....	152	213	238	89.5	4,617	7,669	7,091	108.2
Total.....	279,363	294,032	253,887	115.8	4,029,189	4,146,142	3,446,161	120.3
Oats—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	760	777	756	102.8	25,187	28,193	21,026	134.1
Belgium.....	654	668	643	103.9	40,002	47,745	36,920	129.3
Bulgaria.....	354	319	358	89.0	9,626	6,977	6,529	106.9
Czechoslovakia.....	2,068	2,083	2,024	102.9	84,577	89,474	71,518	125.1
Denmark.....	1,100	1,048	1,117	93.8	61,964	56,784	54,150	104.9
England and Wales.....	1,868	1,863	2,117	88.0	90,918	98,165	92,212	106.5
Estonia.....	371	362	382	94.7	8,210	8,631	8,813	97.9
Finland.....	1,073	1,090	1,039	104.9	38,034	38,433	29,519	130.2
France.....	8,599	8,677	8,457	102.6	308,375	342,703	276,069	124.1
Germany.....	8,531	8,590	8,128	105.7	362,111	410,094	332,083	123.5
Hungary.....	717	679	802	84.7	24,030	23,343	20,705	112.7
Irish Free State.....	671	647	812	79.6	38,578	42,081	36,031	116.8
Italy.....	1,202	1,231	1,180	104.3	44,423	38,257	31,050	123.2
Latvia.....	815	793	684	115.9	19,703	17,891	14,632	122.0
Lithuania.....	853	943	811	116.3	18,456	20,714	22,531	91.9
Luxemburg.....	71	71	69	103.4	2,395	3,058	1,870	163.5
Netherlands.....	366	381	386	98.6	19,119	21,205	19,976	106.2
Northern Ireland.....	322	320	379	84.4	18,040	19,286	18,586	103.8
Norway.....	241	241	294	82.0	11,339	12,548	11,305	111.0
Poland.....	6,369	6,437	5,915	108.8	214,726	197,752	173,475	114.0
Rumania.....	2,928	2,665	3,025	88.1	47,987	75,153	62,392	120.5
Russia (Soviet Union).....	30,394	35,549	25,195	141.1	662,240	850,345	448,136	189.8
Scotland.....	926	940	991	94.8	47,172	49,412	45,184	109.4
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	848	871	959	90.7	22,374	23,195	19,143	121.2
Spain.....	1,798	1,863	1,582	117.8	40,888	35,471	32,980	107.6
Sweden.....	1,803	1,824	1,798	101.4	76,244	80,996	68,982	117.4
Switzerland.....	49	51	52	97.2	2,536	2,924	2,705	108.1

55.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and 1926, with five-year average for 1920-24—continued.

Countries.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24	1926 in p.c. of average.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Oats—concluded.								
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	14,672	12,741	15,244	83.6	513,384	383,419	513,851	74.6
United States.....	44,872	44,303	42,374	101.6	1,400,047	1,176,488	1,242,133	94.7
ASIA.								
Cyprus.....	15	18	14	126.9	279	293	266	109.9
Great Lebanon.....	3	3	2	117.9	58	49	49	100.0
Japan.....	265	269	280	96.2	10,112	10,131	10,055	100.8
Korea.....	268	277	269	103.1	3,380	4,043	4,437	91.1
Syria.....	11	49	18	278.4	118	1,183	227	521.4
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	635	621	623	99.8	14,840	8,182	11,276	72.6
French Morocco.....	45	56	30	186.7	908	589	454	129.9
Tunis.....	101	99	135	63.4	2,594	2,010	2,056	97.8
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	3,194	2,219	2,436	91.1	75,702	62,377	50,202	124.3
Chile.....	143	97	93	104.8	5,210	3,896	3,273	119.0
Uruguay.....	149	101	116	87.1	2,296	1,351	2,051	65.9
New Zealand.....	102	115	135	85.2	4,721	5,635	5,813	96.9
Total.....	140,226	141,951	131,724	107.8	4,372,903	4,300,476	3,804,665	113.0
Barley—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	348	362	329	110.0	9,217	9,074	6,888	131.7
Belgium.....	79	87	86	101.3	4,165	4,202	4,165	100.9
Bulgaria.....	544	547	539	101.5	14,652	11,970	8,730	137.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,714	1,751	1,673	104.7	57,208	52,501	46,127	113.8
Denmark.....	744	770	671	114.8	36,575	33,416	29,873	111.9
England and Wales.....	1,318	1,148	1,415	81.1	47,133	42,747	46,801	91.3
Estonia.....	284	300	303	98.9	5,289	6,059	5,222	115.6
Finland.....	272	272	276	98.6	6,467	7,170	5,558	129.0
France.....	1,727	1,706	1,696	100.6	47,161	45,856	42,138	108.8
Germany.....	3,545	3,671	3,395	108.1	119,377	113,106	109,339	104.9
Greece.....	574	552	364	151.6	9,515	8,136	5,539	146.9
Hungary.....	1,019	1,050	1,146	91.6	25,431	25,509	21,447	118.9
Ireland.....	146	141	170	82.9	6,172	6,692	6,327	105.8
Irish Free State.....	576	587	551	106.5	12,861	11,023	8,734	126.2
Italy.....	436	470	388	121.4	8,169	8,661	5,956	145.4
Latvia.....	507	532	449	118.4	11,252	11,430	9,415	121.4
Lithuania.....	7	7	7	99.6	175	184	146	126.0
Luxembourg.....	6	6	7	87.0	269	269	248	108.2
Malta.....	73	67	60	111.3	3,556	3,558	3,159	112.6
Netherlands.....	2	2	3	59.0	104	72	104	69.2
Northern Ireland.....	139	143	141	101.7	5,180	5,125	4,424	115.8
Norway.....	3,026	3,048	2,856	106.7	77,039	71,404	62,538	114.2
Poland.....	4,211	3,834	4,164	92.1	46,818	77,391	59,655	129.7
Rumania.....	15,911	18,071	14,610	123.7	269,796	260,169	179,948	144.6
Russia (Soviet Union).....	153	122	168	72.6	6,347	5,087	6,535	77.8
Scotland.....	883	867	911	95.2	18,145	17,275	13,038	132.5
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	4,414	4,473	4,324	103.4	98,928	96,287	90,578	106.3
Spain.....	412	443	407	108.6	14,427	14,869	12,238	121.5
Sweden.....	15	16	16	98.9	533	565	550	102.6
Switzerland.....								
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	4,076	3,637	2,828	128.6	112,668	99,684	72,138	138.2
United States.....	8,088	8,099	7,418	109.2	213,863	188,340	181,123	104.0
ASIA.								
British India.....	6,898	6,573	7,080	92.8	123,387	120,589	139,032	86.7
Cyprus.....	110	122	116	104.8	2,077	1,939	2,235	86.8
Great Lebanon.....	84	82	63	130.3	1,240	923	887	104.1
Japan.....	2,467	2,432	2,734	89.0	91,471	88,078	83,128	106.8
Korea.....	2,164	2,185	2,128	102.7	40,363	38,308	36,079	106.2
Syria.....	486	479	751	63.7	4,053	9,022	6,456	139.7
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	3,377	3,543	2,927	121.0	35,840	23,001	26,920	85.4
Ceynaica.....	297	136	182	74.7	3,904	2,047	3,734	54.8
Egypt.....	367	333	376	88.5	11,144	10,097	11,288	89.5
French Morocco.....	3,369	3,157	2,657	118.8	48,227	23,391	37,326	62.7
Tunis.....	1,245	1,406	969	145.1	6,890	8,819	5,989	147.3

55.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and 1926, with five-year average for 1920-24—continued.

Countries.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in in p.c. average.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in in p.c. average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Barley—concluded.								
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	900	811	660	122.9	17,055	18,372	7,250	253.4
Chile.....	195	138	151	91.4	6,862	5,202	4,074	104.6
Uruguay.....	7	5	5	167.2	107	70	67	202.5
New Zealand.....	26	29	29	100.0	994	1,271	986	128.9
Total.....	77,241	78,212	72,199	108.3	1,682,106	1,588,940	1,415,032	112.3
Rye—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	949	972	894	108.7	21,656	18,712	15,205	123.7
Belgium.....	571	558	550	101.5	21,705	20,108	19,850	101.3
Bulgaria.....	453	461	443	104.1	8,889	8,008	5,639	142.0
Czechoslovakia.....	2,091	2,054	2,154	95.4	58,098	45,909	47,170	97.3
Denmark.....	530	514	541	95.0	13,746	12,480	13,062	95.5
Estonia.....	383	336	392	85.8	7,187	4,490	6,252	71.8
Finland.....	579	565	578	97.8	13,684	11,909	10,550	112.9
France.....	2,147	1,958	2,196	89.2	43,663	30,076	38,811	77.5
Germany.....	11,636	11,694	10,536	111.0	317,424	252,191	231,313	109.0
Hungary.....	1,700	1,729	1,546	111.8	32,525	31,416	24,384	128.8
Italy.....	311	299	303	98.7	6,705	6,496	5,667	114.6
Latvia.....	659	621	589	105.4	12,403	6,119	7,992	76.6
Lithuania.....	1,339	1,109	1,396	79.4	26,116	13,811	22,516	61.3
Luxemburg.....	16	17	19	87.0	360	353	345	102.4
Netherlands.....	491	488	500	97.6	16,231	13,644	15,752	86.6
Norway.....	22	23	31	75.5	614	647	851	76.0
Poland.....	12,118	11,937	10,856	110.0	257,412	197,292	188,804	104.5
Rumania.....	668	731	717	101.9	7,998	11,243	8,661	129.8
Russia (Soviet Union).....	69,025	68,125	55,469	122.8	815,507	897,342	590,945	151.8
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	490	500	477	104.8	7,864	7,454	5,575	133.7
Spain.....	1,846	1,866	1,793	104.1	29,880	23,505	27,312	86.1
Sweden.....	871	838	844	99.2	26,615	23,325	21,199	110.0
Switzerland.....	47	49	51	97.3	1,642	1,583	1,640	96.5
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	852	750	1,387	54.1	13,689	12,114	20,424	59.3
United States.....	3,974	3,586	4,986	71.9	46,456	40,024	70,814	56.5
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	2	2	2	117.7	27	16	23	71.5
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	501	420	323	130.0	4,733	3,268	2,279	143.4
Chile.....	5	3	4	63.2	75	57	63	89.6
Total.....	114,276	112,205	99,577	112.7	1,812,906	1,693,592	1,403,098	120.7
Corn—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	149	152	147	103.4	4,597	3,825	3,549	107.8
Bulgaria.....	1,531	1,471	1,420	103.6	28,158	29,019	19,995	145.1
Czechoslovakia.....	387	388	386	100.4	12,043	10,452	9,965	104.9
France.....	854	834	825	101.1	20,003	12,686	13,808	91.9
Hungary.....	2,655	2,631	2,298	114.5	87,971	76,545	50,793	150.7
Italy.....	3,840	3,767	3,797	99.2	109,964	118,090	91,559	129.0
Poland.....	192	195	173	112.6	3,468	4,166	3,258	127.9
Rumania.....	9,713	10,031	8,485	118.7	163,739	239,496	143,861	166.5
Russia (Soviet Union).....	8,498	7,038	5,301	132.8	197,783	145,872	110,449	132.1
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	5,119	4,929	4,633	106.4	149,233	134,251	99,782	134.5
Spain.....	1,170	1,006	1,167	86.2	28,210	17,186	25,830	66.5
Switzerland.....	4	3	4	75.8	177	130	201	64.7
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	239	210	304	69.1	10,564	7,815	13,729	56.9
Mexico.....	6,965	7,484	7,515	99.6	89,805	81,768	87,879	93.0
United States.....	101,359	99,492	102,697	96.8	2,916,961	2,646,853	2,909,227	91.0

55.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1925 and 1926, with five-year average for 1920-24—concluded.

Countries.	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average	1925.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Corn—concluded.								
ASIA.								
Great Lebanon.....	23	25	22	113.2	433	472	630	74.9
Korea.....	241	246	227	108.4	2,852	2,831	2,905	97.5
Syria.....	67	147	151	97.2	1,328	2,886	1,504	191.9
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	26	27	22	125.7	288	222	257	86.3
French Morocco.....	515	562	396	141.9	3,740	4,371	3,406	128.3
Tunis.....	56	54	41	132.0	224	126	187	67.4
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	10,618	9,061	8,187	110.7	279,516	320,853	209,153	153.4
Chile.....	58	58	66	87.9	1,107	1,407	1,522	92.4
Java and Madura.....	3,949	4,840	4,169	116.1	61,580	77,745	57,245	135.8
Madagascar.....	198	211	208	101.3	4,331	4,034	4,300	93.8
Southern Rhodesia.....	240	275	212	129.7	1,977	5,179	3,956	130.9
Union of South Africa.....	3,064	3,562	4,410	80.8	38,910	68,193	50,072	121.6
Total.....	161,730	158,699	157,263	100.9	1,222,262	1,016,473	3,925,022	102.3
Potatoes—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—								
EUROPE.								
Austria.....	435	439	397	110.6	45,601	28,611	32,862	87.1
Belgium.....	335	397	400	99.3	68,363	66,167	60,949	108.6
Bulgaria.....	27	24	21	113.3	1,451	1,087	669	162.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1,579	1,551	1,563	99.3	165,316	111,261	137,302	81.0
Denmark.....	186	189	204	92.6	28,901	17,896	26,161	68.6
England and Wales.....	493	499	517	96.7	71,994	61,891	69,776	88.7
Estonia.....	170	172	171	100.4	14,324	20,413	15,697	130.4
Finland.....	167	171	169	101.2	15,943	18,762	12,357	150.1
France.....	3,619	3,611	3,595	100.4	334,994	245,519	255,131	96.2
Germany.....	6,941	6,820	6,562	103.9	919,735	662,066	721,606	91.7
Hungary.....	644	620	636	97.5	50,916	41,328	33,116	124.7
Irish Free State.....	380	373	402	93.3	47,900	43,273	36,705	117.9
Italy.....	855	870	818	106.4	48,231	50,949	36,269	140.5
Latvia.....	196	203	164	123.8	16,515	22,343	13,130	170.2
Lithuania.....	403	362	380	95.3	34,857	36,703	38,851	94.5
Luxemburg.....	39	39	36	108.0	4,357	2,569	3,391	75.8
Malta.....	4	5	4	130.0	459	625	404	154.6
Netherlands.....	421	421	431	97.7	69,586	65,554	64,964	100.9
Northern Ireland.....	154	153	164	93.6	26,158	23,941	20,001	119.7
Norway.....	117	119	124	96.3	20,700	19,722	16,267	121.2
Poland.....	5,829	5,834	5,489	106.3	641,683	518,481	588,272	93.2
Rumania.....	460	442	391	113.0	35,611	39,239	27,845	140.9
Scotland.....	142	142	150	94.7	22,288	20,138	23,006	87.6
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	570	548	523	104.6	26,980	20,721	21,451	96.6
Sweden.....	392	396	382	103.7	46,131	41,440	37,091	111.7
Switzerland.....	111	118	114	104.1	16,314	13,448	14,818	90.8
AMERICA.								
Canada.....	546	546	659	82.8	42,380	48,682	62,519	77.9
United States.....	3,092	3,148	3,810	82.6	194,079	213,674	246,730	86.6
ASIA.								
Great Lebanon.....	7	7	9	86.4	558	595	853	69.7
Korea.....	185	187	186	100.5	9,715	9,850	10,070	97.8
AFRICA.								
Algeria.....	46	66	43	153.4	1,631	1,638	998	164.1
Tunis.....	3	2	3	94.7	88	93	90	103.3
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
Argentina.....	263	297	356	83.4	14,216	21,232	19,563	108.0
Chile.....	69	69	78	88.7	6,016	6,014	6,610	91.0
Madagascar.....	54	76	63	120.2	3,307	4,065	2,350	172.9
Total.....	28,994	28,918	29,014	99.7	3,047,628	2,529,993	2,657,862	95.2

56.—Average Yields per Acre of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1926 and the Average 1920-24.

Countries.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926.	Average 1920-24.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—EUROPE.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Austria.....	18.9	17.5	36.3	27.9	25.1	29.3
Belgium.....	36.2	37.8	71.4	57.4	48.3	48.4
Bulgaria.....	15.9	12.6	21.8	18.3	21.9	14.5
Czechoslovakia.....	22.1	21.8	43.0	35.3	30.0	27.6
Denmark.....	34.8	42.9	54.2	48.5	43.4	44.5
England and Wales.....	30.6	32.2	52.7	43.6	37.2	33.0
Estonia.....	14.9	13.3	23.8	23.1	20.1	17.2
Finland.....	23.7	18.8	35.3	28.4	26.4	20.1
France.....	17.9	20.5	39.5	32.7	26.9	24.8
Germany.....	24.1	26.0	47.7	40.8	30.8	32.2
Greece.....	—	—	—	—	14.7	15.2
Hungary.....	18.7	18.8	34.4	25.8	24.3	18.7
Irish Free State.....	39.8	31.8	65.0	44.3	47.5	37.2
Italy.....	18.2	15.5	31.1	26.4	18.8	15.8
Latvia.....	15.2	14.7	22.6	21.5	18.4	15.3
Lithuania.....	13.8	15.8	21.9	27.8	21.5	20.9
Luxemburg.....	19.4	16.2	43.1	27.1	26.3	20.8
Malta.....	34.4	28.0	—	—	44.8	35.4
Netherlands.....	41.6	41.1	55.6	51.8	53.1	52.6
Northern Ireland.....	37.7	33.5	60.2	49.0	36.0	34.7
Norway.....	26.6	24.6	52.0	38.5	35.8	31.3
Poland.....	17.3	16.5	30.7	29.4	23.4	21.9
Rumania.....	13.5	12.6	28.2	20.6	20.2	14.3
Russia (Soviet Union).....	11.7	8.1	23.9	17.8	14.4	12.3
Scotland.....	38.7	38.5	52.6	45.6	41.7	38.9
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	17.1	13.6	26.6	20.0	19.9	14.9
Spain.....	13.6	13.3	19.0	26.8	21.5	20.9
Sweden.....	32.4	28.5	44.4	38.4	33.6	30.1
Switzerland.....	32.3	29.6	57.3	52.0	35.3	34.4
NORTH AMERICA.						
Canada.....	17.8	15.8	30.1	33.7	27.4	25.5
Mexico.....	7.8	4.7	—	—	—	—
United States.....	14.7	14.0	26.5	29.3	23.3	24.4
ASIA.						
British India.....	10.7	11.8	—	—	18.3	19.6
Cyprus.....	8.5	12.6	16.3	19.0	15.9	19.3
Formosa.....	13.0	8.5	—	—	—	—
Great Lebanon.....	6.8	9.3	16.3	24.5	11.3	14.1
Japan.....	24.8	21.7	37.6	35.9	36.2	30.4
Korea.....	11.8	11.2	14.6	16.5	17.5	17.0
Syria.....	11.1	8.4	24.2	12.6	18.8	8.6
AFRICA.						
Algeria.....	6.3	6.9	13.2	18.1	6.5	9.2
Cyrenaica.....	3.2	7.5	—	—	15.1	20.5
Egypt.....	24.2	25.2	—	—	30.3	30.0
French Morocco.....	6.3	9.6	10.5	15.2	7.4	14.0
Tunis.....	7.1	4.9	20.3	15.2	6.3	6.2
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.						
Argentina.....	12.1	12.2	28.1	20.6	22.7	11.0
Chile.....	15.5	17.8	40.2	35.2	37.7	32.9
Uruguay.....	10.4	11.3	13.4	17.7	14.0	13.4
Union of South Africa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia.....	13.7	13.8	—	—	—	—
New Zealand.....	36.0	29.8	49.0	43.0	43.8	34.0
Average.....	14.1	13.6	30.3	28.9	20.3	19.6

56.—Average Yields per Acre of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1926 and the Average 1920-24—concluded.

Countries.	Rye.		Corn.		Potatoes.	
	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926.	Average 1920-24.	1926.	Average 1920-24.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	cwt. per acre.	cwt. per acre.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE—EUROPE.						
Austria.....	19.3	17.0	25.2	24.1	65.2	82.8
Belgium.....	36.0	36.1	—	—	166.6	152.4
Bulgaria.....	17.4	12.7	19.7	14.1	47.7	31.9
Czechoslovakia.....	22.4	21.9	26.9	25.8	72.6	87.8
Denmark.....	24.3	24.1	—	—	94.7	127.9
England and Wales.....	—	—	—	—	124.0	135.0
Estonia.....	13.4	15.9	—	—	118.7	91.8
Finland.....	21.1	18.3	—	—	109.7	73.1
France.....	15.4	17.7	15.2	16.7	68.0	71.0
Germany.....	21.6	22.0	—	—	97.1	110.0
Hungary.....	18.2	15.8	29.1	22.1	66.7	52.1
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	—	115.4	91.3
Italy.....	21.7	18.7	31.4	24.1	58.6	44.3
Latvia.....	9.9	13.6	—	—	110.1	80.1
Lithuania.....	12.5	16.1	—	—	101.3	102.2
Luxemburg.....	20.8	18.2	—	—	65.9	94.2
Malta.....	—	—	—	—	125.0	101.0
Netherlands.....	28.0	31.1	—	—	155.7	150.7
Northern Ireland.....	—	—	—	—	156.5	121.9
Norway.....	28.1	27.5	—	—	165.7	131.1
Poland.....	16.5	17.4	21.4	18.8	94.0	107.2
Rumania.....	10.9	12.1	23.9	17.0	88.8	71.2
Russia (Soviet Union).....	13.2	10.7	20.7	20.8	—	—
Scotland.....	—	—	—	—	141.8	153.3
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	10.9	11.7	27.2	21.5	37.8	41.0
Spain.....	12.6	15.2	17.1	22.1	—	—
Sweden.....	20.7	25.1	—	—	104.6	97.1
Switzerland.....	32.3	32.2	43.3	50.3	113.9	121.2
NORTH AMERICA.						
Canada.....	16.1	14.7	37.2	45.2	89.2	94.9
Mexico.....	—	—	10.9	10.4	—	—
United States.....	11.2	14.2	26.6	28.3	67.9	64.7
ASIA.						
Great Lebanon.....	—	—	18.9	28.6	85.0	94.8
Korea.....	—	—	11.5	12.8	52.7	54.1
Syria.....	—	—	19.6	10.0	—	—
AFRICA.						
Algeria.....	8.0	11.5	8.2	11.7	24.8	23.2
French Morocco.....	—	—	7.8	8.6	—	—
Tunis.....	—	—	2.3	4.6	46.5	30.0
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.						
Argentina.....	7.8	7.1	35.4	25.5	71.5	54.9
Chile.....	19.0	15.8	24.3	23.1	87.2	84.7
Java and Madura.....	—	—	16.1	13.7	—	—
Madagascar.....	—	—	19.1	20.7	53.5	37.3
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	—	18.8	18.7	—	—
Union of South Africa.....	—	—	19.1	12.7	—	—
Average.....	15.1	14.1	25.3	25.0	87.5	91.6

World Exports of Wheat and Flour.—Statistics showing the exports of wheat and wheat flour from the principal exporting countries in the crop year ended July 31, 1927, with comparative figures for the previous crop year, are shown in Table 57. This information is taken from the compilations published by the International Institute of Agriculture. During the crop year 1926-27, a total of 705,887,000 bushels of wheat are shown as exported, as compared with 559,619,000 bushels in the previous year. The four chief exporting countries

made the following contributions during the crop year 1926-27, figures for the previous crop year being shown within brackets, in bushels:—Canada 251,264,000 (275,463,000); United States 148,336,000 (74,250,000); Argentina 135,229,000 (86,736,000); Australia 78,580,000 (53,917,000). Exports of wheat flour amounted to 34,786,000 barrels and 33,584,000 barrels respectively during the crop years 1926-27 and 1925-26. Shipments from the United States totalled 13,463,000 barrels in 1926-27 as compared with 9,570,000 barrels in 1925-26; from Canada 9,237,000 and 10,897,000 barrels respectively and from Australia 5,316,000 and 5,009,000 barrels. Canada was the largest exporter of wheat in both years and the largest exporter of wheat flour in 1925-26, standing second to the United States in 1926-27.

57.—Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour from the Principal Wheat-exporting Countries, Aug. 1 to July 31, 1926 and 1927.

Exporting Countries.	Twelve months, Aug. 1-July 31.		Exporting Countries.	Twelve months, Aug. 1-July 31.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.		1925-26.	1926-27.
	bush.	bush.		brl.	brl.
Wheat—			Flour—		
United States.....	74,250,000	148,336,000	United States.....	9,570,000	13,463,000
Canada.....	275,463,000	251,264,000	Canada.....	10,897,000	9,237,000
Argentina.....	86,736,000	135,229,000	Argentina.....	1,648,000	1,729,000
Australia.....	53,917,000	78,580,000	Australia.....	5,009,000	5,316,000
India.....	6,136,000	10,505,000	Italy.....	368,000	214,000
Russia (Soviet Union)...	27,083,000	49,353,000	Serb-Croat-Slovene		
Hungary.....	11,335,000	14,473,000	State.....	448,000	306,000
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	9,105,000	8,260,000	France.....	337,000	81,000
Rumania.....	6,206,000	6,617,000	Hungary.....	1,818,000	1,587,000
Algeria.....	5,357,000	1,863,000	Rumania.....	849,000	922,000
Tunis.....	2,965,000	1,293,000	India.....	686,000	714,000
Chile.....	1,066,000	114,000	Other Countries.....	1,954,000	1,217,000
Total.....	559,619,000	705,887,000	Total.....	33,584,000	34,786,000
Imports into these countries	19,386,000	20,231,000	Imports into these countries.....	823,000	594,000

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour, expressed in bushels of wheat by conversion at the rate of 196 lb. of flour to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat, were 862,424,000 bushels for the twelve months ended July 31, 1927, as compared with 710,747,000 bushels for the corresponding period in 1926. The imports of wheat and wheat flour expressed in bushels of wheat, into these same countries, were, for the same period, 22,904,000 bushels for 1927 and 23,089,500 bushels for 1926.

World's Live Stock.—The statistics of Table 58, compiled from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, show as nearly as possible the world situation with regard to live stock about 1926, as compared with the pre-war situation. For many countries these figures are the result of careful enumeration, but in other cases they represent only quite approximate estimates. Taken as a whole, the figures show a substantial decline in the number of horses (—9.2 p.c.) and a smaller decline in the number of pigs (—4.2 p.c.) since 1913. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the number of cattle (12.2 p.c.) and a lesser increase in that of sheep (2.1 p.c.). Horses have declined, more particularly in Europe, North and Central America and Oceania, and pigs in the Americas and Europe. Cattle have increased in all the continents and sheep everywhere except in the American continent. More detailed information by countries will be found at pp. 284-5 of the 1925 Year Book.

58.—Numbers of Farm Animals, by Continents, circa 1926, as compared with 1913.

Continents.	Number at the date nearest		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1926.	
	1913.	1926.	Actual figures.	Percentages.
	000 head.	000 head.	000 head.	p.c.

HORSES.

Europe.....	46,620	42,387	— 4,233	— 9.1
North and Central America.....	26,133	21,385	— 4,748	—18.2
South America.....	18,162	17,696	— 466	— 2.6
Asia.....	12,457	12,025	— 432	— 3.5
Africa.....	1,689	2,056	+ 367	+21.7
Oceania.....	2,968	2,592	— 376	—12.7
Totals.....	108,029	98,141	— 9,888	— 9.2

CATTLE.

Europe.....	137,861	139,477	+ 1,616	+ 1.2
North and Central America.....	74,336	81,467	+ 7,131	+ 9.6
South America.....	86,662	101,051	+14,389	+16.6
Asia.....	142,087	154,356	+12,269	+ 8.6
Africa.....	33,174	47,926	+14,752	+41.5
Oceania.....	13,856	23,089	+ 9,233	+66.6
Totals.....	497,976	547,366	+59,390	+12.2

SHEEP.

Europe.....	191,671	194,916	+ 3,245	+ 1.7
North and Central America.....	55,083	48,052	— 7,031	—12.8
South America.....	100,392	81,144	—19,248	—19.2
Asia.....	57,987	66,340	+ 8,353	+14.4
Africa.....	74,260	82,288	+ 8,028	+10.8
Oceania.....	109,331	128,507	+19,176	+17.5
Totals.....	588,724	601,247	+12,563	+ 2.1

PIGS.

Europe.....	85,587	79,329	— 6,258	— 7.3
North and Central America.....	67,713	62,677	— 5,036	— 7.4
South America.....	24,759	21,251	— 2,528	—14.2
Asia.....	12,313	18,838	+ 6,525	+53.0
Africa.....	2,259	2,001	— 258	—11.4
Oceania.....	1,229	1,670	+ 441	+35.9
Totals.....	193,860	185,746	— 8,114	— 4.2

SUMMARY OF FARM ANIMALS.

Horses.....	108,029	98,141	— 9,888	— 9.2
Cattle.....	497,976	547,366	+59,390	+12.2
Sheep.....	588,724	601,247	+12,563	+ 2.1
Pigs.....	193,860	185,746	— 8,114	— 4.2

III.—FORESTRY.

1.—Physiography, Geology and Climate from a Forestry Viewpoint.

The Dominion of Canada may be roughly divided into three main drainage areas—the Pacific slope west of the Rocky mountains, the Great Plains region draining into the Arctic and Hudson bay, and the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, together with the Maritime Provinces. These three regions support three distinct types of forest growth.

The Pacific Slope.—The Pacific slope is characterized by numerous systems of mountains running approximately parallel and extending from the southeast to the northwest. The Rocky mountains vary in elevation from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, with individual peaks extending well above 10,000 feet. Between this system and the Pacific are the Selkirk and Caribou mountains, the Interior plateau and the Coast mountains and lesser ranges, terminating with the sunken range whose upper elevations form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other coast islands. The chief rivers follow the valleys between these ranges, breaking through in some cases along the shorter cross valleys from east to west.

The Rocky mountains are formed chiefly of Palæozoic rocks, as are also the islands on the coast. The Coast range is almost entirely granitic and the Selkirks Precambrian or Cambrian. The intervening ranges are of mixed formations, varying from rocks of sedimentary origin to granites. The best soil in British Columbia is concentrated in valley bottoms or alluvial deltas, and the purely agricultural area has been estimated at 35,300 square miles or about 10 p.c. of the land area.

The climate along the coast is mild and humid, with a mean annual temperature varying from 44° to 49° F. The precipitation is the heaviest in Canada, varying from 40 to 120 inches. The greater part of this precipitation falls during autumn and winter, however, only 30 p.c. falling during the growing season, to which fact is sometimes ascribed the scarcity of deciduous-leaved forest growth, which requires more moisture during the growing season. In any case, coniferous tree growth in this region is the most luxuriant in Canada, and the forests have the most rapid rate of growth, the largest individual trees and the heaviest stands of timber in Canada, extending from sea level up to elevations of 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The Interior Dry belt of British Columbia has a low annual precipitation, varying from 10 to 20 inches. Extremes of temperature from 100° F. to -45° F. make this a region unfavourable to tree growth. The winds from the Pacific, which precipitate most of their moisture on the Coast range, cross this interior plateau and give up a large part of what remains when they reach the Selkirk and Rocky ranges, forming what may be termed the Interior Wet belt, centred in the Columbia valley. Here the precipitation varies from 30 to 60 inches, taking the form of snow in higher altitudes. Temperatures vary from 100° F. to -17° F. In the Rocky Mountain range itself the climate is more extreme and variable than to the westward.

The Great Plains.—East of the Rockies lies the Great Plains region, composed of a variety of topographical types. From the foothills of the Rockies, the country slopes gradually eastward and northward. The prairie country extends from the international boundary to the 55th parallel along the foothills, gradually tapering down toward the east to a point near the lake of the Woods. This area is now almost entirely treeless, with rich fertile soil, and is at present a purely agricultural or pastoral country. Whether its present treeless condition is due to climatic or other causes is problematical, but the presence of isolated patches of



tree growth in situations well protected from fires would seem to indicate that repeated burning accounts, at least in part, for its present treeless state. The underlying rocks are of the Tertiary and Mesozoic ages. The climate of Alberta is extremely variable in winter, due to a warm, dry wind known as the "Chinook", which blows from the south and southwest and extends its influence from the international boundary to the Peace river and eastward to Regina in Saskatchewan. In summer the isotherms run almost due north and south in Alberta. Rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches. The temperature in Manitoba has an absolute recorded range of 150° F., with a mean range of 71°. Saskatchewan and Alberta are more temperate, especially where they are affected by the "Chinook". North of the treeless prairies is a region largely unexplored, covered at first by a comparatively light forest growth which toward the north and east gives way to the sub-Arctic "tundra"—a region of muskeg and bare, glacier-worn rocks of the Laurentian and Precambrian types.

These Laurentian rocks in Canada form the Archæan or Canadian Shield, with a distinct type of topography. This rock formation covers a huge irregular triangle with its apex near the Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence, from which point one arm extends northwesterly to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and the other northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley to include the Labrador peninsula. This entire region has been reduced to a peneplain condition by repeated glacial action which has worn down the high elevations and scoured out most of the soil except in isolated depressions. It is covered with innumerable lakes, muskegs or bogs and rivers. The climate in the northern portion is as a rule too severe for continuous successful agriculture, but this region is covered by a comparatively light forest growth, gradually thinning out toward the north and toward Hudson bay and James bay to the "tundra" type referred to. The southern portion of the shield is to a great extent agricultural land, actual or potential, much of it being still heavily forested.

The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Slope.—The basin of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes contains a variety of topographical and geological types. The north shores of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa River valley and the southern part of Labrador, are part of the Laurentian Shield already described. Here the climate is tempered in part by the presence of the lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence, but is, nevertheless, severe and variable. To the south, soil and climate improve, and the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, the north shore of lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley are all essentially agricultural land. The rock is of sedimentary origin of the Palæozoic age.

The Maritime Provinces, with a general slope toward the Atlantic, are varied in topography and geology. The climate resembles that of Southern Ontario, being modified by the presence of the ocean. Precipitation is above 35 inches annually. This region supports a type of forest similar to that of the southern portion of the Archæan Shield.

2.—Main Types of Forest Growth.

Physiographic, climatic and soil conditions in Canada generally seem to favour the coniferous type of forest. While the more fertile portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces supported a heavy virgin growth of hardwoods, the greater part of Canada's forest area is covered with spruce, pine, balsam, Douglas fir and other coniferous softwoods. Three main groups of forest growth in Canada follow the main physiographic divisions already mentioned. These groups are the Cordilleran, the Great Plains and the Eastern forests.

The Cordilleran Forest.—The Cordilleran forest, which covers the greater part of the Pacific slope, may be subdivided into the Coast belt, the Interior Dry belt, the Interior Wet belt and the Rocky Mountain belt. The Coast belt includes several distinct forest types, their character being determined by variations in climatic and topographic conditions, among which altitude and precipitation have had the greatest effect on forest growth. Douglas fir and red cedar are the principal species in the southern portion of the belt at altitudes up to 2,000 or 2,500 feet. With these are associated hemlock, white pine, amabilis and lowland fir. Toward the north and at higher altitudes, Douglas fir disappears and red cedar and hemlock are the important trees, with amabilis fir and yellow cypress as subsidiaries. In the Queen Charlotte islands and along the coast, Sitka spruce and western hemlock form a lowland type.

Western yellow or "bull" pine predominates at low altitudes, bordering on the grass lands in the Interior Dry belt. Douglas fir gradually increases in importance until it predominates at elevations up to 3,500 and 4,500 feet. Western larch covers a limited area between the true yellow pine and Douglas fir types. At the northern latitudinal and upper altitudinal limits of the Douglas fir type, an Engelmann spruce type develops, which merges into a spruce-alpine fir type at still higher altitudes. Lodgepole pine has taken the place of Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, and, in some cases, yellow pine on burned-over areas, and has become to a considerable extent established as a distinct type.

Forest types similar to those of the coast have developed in the Interior Wet belt. In the southern portion of this belt, red cedar predominates in the wetter situations, mixed with Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, white pine, hemlock, western larch, alpine fir, lowland fir and cottonwood. On the benches and lower valley slopes, hemlock and cedar are the important species. Engelmann spruce replaces hemlock at higher elevations, cedar gradually disappears and the spruce-alpine fir type stretches up to timber line. To the north, Engelmann spruce and alpine fir are more prominent and the other species are gradually eliminated.

The Rocky Mountain belt includes portions of the Dry belt types to the south and those of the Interior Wet belt farther north. Otherwise the typical forest of the Rocky mountains is made up of Engelmann spruce and some white spruce, with an increasing proportion of alpine fir as the altitude increases. This type has suffered so severely from fire, especially on the dry eastern slopes, that lodgepole pine has established itself permanently in some cases and temporarily in others on burned-over areas.

Most of the commercially important species of the Cordilleran region are confined to British Columbia. The spruce-fir-lodgepole pine type of the northern interior extends across the Rockies into the foot-hills of Alberta. Certain species, such as Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, lowland and alpine fir and lodgepole pine, are also found in western Alberta, but in few cases do they extend any great distance eastward.

The Forests of the Great Plains.—The Great Plains region may be divided into the Prairie, Northern Forest and sub-Arctic belts. There are no great variations in altitude in the region, and latitude and soil conditions, especially drainage, determine the distribution of forest types. The Prairie belt in southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba extends north from the international boundary for 200 to 400 miles. Patches of tree growth in protected situations are made up chiefly of aspen poplar, with some white spruce and jack pine. North of this purely agricultural and pastoral area is the great Northern Forest belt, from 300 to 400 miles

wide, which extends from Alaska to Labrador, covering the greater part of the Laurentian Shield as far as the limits of commercial tree growth. Originally, white spruce predominated over this entire belt and it still forms the most important type commercially, although it has suffered severely through forest fires. In the East, balsam fir is an important associate, and the spruce-balsam fir type makes up most of the pulpwood resources of Eastern Canada. The black spruce-eastern larch (tamarack) type occupies poorly-drained areas within this belt. Enormous areas have been burned over by forest fires. Aspen poplar has replaced the spruce and balsam on the best soil in these areas, and is now the most prevalent species, although this condition may not be permanent. Jack pine has taken possession of the dryer, lighter soils, in some cases permanently. Paper birch comes in with aspen poplar toward the east, and balsam poplar occurs in the moister situations. Jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar reach a higher development along the Peace river in northern Alberta than they do elsewhere in America. Along its northern margin this belt merges into the sub-Arctic "tundra", with tree growth confined to narrow strips along waterways. To the northward, balsam fir disappears early from the forest growth, followed by balsam poplar, jack pine, aspen and paper birch, leaving white spruce, black spruce, tamarack or larch, and willow to define the northern limit of tree growth. This may be roughly indicated by a line drawn from the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Churchill river on Hudson bay and across the Labrador peninsula at about 58° N. latitude.

The Eastern Forests.—In southeastern Canada a number of belts of forest growth with distinctive characteristics are recognized. The hardwood belts include the Carolinian zone, confined to the north shore of lake Erie and the western part of lake Ontario. This is important only as forming the northern fringe of a type which covers a large area in the central Eastern United States, and includes a number of species such as tulip, sassafras, etc., not found elsewhere in Canada. North of this zone, still in the purely agricultural and pastoral area, the original forests were of the commercially important hardwoods, such as maple, elm, basswood, oak, yellow birch, hickory and beech, with patches of pine, hemlock and other conifers on the lighter soils. This area has been largely cleared and devoted to agriculture and the original forest type is to be seen only on farmers' wood lots.

Since the beginning of the lumbering industry in Canada, the region north of this belt, extending, roughly speaking, to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson bay waters, has been the centre of the most extensive exploitation, and still occupies that position as far as Eastern Canada is concerned. The forest types which still exist in this region vary considerably owing to soil and other conditions, but generally speaking white pine occupies the better situations on the lighter soils, and reaches its highest development in this belt. With it is frequently associated the red or Norway pine. On heavier soils, spruce, hemlock, and the commercial hardwoods occupy a minor position. Cedar, tamarack and black spruce form typical stands in poorly drained situations. Hardwood ridges, carrying chiefly maple and yellow birch, occur in the southern part of this belt. These, with hemlock, extend north to a line running approximately from the northeast corner of lake Superior to the mouth of the Saguenay river. The extensive lumbering operations of the past century, together with repeated forest fires, have greatly modified these original types. The exclusive cutting of white and red pine, practised until recently, has resulted in the displacement of these species by spruce, balsam fir, jack pine and the hardwoods, the spruce-balsam fir pulpwood areas being the most valuable type remaining. Jack pine has come in extensively on

burned-over areas on lighter soils, and aspen and paper birch are becoming rapidly established as a temporary type. Along its northern border, this mixed hardwood and softwood type merges into the Northern Forest belt already described, with the disappearance of the hemlock, white and red pines and the commercial hard woods.

The Acadian belt covers the Maritime Provinces and the south shore of the St. Lawrence in Quebec. The forest is similar to that of the New England states, being characterized by red spruce. With this are found varying proportions of white spruce and balsam fir. In the mixed softwood and hardwood type, which also occurs in this belt, white pine and hemlock occur, with yellow birch, maple and beech representing the commercial hardwoods. Cedar is fairly abundant in the western portion of this region. Burned-over areas in the Acadian belt are chiefly occupied by aspen and white birch as temporary species.

3.—Important Tree Species.

In Canada there are approximately 160 different species and varieties of plants reaching tree size. Only 31 of these are coniferous, but the wood of these forms 80 p.c. of our standing timber and 95 p.c. of our sawn lumber. While the actual number of species of deciduous-leaved trees seems large in comparison to their commercial importance, out of a total of some 90 species and varieties only four or five are worthy of comparison with the conifers. A detailed description of the more important species of Canadian forest trees was given on pp. 282-285 of the 1924 Year Book.

4.—Forest Resources.

The total land area of Canada is approximately 3,547,000 square miles. Land suitable for agriculture, including pastoral land, has been estimated at 560,000 square miles, of which about 90,000 square miles are at present devoted to field crops. The area covered by existing forests covers approximately 1,227,000 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. Less than 40 p.c. of this carries merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter), and only about 20 p.c. carries saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forested area carries young stands which have come up after fire or cutting. On a considerable proportion of this area the succeeding stands are inferior to the original forests. Under present conditions about a quarter of the timber of commercial size is commercially inaccessible, so that the forests on about two-thirds of our forest area are either too small or too expensive to be operated profitably. This is not a permanent condition, since accessibility depends primarily on market standards, current prices and transportation facilities, and all these factors are tending to increase the extent to which standing timber can be utilized. Young stands, as they reach maturity, also increase the area of accessible timber, and areas of farm land unsuitable for agriculture are eventually abandoned and revert to forest.

On the other hand, forest fires, windfall, insect and fungous damage and commercial operations tend to reduce the area. Certain forest areas are cleared and devoted to agriculture. Only when systematic land classification has been completed can the total area of absolute forest land be determined, *i.e.*, land capable of forest production but not suitable for agriculture.

About 86,279 square miles of forest land in Canada have been set aside in forest reserves or parks, or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production. Reserves set aside by the Dominion cover 34,932 square miles, by Quebec 2,500 square miles, by Ontario, 18,366 square miles, by British Columbia, 9,238 square

miles, giving a total of 65,036 square miles. Parks established by the Dominion cover 10,554 square miles, by Quebec, 5,771 square miles, by Ontario, 4,449 square miles, by British Columbia, 1,469 square miles, giving a total for parks of 22,243 square miles.

For a large proportion of the present forest area of Canada, there is little reliable information. Comprehensive forest surveys have been made only for the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Reports of these surveys were published by the Commission of Conservation. A survey of conditions in Ontario, commenced by that Commission, is now being completed by the Dominion Forest Service in co-operation with the Provincial Forest Service. Extensive areas in the three Prairie Provinces have been examined by the Dominion Service, but the extent of their total resources is still undetermined. The New Brunswick Provincial Service has examined 60 p.c. of that province's Crown timber lands and the Forest Service of Quebec is also collecting data as to the forests under its control.

The estimates given here for both area and quantity are based on data insufficient for accuracy; they must be accepted as being subject to revision as more complete information becomes available.

Table I gives a rough distribution of these quantities and indicates that about 73 p.c. of the saw material in the Dominion is to be found in British Columbia, but that over 44 p.c. of the total resources, including all classes of forest products, is to be found in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

1.—Estimate of the Forest Resources of Canada, 1926.

SOFTWOODS.

Provinces.	Saw Material.		Pulpwood, Cordwood, Ties, Posts, Poles, etc.		Total.
	M B.F.	M cu. ft.	M cords	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.
Nova Scotia.....	7,145,000	1,564,755	16,335	1,911,195	3,475,950
New Brunswick.....	11,532,000	2,525,508	30,826	3,606,642	6,132,150
Quebec.....	39,275,000	8,601,225	356,391	41,697,747	50,298,972
Ontario.....	14,332,000	3,138,708	152,727	17,869,059	21,007,767
Manitoba.....	2,214,000	484,866	40,838	4,778,046	5,262,912
Saskatchewan.....	3,844,000	841,836	87,385	10,224,045	11,065,881
Alberta.....	11,072,000	2,424,768	145,876	17,067,492	19,492,260
British Columbia.....	328,402,000	71,920,038	47,865	5,600,205	77,520,243
Totals.....	417,816,000	91,501,704	878,243	102,754,431	194,256,135

HARDWOODS.

Nova Scotia.....	3,325,500	728,284	20,172	1,918,340	2,646,624
New Brunswick.....	7,752,500	1,697,798	18,775	1,781,625	3,479,423
Quebec.....	12,099,000	2,649,681	87,177	8,288,879	10,948,560
Ontario.....	7,300,000	1,598,700	85,041	8,085,895	9,684,595
Manitoba.....	100,000	21,900	33,277	3,168,315	3,190,215
Saskatchewan.....	3,798,000	831,762	60,433	5,748,135	6,579,897
Alberta.....	4,940,000	1,081,860	103,775	9,879,625	10,961,485
British Columbia.....	749,000	164,031	2,177	206,815	370,846
Totals.....	40,064,000	8,774,016	410,827	39,097,629	47,871,645

GRAND TOTAL.

Nova Scotia.....	10,470,500	2,293,039	36,507	3,829,535	6,122,574
New Brunswick.....	19,284,500	4,223,306	49,601	5,388,267	9,611,573
Quebec.....	51,374,000	11,250,906	443,568	49,996,626	61,247,532
Ontario.....	21,632,000	4,737,408	237,768	25,964,954	30,702,362
Manitoba.....	2,314,000	506,766	74,115	7,946,351	8,453,127
Saskatchewan.....	7,642,000	1,673,598	147,818	15,972,180	17,645,778
Alberta.....	16,012,000	3,506,628	249,651	26,947,117	30,453,745
British Columbia.....	329,151,000	72,084,069	50,042	5,807,020	77,891,089
Grand Totals.....	457,880,000	100,275,720	1,289,070	141,852,050	242,127,780

5.—Forest Administration.

1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

The Dominion Government administers Crown lands, including timber lands, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Railway belt and Peace River block of British Columbia.

In all other cases timber lands are administered by the provinces in which they occur. On the area under Dominion control and in most of the provinces only the right to cut timber is disposed of, the title to the land remaining in the Crown, so that there are few privately owned timber lands, other than farmers' wood lots. As new regions are explored, their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is almost unknown in Canada, although efforts are being made to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests of this nature.

Dominion Timber Lands.—Dominion timber lands are administered by three different branches of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The Forest Service administers forest reserves and provides fire protection on all Dominion forest lands, the Timber and Grazing Branch deals with timber berths, and the Canadian National Parks Branch administers the Dominion parks, which are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves where the timber is withdrawn from commercial use. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has charge of fire protection along railway lines in Canada.

Forest reserves are primarily intended to supply the surrounding settlements with timber for local use, and to protect the watersheds. The method of disposal of this timber and the conditions under which it can be removed are such that regeneration of the natural forest is as well provided for as possible without actual replanting of cut-over areas. The policy of the government is to extend these forest reserves so that eventually they shall include all non-agricultural lands capable of supporting tree growth, and to provide for their maintenance in a forested condition by natural regeneration, except where entirely denuded areas demand artificial methods. On all other Dominion timber lands licenses to cut timber, renewable annually, are granted for stated areas. Regulations provide for cutting to a diameter limit and disposal of logging *débris*. The export of raw or unmanufactured timber cut from Dominion Crown lands and provincial Crown lands is prohibited in every province but Nova Scotia.

Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All unalienated lands in the province which are examined and found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the last few years, 9,238 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 3,000 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

Ontario.—In the province of Ontario, timber lands are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests. The sale of saw timber is by tender after examination. Conditions cover the removal within a specified period, disposal of *débris*, etc. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for longer periods than in the case of saw timber. Manufacture in Canada was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and of all hardwood in 1924. In some individual pulpwood agreements the licensee must undertake not only to erect a pulp-mill but also a paper-mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec; its powers include the classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Forest protection is now under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. Licenses are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 34,173 square miles of forest land.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines and a special Forestry Advisory Board, form the forest authority in New Brunswick. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,300 square miles, has passed into private ownership. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Chief Forester under the Minister of Lands and Forests, who also has charge of forest protection throughout the province.

2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. In the case of the Dominion Government, this duty falls chiefly on the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior for all Dominion Crown timber lands, whether within forest reserves or not. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex-officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners and are responsible for fire protection along railway lines. These guards co-operate with the railway fire guards employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory patrol of all lines throughout the country being a Dominion law. Other Dominion legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods.

Each of the Provincial Governments maintains a fire protection organization which co-operates with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. This latter contributes in the way of money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the areas of the association's activities.

The simplest form of patrol is carried on by men, generally travelling in pairs, on foot, on horseback or in canoes. The fire protective systems in use throughout Canada have been improved by the following measures:—the extension of roads, trails and portages; the building of telephone lines throughout the forest; the establishment of lookout towers and stations; the use of air craft for detecting and reporting incipient fires and carrying men and supplies to fires already started; patrol by automobiles, boats and railway speeders; maintenance at strategic points of cabins for accommodation of patrolmen and supplies for fire-fighting; the use of portable forest fire pumps and the establishment of fire lanes and cleared fire guards through the forest and around fire hazards. In addition to these, certain legislative enactments have tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush-burning by settlers during the dangerous dry periods has proved efficacious, and the recently enacted laws for Quebec and New Brunswick, whereby all travelling in the woods during the fire season is regulated and restricted, have been of enormous value as preventive measures. Wireless telephones are now being employed; the practice of fire weather forecasting and the use of special hat lights for night fire fighting have also been introduced by the Dominion Service.

3.—Scientific Forestry.

The practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration of existing forest areas. What little reforestation or afforestation has been done has been largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts and reclamation or soil fixation, although some commercial reforestation has been undertaken by pulp companies. During recent years investigatory or forest research work has assumed considerable importance. The object of this work is to secure an inventory of Canada's timber resources, to ascertain the best methods of securing continuous production of desirable species by natural means and the economic possibilities of establishing forest by artificial means. In addition to silvicultural research, investigations are being carried on for the purpose of determining the best methods of forest utilization or the converting of standing timber into saleable commodities.

Technical foresters are employed by the Dominion and Provincial Forest Services and by many pulp and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest reconnaissance and intensive forest surveys for the purpose of estimating and mapping standing timber and determining conditions affecting growth and reproduction of existing forests. They also direct experimental planting and experimental regulation of commercial logging operations. The Dominion Forest Service employs a special staff for forest investigatory work, and has established experimental forest stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and at other points throughout the Dominion. The work is done in co-operation with the provincial services and with pulp and lumber companies, and is also conducted on Dominion forest reserves. The forest products laboratories, established by the Dominion Forestry Branch in connection with McGill University, at Montreal, and the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver, carry on investigatory work in forest products, covering the strength, durability and other mechanical, physical and chemical qualities of Canadian woods, methods of seasoning, preservation from decay, and chemical utilization in the pulp and paper and wood-distillation industries. The province of Quebec is organizing, under the Provincial Forester, a Bureau of Forest Research, supported by a generous annual appropriation. Much credit is due to the forestry departments of some of the pulp companies in Canada for pioneering work in forest research.

Education in forestry and allied subjects and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities and by other agencies. The University of Toronto, the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, and the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, provide four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying, in connection with Laval University at Quebec, provides in the French language a combined course of four years' duration, leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry, and a school for forest rangers has been established in Quebec.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Forest Service maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. From 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and wind-breaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions, and distributes at least 7,000,000 trees annually from its six nurseries. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the Provincial Government undertakes to plant free of charge any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose. Farm land used for forestry purposes, while so used, is exempt from taxation up to 10 p.c. of total farm area, but not exceeding a total of 20 acres.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a forest ranger school. It provides about half a million trees for sale and distribution in the province annually, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting, and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is being raised to 5,000,000 trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests, and there are now 38 of these.

6.—Forest Utilization.

The clearing of forest land was the primary step toward the settlement of Eastern Canada by the early pioneers. The material so removed was at first more than sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. In many cases logs and clearing *débris* were burned in order to get them out of the way. Later on, inroads were made into the forest surrounding the farms and settlements to supply these needs, and lumbering as a business developed gradually as the settlements extended, the demand increased and the supply receded. The industry, which started in the lower St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces, spread northward and westward during the period of rapid advance in settlement.

The Ottawa valley became the first important centre of commercial activity in the industry, with the rafting of square timber to Quebec for export. The Georgian Bay and Rainy River districts were later opened up, and although the industry is now established over the entire Dominion these districts are still the chief lumbering regions in Eastern Canada. Lumbering in the north of the Prairie Provinces has progressed with the colonization of this region, but the production does not usually exceed the local demand. Exploitation of the extensive forests of

British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with similar development in the Pacific States across the border, and is steadily increasing in relative importance. In 1908, this province contributed less than a fifth of Canada's total lumber production, while in 1925 this proportion was over 44 p.c., indicating that the centre of production is rapidly moving westward.

1.—Woods Operations.

Differences throughout Canada in soil, climate, topography, average size of trees, density of stands and numerous other local conditions, give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but between adjacent logging units in the same district. Generally speaking, throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled mostly on sleighs by horses to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. Logging railways are sometimes used, in some cases hauling the logs directly to the mills. Tractors are being substituted for horses in many operations. The nature of the topography, the presence of connected systems of lakes and streams, makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is therefore almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations, and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build dams, sluices and other river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, and tow the materials across lakes and still stretches of river in booms or rafts. The logs, which carry the distinguishing stamps or brand of each operator, are finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Logs are assembled by different cable systems operated by donkey engines. They are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways and in some cases by motor trucks. Flumes for transporting logs are used in some operations. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet, and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill-owners or licensees of timber lands, often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. In the better settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom sawmills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but saw-logs, being as a rule the property of the mill-owner, are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders, but buy their entire supply of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with woods operations, it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw materials for sawmills and pulp-mills, but in addition provide annually about 16,000,000 railway ties, 1,000,000 poles for telegraph, telephone and power lines, 14,000,000 fence posts, over 8,000,000 cords of firewood, together with piling, round mining timbers, square timber for export, wood for distillation, charcoal and excelsior manufacture, bark and wood for tanning extracts, maple syrup and sugar and a number of minor products.

2.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of the sawmill forms the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior from 1908 to 1916. Since that date the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forest Service.

Table 2 gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles from 1908 to 1925 inclusive.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet, board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. This was followed in 1921, however, by a period of depression which was general throughout all fields of industrial activity. The production of lumber in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. The cut during 1922 showed an increase of 9.4 p.c. in quantity, accompanied by an increase of over \$2,000,000 in total value, while the production in 1923 again increased to 3,728,445,000 feet, board measure, and the value to \$108,290,542. Statistics of production in 1925 show an increase in quantity to 3,888,920,000 feet board measure, accompanied by a decrease in value to \$99,725,519.

2.—Lumber, Lath and Shingle Production in Canada, for the calendar years 1908-1925.

Years.	Lumber cut.		Shingles cut.		Lath cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B.M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
1908.	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909.	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	822,124	1,979,034
1910.	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,943,544
1911.	4,918,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,235	2,212,226
1912.	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,573,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913.	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914.	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915.	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916.	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917.	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918.	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	498,100	1,369,616
1919.	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920.	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921.	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922.	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923.	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924.	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253
1925.	3,888,920	99,725,519	3,156,261	11,154,773	1,292,963	6,415,927

The number of mills in operation in 1925 was 2,700, as compared with 2,761 in 1924 and 2,883 in 1923, but the average production per mill increased from 1,295,000 feet in 1923 to 1,405,000 in 1924 and 1,440,000 in 1925. The average number of days each mill was in operation in 1923 was 94.5, in 1924 97.3, and in 1925 93.5.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1925 was 35,457, as compared with 35,494 in 1924, a decrease of 0.1 p.c. The total payroll was \$34,097,006, as compared with \$34,783,780 in 1924, a decrease of 2.0 p.c. The average earnings per employee for all classes shows a decrease from \$980 in 1924 to \$962 in 1925. Power used increased from 285,263 h.p. in 1924 to 295,246 h.p. in 1925, fuel cost declined from \$651,499 to \$546,025, and total cost of materials from \$83,141,692 to \$78,219,728.

Lath production increased in quantity from 1,165,819,000 (valued at \$5,975,253) in 1924 to 1,292,963,000 (valued at \$6,415,927) in 1925.

Shingle production showed an increase in both quantity and value from 3,129,501,000, valued at \$10,406,293, in 1924 to 3,156,261,000, valued at \$11,154,773, in 1925.

Pulpwood to the amount of 706,700 cords, valued at \$9,160,976, was cut up, barked or "rossed" in 1925, a decline in quantity and value from 1924. Other products and by-products of the saw-milling industry included sawn ties, box shooks, veneer slabs and edgings, pickets, staves, spoolwood, heading, spoolwood poles, etc., arranged in order of value in 1925. Their aggregate value was \$7,956,650 in 1925 as compared with \$9,519,795 in 1924.

The total value of all products of the sawmill and allied mills in 1925 was \$134,413,845, as compared with \$141,929,559 for 1924, a decrease of 5.3 p.c. due in the main to lower prices. The total capital invested in these mills in 1925 was \$204,134,003, representing an increase of 15 p.c. over the investment in 1924.

Table 3 shows the production of the lumber industry during 1925 by kinds of wood and Table 4 gives the same information by provinces.

3.—Total Production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in Canada, by Kinds of Wood, for the calendar year 1925.

Kinds of Wood.	Lumber.		Lath.		Shingles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B.M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
Softwoods—						
Spruce.....	1,167,306	28,765,126	720,587	3,632,492	20,935	63,257
Douglas fir.....	1,102,658	24,006,211	93,035	338,381	2,050	6,844
White pine.....	557,700	18,517,843	243,992	1,344,721	3,238	9,793
Hemlock.....	324,768	6,784,505	58,224	278,228	1,787	5,812
Cedar.....	132,358	4,917,616	32,296	153,924	3,114,502	11,028,778
Balsam fir.....	58,223	1,335,082	28,092	133,064	6,292	18,870
Red pine.....	101,703	2,982,026	31,009	169,442	—	—
Jack pine.....	134,984	3,082,731	76,209	328,033	7,000	20,420
Yellow pine.....	44,259	958,693	2,373	11,020	—	—
Tamarack.....	59,623	1,293,365	4,514	16,640	—	—
Yellow cypress.....	150	8,930	—	—	—	—
Total Softwoods.....	3,683,732	92,652,128	1,290,331	6,405,915	3,155,804	11,153,774
Hardwoods—						
Yellow birch.....	78,486	2,671,439	685	1,663	—	—
Maple.....	49,824	1,870,387	—	—	—	—
Basswood.....	23,811	781,986	1,461	6,028	—	—
Elm.....	150,683	575,005	—	—	—	—
White birch.....	10,982	374,975	170	840	—	—
Ash.....	5,367	196,064	216	1,200	—	—
Beech.....	6,670	199,989	—	—	—	—
Poplar.....	9,759	195,214	—	—	250	692
Oak.....	2,975	151,715	—	—	—	—
Chestnut.....	544	23,454	—	—	—	—
Butternut.....	225	7,740	—	—	—	—
Cherry.....	191	7,754	—	—	—	—
Hickory.....	70	3,126	—	—	—	—
Walnut.....	45	2,266	—	—	—	—
Tulip.....	3	240	—	—	—	—
Total Hardwoods.....	204,639	7,061,354	2,532	9,731	250	692
Unspecified.....	549	12,037	100	251	207	307
Grand Total.....	3,888,920	99,725,519	1,292,963	6,415,927	3,156,261	11,154,773

4.—Production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1925.

Provinces.	Lumber.		Lath.		Shingles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B.M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,372	106,234	454	2,181	4,702	14,046
Nova Scotia.....	94,826	1,907,127	58,806	270,987	14,727	43,017
New Brunswick.....	405,203	10,513,568	486,970	2,491,994	187,083	539,317
Quebec.....	554,464	14,655,577	227,012	1,072,766	244,313	702,937
Ontario.....	957,577	30,074,363	338,503	1,776,024	25,094	96,284
Manitoba.....	89,403	2,178,051	29,219	223,046	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	16,477	323,184	1,885	5,655	—	—
Alberta.....	41,766	931,574	3,771	15,089	128	352
British Columbia.....	1,724,832	39,035,841	145,743	558,185	2,679,609	9,758,820
Total.....	3,888,920	99,725,519	1,292,963	6,415,927	3,156,261	11,154,773

Tables 5 and 6 show the imports and exports of forest products by chief classes for the calendar years 1923 to 1925, statistics which may be compared with those of production given in the tables above.

5.—Imports of Forest Products, by Chief Classes, calendar years 1923-1925.

Products.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
				\$	\$	\$
Lumber, rough sawn...M ft. b.m.	163,631	—	—	9,089,457	—	—
“ matched.... “	4,991	—	—	274,072	—	—
Total, sawn lumber. “	168,622	131,673	89,521	9,363,529	7,272,639	5,593,831
Railway ties..... No.	671,975	685,573	519,921	865,964	918,504	734,187
Veneer..... \$	—	—	—	443,146	444,625	559,303
Logs..... M ft. b.m.	—	—	2,024	324,567	309,985	78,598
Cork, canes, reeds, etc., “	—	—	—	268,854	267,046	299,260
Squared timber..... M ft. b.m.	—	—	436	60,431	218,696	28,673
Fuel wood..... cords	—	6,260	4,844	51,567	27,952	23,244
Poles..... No.	6,356	6,797	9,740	23,915	44,026	78,496
Posts..... “	—	—	115,884	22,240	11,828	17,243
Shingles..... M	5,105	6,550	20,249	17,701	22,164	66,904
Lath..... “	—	801	1,098	6,379	5,961	7,881
Miscellaneous..... \$	—	—	—	402,425	411,182	2,264,056
Total Imports. \$	—	—	—	11,850,718	9,954,608	9,751,676

6.—Exports of Forest Products, by Chief Classes, calendar years 1923-1925.

Products.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1923.	1924.	1925.
				\$	\$	\$
Sawn lumber.... M ft. b.m.	2,372,286	2,051,925	2,178,062	75,979,040	63,941,129	65,945,139
Pulpwood..... cords	1,384,230	1,330,250	1,423,502	13,525,004	13,536,058	14,168,935
Shingles..... M	2,622,004	2,645,305	2,565,926	9,902,170	9,441,760	10,015,937
Lath..... “	1,556,384	1,676,029	1,981,685	9,380,183	9,952,918	10,441,513
Logs..... M ft. b.m.	260,421	343,559	291,509	5,095,168	5,861,378	4,778,108
Timber..... “	143,105	127,773	95,780	4,037,030	3,317,225	2,631,128
Poles..... No.	515,343	620,341	689,181	2,275,201	2,904,318	2,980,979
Railway ties..... “	1,115,897	1,158,281	1,914,969	888,596	826,483	1,476,074
Veneer..... \$	—	—	—	470,284	339,387	453,272
Piling..... lin. ft.	1,800,398	2,862,391	2,936,713	196,192	260,559	254,101
Fuel wood..... cords	21,878	12,684	16,525	136,066	80,388	105,761
Fence posts..... No.	—	796,058	1,309,220	86,325	93,401	131,482
Miscellaneous..... \$	—	—	—	1,723,683	2,281,013	2,674,693
Total Exports \$	—	—	—	123,694,942	112,836,017	116,057,122

The first timber shipped from Canada to Europe was in 1667 during the French *régime*, and consisted mostly of square timber and masts and spars for the French navy. The export to England began to develop in the early part of the 19th century. Quebec was the centre of the square and waney timber trade, which reached its maximum in 1864, when as many as 1,350 sailing vessels entered that port and carried away over 20,000,000 cubic feet of timber, most of which was white or "Quebec" pine. The increase in the production of sawn lumber, the "deal trade", and the increasing scarcity of suitable material, resulted in a steady decline in the exports of square and waney timber, and Montreal became the centre of activity in exportation.

With the growing production of deals and other sawn lumber, the trade with the United States increased until, in 1925, Canada exported almost 2,000,000,000 board feet of sawn lumber to that country. The total value of exported sawn lumber and other unmanufactured or partially manufactured forest products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$107,855,000, of which about \$89,750,000 worth went to the United States and \$8,066,000 worth to the United Kingdom. The remaining export trade was widely distributed throughout both trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific channels.

3.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago, but prior to 1860 no wood pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper-mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by a party of Americans who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. In 1825, at Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper-mill in what was then Upper Canada. Mr. Crooks, the founder, earned a bounty of £100 from the Government for the first sheet of paper made in the province.

What is claimed to be the first wood pulp mill in Canada was erected by Angus Logan and Company at Windsor Mills, Quebec, about 1870. The Riordons were among the first to manufacture groundwood pulp, and in 1887 Charles Riordon brought the sulphite process from Austria, and installed at Merritton a sulphite mill which is still in existence. In the census of 1871 no pulp-mills are mentioned, but in 1881 five mills were in operation, with a total capital of \$92,000, 68 employees and an output valued at \$63,000. In 1891 there were 24, and in 1901, 25 mills. Since that date the advance in this industry has been still more rapid. At the end of 1926, there were in operation in Canada 44 pulp-mills, 36 combined pulp and paper-mills and 35 mills making paper only, and since then the number has increased. This development is due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species. The importance of this combination is evident from the fact that energy to the extent of practically 100 h.p. is necessary for the production of one ton of paper. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given on p. 319.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods, with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct nor can they be separated from the different stages of the lumber industry. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and many lumber manufacturers divert a proportion

of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. So far as operations in the woods are concerned, it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or pulpwood.

On account of legislation already referred to, pulpwood cut on Crown lands in every province but Nova Scotia must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills. Pulpwood cut on lands held in fee simple may be exported; a large proportion of it is sent to the United States. Raw or unmanufactured pulpwood has therefore a definite market value. Table 7 shows the annual production of this commodity from 1908 to 1926, together with the quantities used by Canadian pulp-mills and the quantities exported.

7.—Production, Consumption and Export of Pulpwood, calendar years 1908-1926.

Years.	Total Production of Pulpwood.			Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Exported Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.	Total value.	Average value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of total production.	Quantity.	Per cent of total production.
	cords.	\$	\$	cords.	p. c.	cords.	p. c.
1908.....	1,325,085	7,732,055	5.84	482,777	36.4	842,308	63.6
1909.....	1,557,753	9,316,610	5.98	622,129	39.9	935,624	60.1
1910.....	1,541,628	9,795,196	6.35	598,487	38.8	943,141	61.2
1911.....	1,520,227	9,678,616	6.37	672,288	44.2	847,939	55.8
1912.....	1,846,910	11,911,415	6.46	866,042	46.8	980,868	53.2
1913.....	2,144,064	14,313,939	6.67	1,109,034	51.7	1,935,030	48.3
1914.....	2,196,884	14,770,358	6.72	1,224,376	55.7	972,508	44.3
1915.....	2,355,550	15,580,330	6.61	1,405,936	59.7	949,714	40.3
1916.....	2,833,119	19,971,127	7.05	1,764,912	62.3	1,068,207	37.7
1917.....	3,122,179	26,739,905	8.56	2,104,334	67.4	1,017,845	32.6
1918.....	3,560,280	37,886,259	10.64	2,210,744	62.1	1,349,536	37.9
1919.....	3,498,981	41,941,267	11.99	2,428,706	69.4	1,070,275	30.6
1920.....	4,024,826	61,183,060	15.22	2,777,422	69.0	1,247,404	31.0
1921.....	3,273,131	52,900,872	16.16	2,180,578	66.6	1,092,553	33.4
1922.....	3,923,940	50,735,361	12.93	2,912,608	74.2	1,011,332	25.8
1923.....	4,664,663	57,119,596	12.27	3,270,433	70.3	1,384,230	29.7
1924.....	4,647,201	57,777,640	12.43	3,316,951	71.4	1,330,250	28.6
1925.....	5,092,461	62,181,537	12.23	3,668,959	72.0	1,423,502	28.0
1926.....	5,621,305	68,100,303	12.14	4,229,567	75.2	1,391,738	24.8

Since 1902 the exports of raw pulpwood have gone exclusively to the United States and have amounted annually to about 1,000,000 cords. The exportation of raw pulpwood, as shown in the accompanying table, has increased but little since 1912, while the quantity consumed in Canadian pulp-mills has increased more than fourfold during the same period. In 1908, almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form. In 1926, with an increase of over 300 p.c. in total production, the proportion exported has fallen to less than one-fourth.

The manufacture of pulp forms the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills for the purpose of providing their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export.

The supply of rags for paper making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves and other parts of numerous annual plants, but

the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The wood is delivered to the pulp-mill in different ways. Logs eight feet and upwards are either floated in booms or rafts or delivered in railway cars. Wood cut in two foot or four foot lengths is seldom driven but is delivered by railway car or vessel. This material may be either peeled or barked or delivered with the bark on. Generally speaking, wood sold by farmers is cut to short lengths and peeled by hand in the woods. Material cut in log lengths must pass first through a "cut-up" mill where it is cut into two or four foot lengths. The next stage in its preparation is the removal of the bark in a "rossing" mill. This is accomplished by the rubbing together of the logs in a revolving drum or by the removal of the bark by revolving knives. This last method produces the cleanest pulpwood, but results in the loss of a considerable proportion of the wood itself. This preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Logs are measured in board feet but the shorter material is measured by the cord (4' by 4' by 8' of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood. Generally speaking, it takes about one cord of wood to make a ton of groundwood and two cords to make a ton of chemical pulp.

There are in Canada four methods of preparing wood pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. In the mechanical method, green coniferous woods are preferred; spruce forms over 80 p.c. of the total, with balsam fir, hemlock and jack pine. Soft "hardwoods", such as paper birch, white birch and poplar, are occasionally used. The barked and cleaned wood is held by hydraulic pressure against the surface of a revolving grindstone, the sticks lying with their length parallel to the width of the stone. The stone is constantly washed by water, which carries away the pulp in suspension. Mechanically prepared pulp or "groundwood" is used only for the cheaper grades of paper and board which are required only for a comparatively short time. It contains all the wood substance, a large proportion of which is not durable. Mixed with chemical pulp, it is used for news, wall, cheap book, manila, tissue, wrapping, bag and building papers, and for box boards, container boards and wall boards.

There are three methods of producing chemical fibre in use in Canada—the sulphite, sulphate (or kraft) and the soda process, so-called because of the chemicals used in each case to dissolve out the non-fibrous or non-cellulose components of wood substance. Cellulose, which forms about 50 p.c. of wood substance, is the ideal paper-making material. It is a singularly inert substance, largely unaffected by ordinary chemical agents, atmospheric conditions, bacteria and fungi. High grade paper, being almost pure cellulose, will remain in perfect condition for centuries. Not only do the chemicals used separate out the cellulose, but they remove the fats and resins so troublesome in paper-making, and break down the substance which holds the cellulose fibres together, so that they can be later felted together into a strong sheet of paper.

The sulphite process, which is the most important in use in Canada, depends on the action of a bisulphite liquor (a comparatively weak acid solution of calcium and magnesium bisulphite) on the non-cellulose wood component. This liquor is

prepared by burning sulphur or pyrites and absorbing the resulting sulphur dioxide gas in a milk-of-lime solution or in water, in the presence of limestone.

The woods used in this process in Canada are all coniferous. Spruce forms 72 p.c., balsam 20 p.c., hemlock 8 p.c. The previously barked and cleaned pulpwood is chipped in a machine which reduces the wood to particles about an inch long and a quarter of an inch thick, or smaller. These chips are screened, crushed and fed into digesters—large steel tanks lined with acid-resisting brick—where they are cooked by steam in the presence of the bisulphite liquor referred to. The cooked chips are then “blown” into pits below the digesters and washed in preparation for screening. Sulphur and lime are the most important chemicals used in this process, and their recovery or the economic utilization of waste sulphite liquor, is still largely an unsolved problem.

Sulphite fibre is used in the manufacture of newsprint paper, in which it forms about 20 p.c. of the pulp used, adding strength to the remaining 80 p.c. of groundwood pulp. It is used for the better classes of white paper and boards, either pure or in mixture with the other fibres.

The soda process is the oldest chemical process, and depends on the action of an alkaline solvent, caustic soda, on the non-fibrous components. This caustic soda is prepared from soda ash dissolved in water and boiled with lime or is produced electrolytically from brine. Most of the chemicals used in this process are recoverable. The wood of the softer so-called “hardwoods” or broad-leaved trees, such as poplar, basswood, willow, etc., is used almost exclusively in this process. The wood is prepared as in the other chemical processes and the chips are cooked in unlined metal digesters. The resultant fibre is used in the manufacture of the best class of book, magazine and writing papers, as a filler mixed with stronger pulp. The result is a paper which lacks strength but can be readily finished to a good surface.

The manufacture of sulphate or kraft pulp is a comparatively recent modification of the soda process. It was first used in America by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., at East Angus, Quebec, in 1907, and was treated as soda pulp in statistical reports up to 1912. The process was first introduced with the intention of reducing the manufacturing cost of soda pulp by substituting salt cake (sodium sulphate) for the more expensive soda ash (sodium carbonate). Subsequent developments showed that, by an adaptation of this process, the superior strength of coniferous wood fibre could be taken advantage of, and at the present time the woods used are almost exclusively coniferous. Spruce heads the list with about 63 p.c. of the total, followed by jack pine with about 20 p.c., balsam with about 12 p.c., and other conifers in smaller proportions. The chipped wood is treated with the caustic solution in unlined steel digesters. The cooking process is carried on just long enough to obtain fibres that can be easily separated. The fibres so obtained are long, flexible and very strong, and are used in the manufacture of so-called kraft papers used for wrapping, bags, etc.

The pulp or fibre from all four processes leaves the grinders or digester pits in a fluid state, consisting of water with a small proportion of fibre held in suspension. It is first screened and thickened, and may then be piped direct to the paper-mill. For shipping or storing, it is usually dried out sufficiently to allow it to be formed into sheets and folded into bundles or “laps”. For export, these “laps” are baled by hydraulic presses. In some cases the pulp is dried for export by converting it into what is practically a coarse form of paper. Groundwood pulp is sold in laps, either wet or pressed. Sulphite pulp is marketed in laps, sheets or rolls, and soda pulp is usually shipped in rolls.

Pulp Production.—Table 8 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1908 to 1926 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the three chemical processes described. Statistics of values are not available from 1908 to 1916.

8.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1908-1926.

Years.	Total Production. ¹		Mechanical Pulp.		Chemical Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1908.....	363,079	—	278,570	—	84,509	—
1909.....	445,408	—	325,609	—	119,799	—
1910.....	474,604	—	370,195	—	104,409	—
1911.....	496,833	—	362,321	—	134,512	—
1912.....	682,632	—	499,226	—	183,406	—
1913.....	854,624	—	600,216	—	254,408	—
1914.....	934,700	—	644,924	—	289,776	—
1915.....	1,074,805	—	743,776	—	331,029	—
1916.....	1,296,084	—	827,258	—	468,826	—
1917.....	1,464,308	65,515,335	923,731	25,918,811	540,423	38,374,191
1918.....	1,557,193	64,356,173	879,510	19,112,727	677,683	45,243,446
1919.....	1,716,089	73,320,278	990,902	23,316,828	725,187	50,003,450
1920.....	1,960,102	141,552,862	1,090,114	49,890,337	868,528	90,053,999
1921.....	1,549,082	78,338,278	931,560	32,313,848	612,467	45,929,513
1922.....	2,150,251	84,947,598	1,241,185	31,079,429	897,553	53,615,692
1923.....	2,475,904	99,073,203	1,419,547	37,587,379	1,012,092	60,674,518
1924.....	2,465,011	90,323,972	1,427,782	36,165,901	986,242	53,313,823
1925.....	2,772,507	100,216,383	1,621,917	39,130,117	1,084,992	59,969,673
1926.....	3,229,791	115,154,199	1,901,268	44,800,257	1,251,178	69,220,427

¹ These totals include some unspecified pulp and screenings.

The steady growth of this industry up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced, will be seen from the above figures. There was a drop in production in 1921, but production in 1922 more than overtook the previous year's drop. Since then, with the exception of 1924, each year has shown consistent growth in the annual production, the year 1926 creating a record for the industry, with a production of 3,229,791 tons.

Table 9 gives the production of pulp in Canada in 1925 and 1926 by processes and by provinces. During 1926 there were 44 mills manufacturing pulp only and 36 combined pulp and paper-mills. These 80 establishments turned out 3,229,791 tons of pulp valued at \$115,154,199, as compared with 2,772,507 tons of pulp, valued at \$100,216,383, in 1925 and 2,465,011 tons, valued at \$90,323,972, in 1924. Of the 1926 total for pulp, 2,031,994 tons, valued at \$58,061,003, were made in the combined pulp and paper-mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 135,819 tons, valued at \$6,622,255, were made for sale in Canada, while 1,061,978 tons, valued at \$50,470,941, were made for export. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product at this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as such.

9.—Pulp Production by Classes and Provinces, calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Kinds of Pulp by Provinces.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Quebec—				
Groundwood.....	814,696	1,005,430	20,920,732	24,820,847
Sulphite, bleached.....	55,900	69,994	4,595,235	6,179,410
Sulphite, unbleached.....	275,339	358,869	13,435,171	16,386,772
Sulphate and soda.....	192,081	204,399	10,953,271	11,405,755
Screenings.....	32,287	33,647	585,822	425,792
Total.....	1,370,303	1,672,339	50,490,231	59,218,576

9.—Pulp Production by Classes and Provinces, calendar years 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Kinds of Pulp by Provinces.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Ontario—				
Groundwood.....	614,951	685,141	14,647,255	15,705,611
Sulphite, bleached.....	79,578	94,107	5,978,313	7,086,852
Sulphite, unbleached.....	242,015	264,439	11,880,169	13,849,727
Sulphate.....	12,380	15,497	641,300	807,447
Screenings.....	27,559	36,768	402,041	557,890
Other fibre.....	234	35	9,960	1,225
Total.....	976,717	1,095,987	33,559,038	38,008,752
British Columbia—				
Groundwood.....	121,079	135,864	1,910,320	2,302,815
Sulphite, bleached.....	25,961	26,401	1,817,235	1,768,867
Sulphite, unbleached.....	66,023	78,990	2,911,635	3,324,214
Sulphate.....	17,019	15,200	784,137	728,801
Screenings.....	4,072	3,733	104,304	108,388
Total.....	234,154	260,188	7,527,631	8,233,085
New Brunswick—				
Groundwood.....	27,727	27,225	511,787	701,525
Sulphite, bleached.....	66,026	66,366	4,590,801	4,609,931
Sulphite, unbleached.....	31,943	35,937	1,443,680	1,846,219
Sulphate.....	20,727	20,979	938,726	1,226,432
Screenings.....	1,446	3,162	14,466	40,220
Total.....	147,869	153,669	7,499,460	8,424,327
Nova Scotia—				
Groundwood.....	43,464	47,608	1,140,023	1,269,459
Total.....	43,464	47,608	1,140,023	1,269,459
SUMMARY.				
Groundwood.....	1,621,917	1,901,268	39,130,117	44,800,257
Sulphite, bleached.....	227,465	256,868	16,981,584	19,645,060
Sulphite, unbleached.....	615,320	738,235	29,670,655	35,406,932
Sulphate and soda.....	242,207	256,075	13,317,434	14,169,435
Screenings.....	65,364	77,310	1,106,633	1,132,290
Other fibre.....	234	35	9,960	1,225
Total for Canada.....	2,772,507	3,229,791	100,216,383	115,154,199

During the calendar year 1926 the world's chief exporters of wood pulp, arranged in order of importance, were:—

Country.	Chemical Pulp.	Mechanical Pulp.	Total Wood Pulp.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Sweden.....	2,452,416,800	859,431,000	3,311,847,800
Canada.....	1,247,404,300	764,153,300	2,011,557,600
Norway.....	474,620,400	1,121,858,000	1,596,478,400
Finland.....	777,672,300	230,038,400	1,007,710,700
Austria.....	503,224,800	30,366,300	533,591,100
Austria.....	196,637,100	59,725,500	256,362,600
Czechoslovakia.....	171,164,800	110,200	171,275,000
United States.....	50,355,200	18,094,700	68,449,900
Poland.....	32,327,200	27,000	32,354,200
Newfoundland.....	—	24,969,300	24,969,300
Switzerland.....	19,985,700	3,388,900	23,374,600

Paper Production.—The paper-making stage of the industry involves the consumption of wood pulp and other paper stock in the manufacture of paper and other pulp products. Accurate annual statistics for this part of the industry are only available for the years 1917 to 1926 inclusive. These are given in Table 10. The main classes are further subdivided into about 30 sub-classes, details of which are given in Table 11 for the years 1925 and 1926.

During 1926 there were 36 combined pulp and paper-mills and 35 mills making paper only. These 71 establishments produced 2,266,143 tons of paper, together with certain miscellaneous pulp products, with a total value of \$158,277,078, as compared with 1,884,705 tons valued at \$140,680,177, in 1925, or an increase of 22.4 p.c. in quantity and 12.5 p.c. in value over 1925. Newsprint paper forms about 80 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1926, the production of newsprint paper was 1,889,208 tons valued at \$121,064,946, making Canada the largest producer of newsprint in the world. Preliminary figures for 1927 show a further increase to 2,082,289 tons.

10.—Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1917–1926.

Years.	Newsprint Paper.		Book and Writing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1917.....	689,847	38,868,084	48,141	9,310,138	50,360	646,750
1918.....	734,783	46,230,814	48,150	10,732,807	61,180	7,341,372
1919.....	794,567	54,427,879	58,228	12,571,000	59,697	7,979,418
1920.....	875,696	80,865,271	73,196	21,868,807	77,292	12,161,303
1921.....	805,114	78,784,598	53,530	12,550,520	52,898	6,634,211
1922.....	1,081,364	75,971,327	64,808	12,560,504	81,793	8,219,841
1923.....	1,251,541	93,213,340	76,789	13,582,135	84,912	7,666,174
1924.....	1,388,081	100,276,903	67,934	12,605,623	89,441	8,027,913
1925.....	1,536,523	106,268,641	74,724	13,145,407	91,417	8,130,102
1926.....	1,889,208	121,064,946	80,403	14,765,725	97,057	8,552,400

Years.	Boards.		Other Paper Products.		Total Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1917.....	54,080	3,543,164	11,261	1,382,205	853,689	58,750,341
1918.....	87,749	5,551,409	35,862	3,267,142	967,724	73,123,544
1919.....	137,678	8,892,046	40,065	3,882,500	1,090,235	87,752,843
1920.....	158,041	12,904,662	30,726	4,222,724	1,214,951	132,022,767
1921.....	89,120	6,225,948	18,285	2,358,658	1,018,947	106,553,935
1922.....	113,200	7,000,081	25,650	2,508,325	1,366,815	106,260,078
1923.....	130,582	8,480,233	45,479	5,042,488	1,589,303	127,984,370
1924.....	135,252	8,228,760	38,033	4,256,469	1,718,741	133,395,673
1925.....	144,646	8,378,621	37,395	4,757,406	1,884,705	140,680,177
1926.....	155,469	8,825,804	44,006	5,068,203	2,266,143	158,277,078

11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Classes, calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Classes.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Newsprint Paper—				
In rolls.....	1,519,005	1,874,571	104,915,219	119,957,618
In sheets.....	10,246	7,813	803,183	543,534
Hanging or wall paper.....	7,049	6,580	519,258	534,918
Poster paper.....	223	244	30,981	28,876
Total Newsprint.....	1,536,523	1,889,208	106,268,641	121,064,946

11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Classes, calendar years 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Classes.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Book and Writing Paper—				
Book, wood fibre chief ingredient.....	26,392	22,255	3,791,041	3,353,561
Book, rags chief ingredient.....	—	5,818	—	745,732
Cover.....	354	500	89,021	128,314
Plate, map, lithograph, etc.....	736	707	123,369	127,650
Cardboard, bristol board, etc.....	7,467	7,606	631,388	933,102
Coated paper.....	10,555	11,103	2,082,289	2,295,385
Writing paper.....	23,823	26,479	5,434,762	6,192,735
All other fine paper.....	5,397	5,935	993,537	989,196
Total Book.....	74,724	80,403	13,145,407	14,765,725
Wrapping Paper—				
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.).....	1,604	2,203	266,881	334,955
Heavy wrapping (mill wrappers).....	23,253	26,115	1,039,413	1,202,537
Straw wrapping.....	373	—	24,351	—
Bogus or wood manila.....	5,591	6,315	548,993	610,738
Kraft.....	45,883	47,791	4,829,158	5,023,042
All other wrapping.....	14,713	14,633	1,421,306	1,381,128
Total Wrapping.....	91,417	97,057	8,130,102	8,552,400
Boards—				
Wood-pulp board.....	69,439	67,935	3,803,934	3,820,588
Strawboard.....	6,066	12,584	316,895	713,360
Chipboard.....	31,239	21,827	1,722,310	1,142,191
Newsboard.....	4,160	691	258,800	38,735
Test board.....	11,442	19,016	722,759	1,101,781
Trunk, leather, binder's and pressboard.....	231	339	44,753	53,902
Wallboard.....	4,583	5,235	331,669	339,538
All other boards.....	17,486	27,842	1,197,501	1,615,709
Total Boards.....	144,646	155,469	8,378,621	8,825,804
Other Paper—				
Tissue.....	2,555	1,892	538,517	390,616
Toilet.....	4,645	5,509	846,572	1,077,338
Blotting.....	245	300	63,700	72,000
Building, roofing, and sheathing.....	23,800	28,049	2,051,873	2,094,073
Miscellaneous paper.....	6,150	8,256	737,242	1,339,275
Total Other Paper.....	37,395	44,006	4,237,904	4,973,352
Total Specified Paper.....	1,884,705	2,266,143	140,160,675	158,182,227
Unspecified Products.....	—	—	519,502	94,851
Total All Products.....	—	—	140,680,177	158,277,078

Statistics of the combined Pulp and Paper Industries.—While the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper are properly two distinct industries, the existence of combined pulp and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. There were altogether 115 mills of all classes in operation in 1926, as compared with 114 in 1925 and 115 in 1924. If the net value of production for the entire industry be considered as the sum of the value of pulpwood exported, pulp made for export and paper manufactured, the total for 1926 is \$224,539,271, as compared with \$202,781,017 for 1925, \$187,174,703 for 1924, \$188,642,109 for 1923, \$158,483,377 for 1922 and \$154,641,077 for 1921. The total for 1926 was 10·7 p.c. higher than that for 1925, and established a new high record.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1926 was 29,880 and their total payroll \$44,175,502. The capital invested in the industry increased from \$460,397,772 in 1925 to \$501,184,714 in 1926. The total cut of pulpwood in Canada in 1926 was 5,621,305 cords, valued at \$68,100,303, and of this total 4,229,567 cords were used in Canadian pulp-mills, the remaining 1,391,738 cords, valued at \$14,067,030, being exported unmanufactured to the United States. There were no importations of pulpwood into Canada.

The exports of wood pulp during the calendar year 1926 were 1,005,780 tons, valued at \$52,077,122, as compared with 961,367 tons, valued at \$47,931,905, for 1925. Imports of pulp were 22,939 tons, valued at \$1,211,186, in 1926, and 23,423 tons, valued at \$1,274,542, for 1925. Exports of newsprint paper were 1,731,986 tons, valued at \$114,090,595, for 1926, 1,401,654 tons, valued at \$98,945,337, for 1925, and 1,219,385 tons, valued at \$90,990,711, for 1924. The external trade in these commodities is given in Tables 12 and 13 for the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

The United States market absorbs annually about four-fifths of Canada's pulp and paper shipments, and the remaining portion goes to the United Kingdom and other widely distributed overseas markets. Two-thirds of the newsprint paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood pulp imported from Canada. (See Tables 12 and 13.)

12.—Imports and Exports of Wood Pulp by Countries, calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Countries and Kinds of Pulp.	1925.		1926.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
Imports—				
From the United States.....	22,249	1,233,512	22,937	1,211,131
From other countries.....	1,174	41,030	2	55
Total wood pulp imported.....	23,423	1,274,542	22,939	1,211,186
Exports—				
To the United Kingdom.....	72,187	2,523,349	112,537	3,894,596
Mechanical pulp.....	69,206	2,360,947	109,956	3,691,320
Chemical fibre.....	2,981	162,402	2,581	203,276
To the United States.....	823,857	41,587,300	817,571	43,220,471
Mechanical pulp.....	281,748	7,931,787	258,526	7,360,166
Chemical fibre.....	542,109	33,655,513	559,045	35,860,305
To other countries.....	65,323	3,821,256	75,672	4,962,055
Mechanical pulp.....	9,250	280,539	13,595	454,332
Chemical fibre.....	56,073	3,540,717	62,077	4,507,723
Total wood pulp exported.....	961,367	47,931,905	1,005,780	52,077,122
Mechanical pulp.....	360,205	10,573,273	382,077	11,505,818
Chemical fibre.....	601,162	37,358,632	623,703	40,571,304

13.—Imports and Exports of Paper by Countries, calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Countries and Kinds of Paper.	1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
Imports—				
From the United Kingdom.....	—	1,165,023	—	1,305,107
From the United States.....	—	7,075,241	—	8,542,006
From other countries.....	—	901,913	—	1,130,833
Total paper and paper goods imported....	—	9,142,177	—	10,977,946
Exports—				
To the United Kingdom.....	—	3,442,119	—	3,085,749
Newsprint.....	19,830	1,413,678	15,123	984,132
Wrapping.....	6,196	899,245	5,023	643,792
Boards.....	—	884,427	—	1,036,675
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	244,769	—	421,150
To the United States.....	—	95,461,138	—	108,798,901
Newsprint.....	1,320,600	93,103,556	1,627,857	106,758,735
Wrapping.....	38	2,337	193	18,986
Boards.....	—	1,954,221	—	1,648,898
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	401,024	—	372,282
To other countries.....	—	7,720,789	—	9,529,863
Newsprint.....	61,224	4,428,103	89,006	6,347,728
Wrapping.....	14,530	1,910,230	13,805	1,665,532
Boards.....	—	832,211	—	404,372
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	1,050,245	—	1,112,231
Total paper and paper goods exported....	—	106,624,046	—	121,414,513
Newsprint.....	1,401,654	98,945,337	1,731,986	114,090,595
Wrapping.....	20,764	2,811,812	19,020	2,328,310
Boards.....	—	3,170,859	—	3,089,945
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	1,696,038	—	1,905,663

4.—Other Wood-Using Industries.

Sawmills and pulp-mills are the two most important agents of secondary production among forest industries. They draw their supplies of raw material direct from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, sawmill by-products, pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made entirely of wood or wood pulp, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper products, sashes, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products, boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers, canoes, boats and small vessels, kitchen, baker's and dairy woodenware, wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos, spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second class includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc.

The first two classes, wherein wood, wood pulp or paper is the chief or only component, were represented in Canada in 1925 by 3,838 establishments in which \$242,672,755 was invested. These industries employed 64,370 workers whose salaries and wages amounted to \$75,799,837. They used raw materials valued at \$91,816,963 in the manufacture of commodities valued at \$229,687,671.

The third class, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, musical instruments, sporting goods, brooms and brushes, etc.

The fourth class could be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

5.—Total Annual Forest Utilization.

Table 14 gives the total value of primary forest production for 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. It has been estimated that the total quantity of primary forest products in 1925 is equivalent to about 2,839,138,401 cubic feet of standing timber.

14.—Total Values of Primary Forest Production, by Products, 1922-1925.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Firewood.....	38,228,702	38,723,272	39,336,771	39,515,657
Ties.....	13,215,986	13,228,547	14,251,450	14,491,557
Poles.....	1,707,378	2,998,852	3,621,415	3,802,036
Posts.....	1,354,268	1,423,478	1,414,363	1,418,961
Rails.....	450,133	444,189	452,377	454,910
Mining timber.....	1,721,025	1,615,667	1,296,710	1,249,021
Wood for distillation.....	479,299	540,541	562,525	463,616
Logs sawn.....	55,066,273	69,352,821	83,141,692	71,894,926
Pulpwood used.....	40,375,599	43,594,592	44,241,582	48,012,602
Miscellaneous products.....	850,078	1,156,487	838,231	3,747,996
Square timber exported.....	1,492,344	4,037,030	3,317,225	2,643,543
Logs exported.....	3,270,575	5,095,168	4,855,298	4,778,108
Pulpwood exported.....	10,359,762	13,525,004	13,536,058	14,168,935
Miscellaneous exports.....	2,278,674	1,723,683	2,281,013	2,674,693
Total Primary Products.....	170,350,096	197,459,331	213,146,710	209,276,561

The primary forest production during 1925 is shown by products in Table 15. The quantity reported in column 2, multiplied by the converting factor, gives the equivalent amount in standing timber as in column 4. Values are then given in column 5.

15.—Primary Forest Production, by Products, 1925.

Products.	Unit used.	Quantity reported or estimated.	Converting factor.	Equivalent volume in standing timber.	Total value.
				cu. ft.	\$
Firewood.....	Cords	9,159,143	95	870,118,585	39,515,657
Ties.....	Number	16,744,579	12	200,934,948	14,491,557
Poles.....	"	865,581	13	11,252,553	3,802,036
Posts.....	"	14,743,193	2	29,486,386	1,418,961
Rails.....	"	5,321,213	2	10,642,426	454,910
Mining timber.....	M lin. ft.	50,418	328	16,537,104	1,249,021
Wood for distillation.....	Cords	49,514	123	6,090,222	463,616
Logs sawn.....	M ft. b.m.	4,249,216	219	930,578,304	71,854,926
Pulpwood used.....	Cords	3,668,959	117	429,268,203	48,012,602
Miscellaneous products.....	"	412,601	117	48,274,317	3,747,996
Square timber exported.....	M ft. b.m.	116,986	219	25,619,934	2,643,543
Logs exported.....	"	291,509	219	63,840,471	4,778,108
Pulpwood exported.....	Cords	1,423,502	117	166,549,734	14,168,935
Miscellaneous exports.....	"	255,942	117	29,945,214	2,674,693
Total.....	-	-	-	2,839,138,401	209,276,561

Grand Total Manufactures of Wood and Paper and their Products.—

The grand total for the Wood and Paper group of the industrial census, including the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industry and all other industries which use wood and its products as their only or chief component material, is given as follows, for 1925:—the number of establishments was 6,652 as compared with 6,906 in 1924; the capital investment was \$907,204,530 as compared with \$879,307,261 in the preceding year; the grand total number of employees was 127,859 as compared with 127,551, and the salaries and wages were \$148,457,748 as compared with \$148,529,075 in 1924; the cost of materials was \$246,551,591 as against \$246,078,592, and the gross value of products was \$557,194,453 as against \$546,504,108 in 1924. Details are given in the Manufactures section on pp. 422 and 423.

7.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing-up of damage due to forest fires has ever been made for Canada, but it is estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned and 13 p.c. cut for use, and that 27 p.c. remains; moreover, that one-third as much mature timber has been burned in the last six years as has fallen to the axe.

The historic Miramichi fire, in 1825, burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick, and on a belt 80 miles long and 25 miles wide almost every living thing was killed. One hundred and sixty people perished, 1,000 head of stock were killed, and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. The damage to the forest was not even estimated. Damage to other property was placed at \$300,000.

About 1845 vast areas were burned over west of lake Superior; many of them still remain bare of tree growth. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the Height of Land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten. In 1871 a fierce fire swept more than 2,000 square miles of forest from lake Nipissing westward along the north shore of Georgian bay, while many smaller fires north of lake Superior completed a chain of desolation across the province. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated over 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district. In Quebec, the country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires, while millions of dollars worth of timber in the Ottawa country also fell a prey to the flames.

During more recent times, a series of disastrous fires swept over Northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated, on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at \$3,000,000. In 1916, fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people, the exact number never having been determined. During 1922, a third fire, covering in part the areas burned over by the previous fires, destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres and caused 40 deaths. In 1908, a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, British Columbia, destroyed that city, caused 25 deaths, rendered 6,000 people homeless and damaged property to the estimated extent of \$5,000,000. These are a few of the outstanding historical disasters. Every year thousands of acres are devastated by fires of less individual importance, which in the aggregate are rapidly depleting our forest resources. From 1922 to 1926, 742,772 acres of merchantable timber were burned over annually, and the average amount of timber destroyed annually is estimated as equivalent to 4,105,690 M feet board measure. In addition there were 891,254 acres of young growth and 500,944 acres of cut-over land burned over, on which the increment of perhaps 30 years, on the average, was destroyed.

Speaking generally, there are two annual periods in Canada when the forest fire hazard is highest—in the spring, after the disappearance of the snow, when the forest floor is dry and the green underbrush has not yet developed, and again in the fall when the green growth is dead and the ground is covered with dry leaves. Statistics collected by the different government administrations and the Quebec

protective associations show that over 95 p.c. of the fires of known origin are due to human carelessness and therefore preventable. Campers, settlers and railways are responsible for most of the fires whose origin is determined. Other causes, including lumbering operations and incendiarism, account for small proportions, and only a few are attributed to lightning, except in southern British Columbia, where in 1924-5-6, 25 p.c. were so caused.

Losses through Insects and Fungi.—From 1912 to 1923 the spruce bud-worm caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam fir forests in eastern Canada. In Quebec, it was estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood were destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss was placed at 15 million cords. In this region the active stage of the infestation is now practically over, but the insect is now causing damage in Northern Ontario and Cape Breton island. Other insects, though not as destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest. While the attacks of fungi are more insidious, the loss caused by the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects under normal conditions. The butt rot in balsam fir is especially prevalent, and the value of the hardwoods is also greatly decreased by rot. Poplar and white birch seldom reach over 10 inches in diameter without considerable decay, and, since these species form such a large proportion of the young growth, the loss, though it has never been computed, must be very great.

Summary of Losses and Increment.—The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,900,000,000 cubic feet. At a very low estimate, fire destroys annually about 700,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 1,400,000 acres of various ages, representing the annual growth of 25 to 30 million acres. The destruction occasioned by the spruce bud-worm averages 1,345,000,000 cubic feet per annum, besides the injury from bark-beetles and other insects. The loss due to fungi and windfall is not known, but is undoubtedly large. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. With about 534,000,000 acres of young, growing forest, an average annual increment of 10 cubic feet per acre would cover this depletion, but in view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little hope that this increment is being produced at the present time throughout Canada, although particular areas are producing greatly in excess of this quantity.

8.—The History of the Canadian Lumber Trade.

An article on the above subject was contributed by A. R. M. Lower, M.A., of the Department of Public Archives, to the 1925 edition of the Year Book, where it appears at pages 318 to 323.

IV.—THE FUR TRADE.

Historical Sketch.—The place which the fur trade held during the French régime in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history. Later, the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which came after, a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting value. The salient facts in the story are as follows:—

From the earliest times the Basque and Breton fishermen from the "banks" had traded for furs. As the French court demanded more and more furs, adventurers came for the latter trade exclusively. Pont-Gravé and Chauvin built Tadousac in 1599 as a centre for this trade with the Indians of the Saguenay, and when trade routes were discovered farther inland, the founding of Quebec and Montreal followed. The French Government from the first granted monopolies of the fur trade, always on the condition that the company should bring to Canada a stated number of settlers. But settlement and the fur trade could never go together—settlement, by driving fur-bearing animals farther afield, made trade increasingly expensive—and the great profits of the fur trade, together with its freedom and romance, took all the adventurous from the rational pursuits of settlers. Trade spread west and south by the river routes, convoys bringing the furs yearly to Montreal and Quebec. The de Caen Company, in the seventeenth century, sent yearly to France from 15,000 to 20,000 pelts. "Beaver" was made the Canadian currency.

In the meantime, English navigators had been seeking a Northwest Passage to the Orient. By 1632 their efforts came to an end with little practical result. Hudson bay, however, had been accurately charted, so that when the first English fur-trading ships came some 30 years later, they sailed by charted routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition came at the instigation of Radisson and Groseilliers, two French *coureurs des bois* who had travelled in the rich fur country north of lake Superior. They had sought aid in France, but being repulsed, turned to England. The charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" was obtained in 1670 by Prince Rupert, who became first governor of the company (whence the name Rupert's Land). In 1676, merchandise costing £650 was sent to the bay, and the furs got by barter sold in England for £19,500. The dividend on the stock of £10,500 was sometimes as high as 100 p.c. During the struggle with the French, beginning about 1685, no return was made, but with the English victory the company resumed payments, usually amounting to 20 p.c. per annum. Forts were built on Hudson bay and James bay at the mouths of rivers; the company, as monopolist, waited for the furs to be brought to its posts.

With the Seven Years' War, the fur trade from the south passed out of the hands of the French, and until 1771 the English were busy re-discovering the old French routes to the West. A period of open competition followed. The discoverer of a new fur district was soon followed by competitors who undersold him and were undersold by him until some or all were ruined and left for new fields. The Northwest Company, founded in 1783-4, was a result of such competition. No capital was deposited, but each party supplied a proportion of the articles needed for trade. The Northwest Company pursued a vigorous policy, founding posts to control all the best fur districts. The Hudson's Bay Company felt the keenness of the competition, and was forced to abandon its ancient policy of waiting for furs to be brought to the bay. By 1816, the rivals had absorbed or ruined eleven

other partnerships, and were themselves on the verge of ruin. Finally, in 1821, the two were joined under the name of the older company. The Northwest Company brought with it the control of the Pacific and Arctic watersheds, to be added to the lands draining into Hudson bay, and over the whole region the Hudson's Bay Company secured legal recognition of its monopoly of the fur trade. There followed 40 years of great prosperity. The company's rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired in 1859, and ten years later it surrendered its other privileges. In return, Canada granted £300,000 to the company, as well as lands about its trading posts, and one-twentieth of the land in the fertile belt between the North Saskatchewan river and the United States boundary. The Hudson's Bay Company thereupon became a trading company, with no extraordinary privileges.

The Modern Industry.—Great changes have come over the trade in recent years. The railway has revolutionized conditions wherever its influence reaches. Steamboats now ply upon the larger lakes and rivers. Rising values have led to new processes of treatment and to the utilization of products once rejected. Competition has been encouraged, and new territory is eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. The modern competition, though it ranges throughout Canada, has centred at Edmonton, on the edge of the great preserve. Winnipeg is now the chief collecting and distributing point of the Hudson's Bay Company, though Moose Factory is visited once a year, as formerly, by a vessel from London. Montreal collects the furs of the Ottawa Valley and the Quebec hinterland, and receives the bulk of the supplies.

During the Great War, the important market changed from London to the United States. Of the \$5,100,000 worth of undressed furs exported to England and the United States in 1914, England received \$3,000,000; in 1919, out of \$13,300,000 worth, only \$3,700,000 went to England. However, since 1919 the proportion taken by the English market has again increased, the figures for the 12 months ending June 30, 1926, showing that of the undressed furs exported, \$6,435,715 worth went to England and \$10,319,264 worth to the United States. At the close of the war, Montreal took a position as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sales in 1920, when 949,565 pelts, valued at \$5,057,114, were disposed of. At the auction sales held in Montreal in 1926 there were 1,451,151 pelts sold for \$6,241,164. Sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. A growing industry is that of the dressing and dyeing of furs. In 1925 the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 4,190,351, compared with 3,473,909 in 1924. The plants in operation numbered 10 in 1925 and 8 in 1924.

Improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield. Close seasons have been declared for Russian sable, Bolivian chinchilla and Canadian beaver, but even this has been insufficient, as is shown by a continued decrease of the numbers of the animals. The fur trade has taken other methods to supply the demand by re-naming common and despised furs and by encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. About 40 years ago, Persian lamb, astrachan and broadtail, the product of the Karakul sheep, came into general use. Several Karakul sheep farms are now established in Canada, the largest of which is situated in Alberta. Of fur-bearing wild animals the fox has proved the most suited for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came in the period of rising prices after 1890, with the introduction of woven wire fencing. Other animals have been domesticated, though less successfully than the fox—raccoon, mink, marten, skunk, muskrat and beaver. For a review of the fur farming industry of Canada, see pp. 259 to 261.

Conservation.—The conservation of the wild life of Canada has been made a special object of Government policy through the organization, in 1916, of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, to co-ordinate the efforts of various Departments and Branches of the Dominion Government in matters relating to the conservation of the wild life resources of Canada. The Northwest Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act are the most important subjects to which the attention of the Board is specially directed and upon which it makes recommendations. In addition, the Board investigates and studies all problems relating to the protection and better utilization of all fur-bearing animals, "big game" mammals and to bird life, whether game birds, insectivorous birds or other. The Board serves entirely without remuneration and in the seven years of its existence has incurred no expenditure.

In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the taking of fur-bearing animals are in force, and most kinds are protected during certain seasons of the year. In cases where special protection is necessary to avoid extermination of the species, the killing of the animals is prohibited for a period of years. Licenses are required for trapping and trading, and a direct revenue is derived by the provinces and territories from raw furs.

Commencing with 1881, records of the value of production of raw furs in Canada were obtained in the decennial censuses. In 1880, the value of pelts is shown to have been \$987,555, and in 1910, to have been \$1,927,550. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, and for the season 1919-20 the value of pelts purchased from trappers and fur farmers is shown to have been \$21,387,005. This figure should not be taken as representative of the value of an average year's production, as abnormally high prices were paid for pelts during the early part of the season.

Present Production.—For 1920-21, the total fur production of Canada was valued at \$10,151,594, for 1921-22 at \$17,438,867, for 1922-23 at \$16,761,567, for 1923-24 at \$15,643,817, for 1924-25 at \$15,441,564 and for 1925-26 at \$15,072,244. For the calendar years 1925 and 1926 the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$781,383 and \$1,218,111. In both years the large item in the production was silver fox, which, being more valuable as well as more tractable, is more successfully bred. Statistics of the number and value of pelts produced are given by provinces in Table 1 for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26, while the number and value of pelts in 1924-25 and 1925-26 and the average value per pelt in the same years are given by kinds in Table 2.

1.—Numbers and Values of Pelts purchased by Traders from Trappers and Fur Farmers, years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	Number of Pelts.		Value of Pelts.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Prince Edward Island.....	4,664	4,944	\$ 326,669	\$ 308,687
Nova Scotia.....	57,957	60,912	271,753	301,450
New Brunswick.....	47,680	63,124	246,091	288,252
Quebec.....	309,341	269,875	2,272,095	2,250,809
Ontario.....	816,919	696,413	3,406,868	3,491,512
Manitoba.....	561,888	600,536	1,589,078	1,869,904
Saskatchewan.....	1,016,527	650,811	1,804,052	1,370,554
Alberta.....	603,483	975,855	2,030,974	2,122,778
British Columbia.....	216,366	153,574	1,403,769	1,121,620
Yukon.....	36,616	35,767	309,549	320,803
Northwest Territories.....	148,885	174,337	1,780,666	1,625,875
Total for Canada..	3,820,326	3,686,148	15,441,564	15,072,244

2.—Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926.

Kinds.	Number of Pelts.		Total Value of Pelts.		Average Value per Pelt.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	9,298	13,373	22,035	46,603	2.37	3.48
Bear, black and brown.....	8,209	6,096	65,290	41,470	6.00	6.80
Bear, grizzly.....	41	37	589	277	14.37	7.49
Bear, white.....	456	330	12,834	3,512	28.14	10.64
Bear, unspecified.....	220	77	2,193	668	—	8.68
Beaver.....	151,913	111,707	3,081,975	2,208,855	20.22	19.77
Coyote.....	85,858	94,698 ¹	858,895	789,315	10.00	8.34
Ermine (weasel).....	308,125	482,211	318,453	640,833	1.03	1.33
Fisher or pekan.....	4,230	5,899	204,994	219,806	48.46	37.27
Fox, cross.....	21,133	21,730	686,655	533,113	32.45	24.53
Fox, red.....	82,610	90,745	1,231,351	1,274,816	14.91	14.05
Fox, silver.....	7,858	12,464	755,564	987,246	96.15	79.21
Fox, blue.....	219	372	11,886	18,609	54.27	50.00
Fox, white.....	44,316	35,026	1,502,694	1,091,144	33.91	31.15
Fox, kit.....	747	633	2,241	4,487	3.00	7.09
Fox, unspecified.....	180	165	3,421	3,391	19.00	20.55
Lynx.....	29,608	33,054	620,583	607,459	20.96	18.38
Marten or sable.....	41,504	36,940	798,688	676,405	19.24	18.31
Mink.....	166,331	156,658	1,663,620	2,024,866	10.00	12.93
Muskrat.....	2,515,142	1,953,545	2,780,211	3,014,175	1.11	1.54
Otter.....	11,277	10,644	288,270	249,285	25.56	23.42
Rabbit.....	154,673	427,567	7,834	25,745	0.05	0.06
Raccoon.....	34,846	32,545	181,376	207,517	5.21	6.38
Skunk.....	119,016	130,172	192,136	204,234	1.61	1.57
Squirrel.....	114	2,640	11	261	0.10	0.10
Wild cat.....	3,941	3,324	21,432	17,578	5.44	5.29
Wolf.....	8,397	13,611 ¹	99,261	153,623	11.82	11.29
Wolverine or carcajou.....	941	1,113	11,783	13,758	12.52	12.36
Caribou.....	8	4	39	15	4.88	3.75
Deer.....	7,139	6,789	9,890	9,779	1.39	1.44
Moose.....	1,539	876	5,037	2,997	3.27	3.42
Mountain goat.....	—	3	—	6	—	2.00
Mountain sheep.....	—	3	—	5	—	1.67
Panther or cougar.....	19	9	146	38	7.68	4.22
Civet cat.....	118	229	39	103	0.33	0.45
Domestic cat.....	300	859	138	250	0.46	0.29
Total for Canada....	3,820,326	3,686,148	15,441,564	15,072,244	—	—

¹ Coyote pelts in Manitoba are included with wolf pelts in 1925-26.

V.—THE FISHERIES.

1.—The Early Fisheries.

Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. From a date which precedes authentic record, the Normans, the Bretons and the Basques were on the cod-banks of Newfoundland. Cabot, in 1498, when he first sighted the mainland of North America, gave it the name of "Bacalaos", the Basque word for codfish, which he found already in use among those hardy seamen. Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is another memorial of the early French fishermen—and the Spaniards and the Portuguese were but little behind. Fernandez de Navarrete mentions all three as frequenters of the Grand Bank before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds—the product being salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and their rivalries in arms, as well as in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded France from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained the fisheries of Cape Breton and the gulf. The Seven Years' war (1756-1763) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close, the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada, and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists, all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

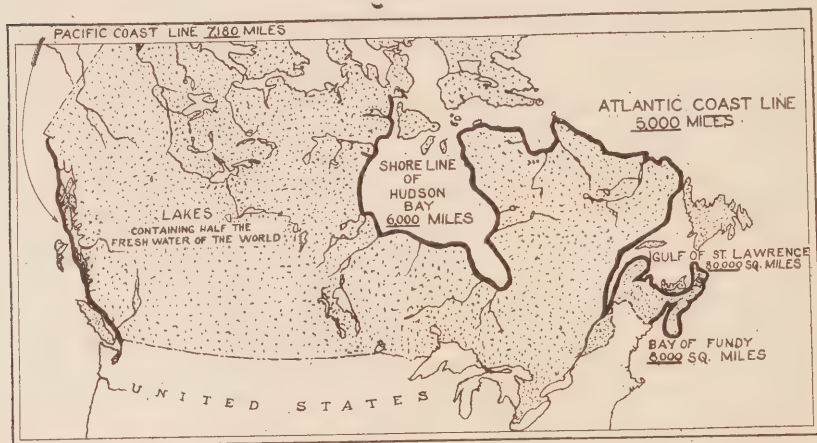
The fishing grounds of the Dominion of Canada are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters, comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater in area than the Mediterranean sea; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered; whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half

of the fresh water on the globe, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters from which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peers of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the above that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the tremendous Hudson bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska and is known to contain a number of valuable food fisheries in addition to its whaling grounds, the Canadian fisheries may be divided into Atlantic, inland and Pacific fisheries.

The Fishing Grounds of Canada.



Atlantic Fishing Grounds.....	200,000 square miles.
Inland Waters.....	137,000 "
Hudson Bay.....	567,000 "
Estuarine Fisheries of British Columbia and Pacific Ocean Fisheries.	

Atlantic Fisheries.—These were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time, and until 1918 they remained the most important in aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster, hair seal and white whale fisheries are included. The estuarine and inland waters of the Maritime Provinces and of Quebec are sometimes considered as distinct; if they are added the list of products would embrace the salmon, the shad, the gaspereau (alewife), the smelt, the striped bass, the tom cod, the trout and the maskinongé. Conditions are fairly uniform throughout these fisheries, which are commonly divided into the inshore and deep-sea fisheries. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of two or three men, and in small vessels

with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst trap nets, haul seines and weirs are operated from the shore. Haddock as well as cod is a staple product; during the spring and summer it is split and salted, but the important season is the autumn, when the fish are shipped fresh or else smoked and sold as finnan haddie. The deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from 12 to 20 men, operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built by native hands, remain at sea sometimes for months at a time, and in the hands of sailors who have no superior, seldom come to grief. When they return, the fish, which have been split and salted on board, are taken ashore, washed and dried. The West Indies are the chief market for this product. No cod fish in the world stands the tropical climate like that cured by Nova Scotia fishermen. Steam trawling, as it is carried on in the North Sea, was introduced on the Atlantic coast of Canada several years ago. There are now several steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.

Lobstering is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; to-day the canneries number almost 500 and give work to nearly 7,000 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but a decline is now thought to have been arrested. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now found in somewhat diminished quantities. In New Brunswick the canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, is second only to lobstering.

The fishing population of the Maritime Provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into subsidiary occupations.

In view of the various disabilities attaching to the industry, an Act of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia was passed in 1905, which provided for the organization of fishermen's unions or "stations" throughout the province, in affiliation with a central body, to meet annually for the discussion of common problems such as transportation facilities, the cordage supply, prices, methods of catching and curing fish, etc. Several successful conventions were held. In New Brunswick similar legislation was enacted. After a few years' existence, however, the unions ceased to operate, and fishing activities are again prosecuted independently by the various individuals and firms interested.

Inland Fisheries.—The Great Lakes and tributary waters of the St. Lawrence form a second great division of the Canadian fisheries. Whitefish, trout, pickerel and lake herring are the most important commercial fishes of Ontario, though pike, sturgeon and coarse fish yield a fair return. The Quebec inland fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The story of the Great Lakes fisheries is one of

reckless early depletion and subsequent slow recovery through re-stocking. Single hauls of 90,000 whitefish were once common; in the Detroit river the fish used to be driven into pens where they were captured or dried by the hundreds of thousands, to be used later as fertilizer. All this reaped its due reward in barren waters and a demoralized market. The season on the Great Lakes lasts from six to eight months, and though fishing through the ice is followed by many, a large number depend on miscellaneous employment between the seasons. Moving westward, lake Winnipeg, lake Winnipegosis, lake Manitoba and the smaller lakes to the north and east furnish most of the fish products of Manitoba. Whitefish and pickerel are the chief products, but pike, tullibee, goldeye and many other varieties abound. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, commercial fishing is confined to the regions north of the Saskatchewan river, where whitefish in large quantities are taken. The problem of transportation is keenly felt; some of the greatest lakes of the continent—Reindeer, Athabaska, Great Slave, Great Bear—and hundreds of smaller bodies of water are still beyond reach from a marketing point of view. The lakes of the west, however, repeating the part which the St. Lawrence played in the days of the French *régime*, and the cod banks in the history of New England, have assisted greatly in the settlement of the country by providing a much needed food supply for the pioneers.

Pacific Fisheries.—In British Columbia there is an interior fishing region which corresponds in the main to the prairie section; in the early history of the province it is doubtful if the fur trade (which opened the door by way of the Rocky mountains to later enterprise) could have established its footing but for these fisheries. The great piscatorial wealth of British Columbia, however—the source from which she produces approximately two-fifths of the fish products of Canada, and has built up a trade which reaches to the ends of the earth—is the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, the Skeena, the Nass and other rivers of the Pacific slope. Every species of this king of food fishes (which, however, is not the true salmon) known to the waters of the Pacific is to be found in the British Columbia coast waters—the sockeye, the spring, the coho, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these the sockeye is by far the most important, owing to its abundance and its prevailing deep red colour and excellent texture, which have created so keen a demand for it in the British market. On the Fraser river, which used to be the chief source of supply, but has now yielded place to the Skeena and other northern waters, the yield varies to a considerable extent from year to year. The run begins late in July and is at its height in the opening weeks of August, though the northern rivers have a somewhat earlier season. The spring or quinnat salmon is a much larger fish; it was the species first used in the United States for canning. The run begins early in the spring and continues until July. The cohoes are smaller, running like the sockeye in compact schools during September and October on the Fraser and earlier on the northern streams. The chum salmon is salted for export to the Orient. The pink salmon, again, follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in fishing operations.

Until recent years the other coastal fisheries of British Columbia were only slightly developed. Halibut abounds off Vancouver island and between the Queen Charlotte islands and the mainland, and though the first endeavour to establish an industry was unsuccessful, by 1903 British Columbia supplied 10,000,000 pounds of the 25,000,000 taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since trebled. Similarly, the herring industry remained undeveloped

until recently. There is also the whale fishery which has been organized in recent years with three stations, one on Vancouver island and two on the Queen Charlotte islands. The yearly catch of about 400 (269 in 1926) includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback and humpback, with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, whale-bone and guano are its more important products. Black cod, oulachon, smelts, pilchards, sturgeon, shad and bass are also abundant in British Columbia waters.

A word might be added with regard to the fur-seal fisheries of the Pacific, whose historic headquarters was the city of Victoria. The industry has disappeared, in part through the scarcity of the animals and in part through the workings of the Pelagic Sealing Treaty of 1911¹. The hair-seal fleets of the North Atlantic make St. John's, Newfoundland, their headquarters; a few Canadian vessels, however, clearing from Halifax, N.S., take fur-seals off the Falkland islands.

Game Fish.—The above is a purely industrial and commercial survey. Fishing for sport, however, has its economic side in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands and the trout of the Nipigon. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes. Several hundred guides find employment here during the summer months.

3.—The Government and the Fisheries.

Upon the organization of the Government at Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries and marine was placed in the charge of a Department of the Dominion Government, which then exercised complete jurisdiction over the fisheries under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister, with a large staff of inspectors, overseers and guardians to enforce the fishery laws. The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1926-27, including Civil Government salaries, contingencies, etc., was \$1,552,345, and the revenue \$225,379. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920, decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. To-day the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the three Prairie Provinces. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion Government.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized, the Dominion operating 32 hatcheries,² 6 subsidiary hatcheries and 4 salmon-retaining ponds in 1926, at a cost of \$258,000, and distributing 722,000,000 eggs, fry or older fish, mostly B.C. salmon and whitefish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable.

¹For the text of this treaty, see pp. lxxxvii-xciii of the Statutes of Canada, 1912.

²Eight of these hatcheries were transferred to the province of Ontario as from July 1, 1926.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C.; Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

Direct Assistance.—For the rest, the action of the Government has been in the way of rendering direct assistance in specific cases of difficulty. Experimental reduction plants were operated for some years to encourage the capture of dog-fish. For some time also, an expert was engaged to conduct a series of demonstrations of the Scottish method of curing herring, with a view to improving the Canadian cured product. Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making and inspection of the cured product have been conducted by specially appointed officials for some years. Fish canneries, again, are inspected under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. A quarterly bulletin on the sea fisheries is issued for the benefit of the trade. Finally, a fleet of armed cruisers patrols the coastal and inland waters for the prevention of poaching and the enforcement of regulations.

During the war it became desirable to increase as far as possible the consumption of fish, reserving the less perishable animal foods for export to our allies. The Government, therefore, undertook to provide for the rapid transit of sea fish on its railway lines to the markets of the inland provinces, and by a publicity campaign to stimulate the consumption of fish. Much was accomplished in this direction, and the present annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada is estimated at upwards of 22 pounds.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen were granted, by the Treaty of Versailles, certain privileges in the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing these by the war of 1812, the United States, after 1818, surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays on this portion of the North Shore.

Questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818, were set at rest in the years 1854-1866, by the Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty provided for the free admission into either country of the fish products of the other, and the fishermen of each country were allowed to fish in Atlantic territorial waters of the other, with the exception of specified rivers and other grounds.

In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for a commission to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat at Halifax in 1877, handing down the "Halifax Award", the amount of which was \$5,500,000. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this treaty, and a period of disagreement followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888, when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations agreed to the "Unratified Treaty of 1888", under which United States fishing vessels were granted, without fee, annual licenses authorizing them to purchase provisions and outfits in Canadian ports, to trans-ship

catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licenses. Since it was recognized that the treaty could not receive official sanction before the commencement of the fishing season, it was agreed that the United States fishing vessels, on paying \$1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licenses conveying the above privileges. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licenses up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. The arrangement was discontinued in the United States on July 1, 1921. In the following year the *modus vivendi* licenses were revived in Canada, but the system was terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and the United States fishing vessels are now limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.

On the Great Lakes also, the more important fishery problems, such as re-stocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State Governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners, and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an International Commission first discussed the question, while in 1922 the prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for 5 years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary Commission.

The Halibut Fishery.—The halibut fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States ports, but owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters, neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore one of those referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the Governments of the two countries to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922 Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the treaty signed Mar. 2, 1923, "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut". Under this treaty a close season is provided for halibut fishing from Nov. 16 in each year to Feb. 15 following, both dates inclusive. This treaty was ratified on Oct. 21, 1924, and became effective Nov. 1, 1924 (see c. 61 of the Statutes of 1923 and c. 4 of the Statutes of 1924).

Fishing Bounties.—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of \$150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42), increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure being settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1926, payment was made on the following basis:—to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$7.50 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$5.60 each. The claims paid numbered 11,036, compared with 9,979 paid in the previous year. The total amount paid in 1926 was \$159,768. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1923 to 1926 are as follows:—

1.—Government Bounties paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1923-1926.

Provinces.	Number of men who received bounties.				Amount of bounties paid.			
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,262	1,546	1,546	2,066	10,154	11,410	10,671	13,221
Nova Scotia.....	9,577	10,205	10,060	10,623	91,262	86,300	82,551	83,007
New Brunswick.....	1,556	1,633	2,163	2,079	16,123	15,634	18,824	16,721
Quebec.....	5,345	6,430	7,023	7,554	42,378	46,482	47,948	46,819
Total.....	17,740	19,814	20,792	22,322	159,917	159,826	159,992	159,768

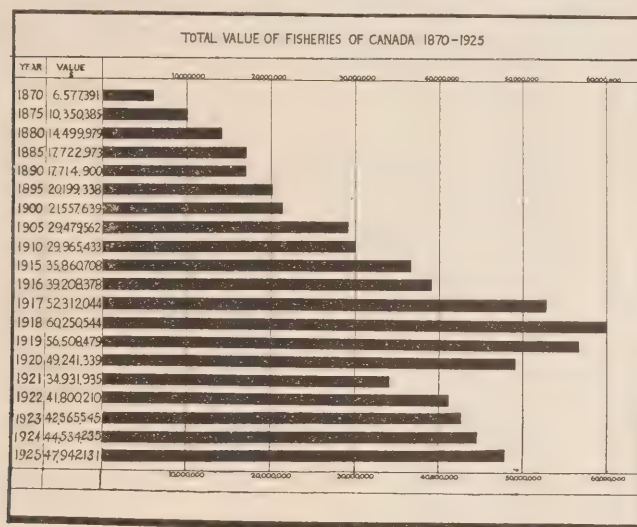
Fisheries Statistics.—The fisheries statistics of Canada are issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Branches of the Dominion and Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries throughout Canada. These Branches comprise the Fisheries Branch of the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries, exercising jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and the Fisheries Branches of Ontario and Quebec, which have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting that in the case of Quebec the fisheries of the Magdalen islands are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities. The Province of British Columbia has a Fisheries Branch, but it does not engage in independent statistical work. Under the arrangement above referred to, the statistics of the catch and of the products marketed in the fresh state or domestically prepared are collected by the local officers of the Fisheries Branches, checked in the Department of Marine and Fisheries and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules similar to those of other sections of the Census of Industries are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing expeditious and correct reports.

4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the \$1,000,000 mark. Ten years later it was \$6,000,000, and this was again more than doubled by 1878. In the 90's it passed \$20,000,000, and in 1911, \$34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over \$60,000,000. (It will be understood that these figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.) Meanwhile the number of employees had mounted to over 70,000, and the total capital invested to over \$50,000,000 in certain years, though the industry as a whole did not progress proportionately with the marked industrial expansion which set in after 1896.

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken, the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past 20 years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down

to third place, while halibut takes fourth place among the chief commercial fishes. These changes have, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia, and producing in recent years nearly half the total value. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past six years, and the record by principal fish products for the past five years in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4. It is significant that the production of 1926 is more valuable than that of any other year except the years of inflated prices—1918 and 1919. In 1918 the index number of prices of articles of marine origin was 172.5 and in 1919 177.5, as compared with 155.3 in 1926.



2.—Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1926.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906, years ended June 30; from 1907 to 1917, years ended Mar. 31; since 1917, calendar years. No statistics are available for 9 month period ended Mar. 31, 1907.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1884.....	17,766,404	1898.....	19,667,121	1913.....	33,389,464
1871.....	7,573,199	1885.....	17,722,973	1899.....	21,891,706	1914.....	33,207,748
1872.....	9,570,116	1886.....	18,679,288	1900.....	21,557,639	1915.....	31,264,631
1873.....	10,754,987	1887.....	18,386,103	1901.....	25,737,153	1916.....	35,860,708
1874.....	11,681,886	1888.....	17,418,510	1902.....	21,959,433	1917.....	39,208,378
1875.....	10,350,385	1889.....	17,665,256	1903.....	23,101,878	1917.....	52,312,044
1876.....	11,117,000	1890.....	17,714,902	1904.....	23,516,439	1918.....	60,250,544
1877.....	12,005,934	1891.....	18,977,878	1905.....	29,479,562	1919.....	56,508,479
1878.....	13,215,678	1892.....	18,941,171	1906.....	26,279,485	1920.....	49,241,339
1879.....	13,529,254	1893.....	20,686,661	1908.....	25,499,349	1921.....	34,931,935
1880.....	14,499,979	1894.....	20,719,573	1909.....	25,451,085	1922.....	41,800,210
1881.....	15,817,162	1895.....	20,199,338	1910.....	29,629,169	1923.....	42,565,545
1882.....	16,824,092	1896.....	20,407,425	1911.....	29,965,433	1924.....	44,534,235
1883.....	16,958,192	1897.....	22,783,546	1912.....	34,667,872	1925.....	47,942,131
						1926.....	56,360,633

3.—Total Value of Fisheries, by Provinces, in the calendar years 1921-1926.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	924,529	1,612,599	1,754,980	1,201,772	1,598,119	1,358,934
Nova Scotia.....	9,778,623	10,209,258	8,448,385	8,777,251	10,213,779	12,505,922
New Brunswick.....	3,690,726	4,685,660	4,548,535	5,383,809	4,798,589	5,325,478
Quebec.....	1,815,284	2,089,414	2,100,412	2,283,374	3,044,919	3,110,964
Ontario.....	3,065,042	2,858,122	3,159,427	3,557,587	3,436,412	3,152,193
Manitoba.....	1,023,187	908,816	1,020,595	1,232,563	1,466,939	2,328,803
Saskatchewan.....	243,018	245,337	286,643	482,492	494,882	444,288
Alberta.....	468,868	331,239	438,737	339,107	458,504	749,076
British Columbia.....	13,953,670	18,849,658	20,795,914	21,257,567	22,414,618	27,367,109
Yukon.....	28,988	10,107	11,917	18,773	15,370	17,866
Total for Canada..	34,931,935	41,800,210	42,565,545	44,534,235	47,942,131	56,360,633

4.—Quantity¹ and Value² of Chief Commercial Fishes, calendar years 1922-1926.

Kinds of Fish.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Increase or decrease, 1926 compared with 1925, inc.+, dec.-.
Salmon.....cwt.	1,547,099	1,561,738	2,024,675	1,933,260	2,180,470	+ 247,210
\$	13,593,414	12,534,515	13,784,920	15,760,630	19,607,082	+ 3,846,452
Halibut.....cwt.	323,902	354,325	359,647	340,007	339,918	- 89
\$	4,342,526	6,596,452	5,878,870	4,185,391	4,935,472	+ 750,081
Lobsters.....cwt.	363,925	381,628	272,213	340,838	339,583	- 1,255
\$	5,956,450	6,365,362	4,169,171	5,552,977	5,883,673	+ 330,695
Cod.....cwt.	2,348,398	1,801,757	1,888,316	2,309,000	2,733,864	+ 424,864
\$	5,377,020	4,079,397	5,443,814	6,232,821	6,995,283	+ 762,462
Herring.....cwt.	1,854,050	1,841,062	2,127,432	2,413,973	2,423,457	+ 9,484
\$	2,084,197	2,659,804	3,147,123	3,117,841	3,238,919	+ 121,078
Whitefish.....cwt.	158,781	157,788	167,706	186,648	190,644	+ 3,996
\$	1,485,567	1,629,143	1,747,528	1,990,108	2,167,865	+ 177,757
Haddock.....cwt.	307,733	304,565	337,860	344,386	496,802	+ 152,416
\$	952,533	1,046,808	1,013,253	1,171,555	1,754,846	+ 583,291
Sardines.....brl.	244,703	134,561	270,076	158,533	173,166	+ 14,633
\$	708,381	1,016,810	1,244,605	1,017,206	1,175,268	+ 158,062
Pickarel.....cwt.	83,149	103,869	101,610	86,877	126,086	+ 39,209
\$	741,000	909,471	1,010,015	1,056,169	1,385,856	+ 329,687
Smelts.....cwt.	83,268	65,254	90,428	76,795	92,311	+ 15,516
\$	934,608	868,629	1,154,641	1,035,504	1,174,185	+ 138,681
Trout.....cwt.	70,806	68,232	76,858	81,292	78,710	- 2,582
\$	775,976	823,767	990,321	1,097,728	1,051,196	- 46,532
Mackerel.....cwt.	251,478	141,749	215,590	187,661	115,487	- 72,174
\$	1,500,357	617,978	1,021,242	663,628	443,155	- 220,473
Clams and quahaugs... brl.	40,435	44,040	60,357	54,986	54,230	- 756
\$	190,860	215,826	320,241	290,063	268,887	- 21,176
Pike.....cwt.	39,325	43,674	53,995	54,217	72,520	+ 18,303
\$	174,233	197,024	230,261	278,369	407,181	+ 128,812
Perch.....cwt.	27,194	31,049	29,387	27,532	30,498	+ 2,966
\$	153,926	184,240	185,350	180,497	230,155	+ 49,658
Pickarel, blue.....cwt.	63,585	32,547	30,601	34,453	30,385	- 4,068
\$	260,699	179,011	168,306	275,624	182,310	- 93,314
Sturgeon.....cwt.	3,687	5,431	7,174	6,243	5,198	- 1,045
\$	97,778	176,619	248,786	201,227	159,438	- 41,789
Oysters.....brl.	19,427	22,949	28,982	21,428	22,255	+ 827
\$	144,082	152,776	212,408	185,353	209,378	+ 24,025
Hake and cusk.....cwt.	262,600	93,520	192,811	174,136	151,051	- 23,085
\$	376,953	143,578	316,508	295,720	230,502	- 92,218
Black cod.....cwt.	19,013	16,679	18,183	14,956	10,358	- 4,598
\$	119,026	136,492	130,334	114,315	89,371	- 24,944
Tullibee.....cwt.	45,423	28,785	42,846	61,804	101,525	+ 39,721
\$	153,414	127,661	175,268	290,754	645,945	+ 355,191
Eels.....cwt.	13,144	14,367	15,635	15,675	24,466	+ 8,791
\$	93,458	99,848	127,255	146,062	83,519	- 62,547
Pollock.....cwt.	154,893	71,249	54,787	76,396	26,416	- 49,980
\$	199,994	105,616	107,691	127,415	124,957	- 2,458
Pilchards.....cwt.	20,342	19,492	27,485	318,973	969,953	+ 650,985
\$	106,055	92,036	82,845	182,911	1,256,721 ³	+ 1,073,810
Swordfish.....cwt.	11,164	14,343	5,575	4,551	12,936	+ 8,385
\$	102,789	155,020	96,157	78,209	207,248	+ 129,039
Scallops.....cwt.	10,781	13,890	10,350	17,718	25,200	+ 5,482
\$	63,803	85,205	70,655	97,751	151,926	+ 54,175
Alewives.....cwt.	55,261	52,699	32,606	52,465	72,237	+ 14,772
\$	110,464	81,417	60,132	104,834	149,619	+ 44,785

¹ Caught and landed. ² Marketed. ³ The total value in 1926 includes pilchard oil and meal, while in 1925 these items were included under the common head of fish oil and fish meal.

Operations in 1926.—Detailed Record of Production.—The total value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry in the calendar year 1926 was \$56,360,-633, as compared with \$47,942,131 in 1925, \$44,534,235 in 1924, \$42,565,545 for 1923 and \$41,800,210 for 1922. In Tables 5 and 6 will be found a detailed statement for the whole of Canada of each fish product marketed, with comparative figures for the preceding year—Table 5 dealing with sea fish and Table 6 with products of the inland fisheries. In Table 7 an analysis is made of the change in the value of each product from the preceding year due to variations in price and quantity respectively. It will be seen that the largest items of decrease in quantity were mackerel and miscellaneous products, whilst on the other hand large increases are shown for salmon, cod and whitefish. Higher prices were noted in the majority of cases, the increase in the value of the fisheries in 1926, as compared with the previous year, being 17.5 p.c., while the quantity increased by 9.8 p.c. In Tables 8 and 9 the numbers of the fish-canning and curing establishments are shown, together with the materials used and value of products.

5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish marketed during the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Kinds of Fish.	1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cod, used fresh..... cwt.	164,274	\$ 722,350	224,905	\$ 1,011,665
“ fresh fillets..... “	1,773	17,394	2,043	20,430
“ green-salted..... “	149,434	662,155	153,205	634,697
“ smoked fillets..... “	51,493	627,424	75,476	922,452
“ smoked..... “	—	—	1,175	9,400
“ dried..... “	538,239	3,931,830	626,897	3,958,011
“ boneless..... “	24,829	255,161	29,315	286,386
“ canned..... cases	1,946	16,507	2,935	19,756
“ liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	26,836	22,875	94,383	57,499
Haddock, used fresh..... cwt.	158,071	\$ 585,110	226,035	\$ 839,338
“ fresh fillets..... “	2,298	20,448	4,002	47,739
“ canned..... cases	5,543	51,434	14,734	105,300
“ smoked..... cwt.	32,520	241,431	53,477	431,883
“ smoked fillets..... “	12,666	145,949	16,934	210,221
“ green-salted..... “	8,906	24,977	8,877	24,944
“ dried..... “	19,203	102,206	21,021	95,421
Hake and cusk, used fresh..... “	5,582	8,013	8,011	15,039
“ fresh fillets..... “	437	3,596	—	—
“ green-salted..... “	37,032	92,973	35,871	70,063
“ smoked fillets..... “	6,537	66,910	4,042	39,686
“ dried..... “	24,685	121,678	18,867	71,223
“ boneless..... “	297	2,550	1,178	7,491
Pollock, used fresh..... “	10,240	26,271	13,232	25,603
“ green-salted..... “	10,971	30,406	11,647	26,168
“ smoked fillets..... “	—	—	318	2,862
“ dried..... “	14,700	70,738	16,432	70,042
“ boneless..... “	—	—	44	282
Whiting, used fresh..... “	185	1,048	101	637
Halibut, used fresh..... “	339,630	4,182,753	339,662	4,932,828
“ smoked..... “	—	481	94	1,410
“ canned..... cases	226	2,157	127	1,234
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc., used fresh..... cwt.	15,631	67,446	16,950	80,870
Skate, used fresh..... “	7,978	28,226	17,286	58,880
Soles, used fresh..... “	7,926	51,144	11,691	74,798
Herring, used fresh..... “	155,015	272,085	133,699	276,056
“ boneless..... “	697	7,110	1,022	8,220
“ canned..... cases	4,683	24,257	18,007	82,442
“ smoked..... cwt.	95,566	355,053	139,362	475,781
“ dry-salted..... “	1,089,174	1,531,196	938,647	1,331,141
“ pickled..... brl.	27,976	173,213	40,106	258,670
“ used as bait..... “	199,964	397,990	196,250	422,654
“ fertilizer..... “	83,099	70,329	109,278	77,641
“ scales..... cwt.	1,808	14,652	—	—
Mackerel, used fresh..... “	65,170	321,877	57,981	235,448
“ canned..... cases	150	900	50	255
“ smoked..... cwt.	60	720	74	888
“ salted..... brl.	41,076	340,131	19,126	206,569
Sardines, canned..... cases	209,649	773,212	217,592	980,474
“ sold fresh and salted..... brl.	124,761	243,994	124,199	194,794
Pilchards, used fresh..... cwt.	—	—	36	357
“ canned..... cases	37,182	178,121	26,731	119,525
“ dry-salted..... cwt.	—	—	—	—

5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish marketed during the calendar years 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.		1925.		1926.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Pilchards, used as bait.....	brl.	4,045	\$ 4,790	2,950	\$ 7,375
" smoked.....	cwt.	—	—	—	—
" oil.....	gal.	—	—	1,898,721	734,078
" meal.....	ton	—	—	7,948	371,365
" fertilizer.....	"	—	—	533	24,021
Alewives, used fresh.....	cwt.	14,501	27,431	13,119	22,148
" salted.....	brl.	12,063	59,856	12,773	71,917
" smoked.....	cwt.	2,785	12,960	9,619	52,880
" used as bait.....	brl.	845	2,535	400	400
Bass, used fresh.....	cwt.	557	7,765	522	7,346
Perch, used fresh.....	"	1,188	10,569	927	9,828
Salmon, used fresh.....	"	259,716	2,358,670	239,134	2,318,696
" canned.....	cases	1,721,284	12,390,786	2,066,818	16,367,808
" smoked.....	cwt.	755	9,754	917	15,425
" dry-salted.....	"	138,476	485,727	139,858	517,563
" mild cured.....	"	27,770	460,922	13,950	293,066
" pickled.....	"	1,233	9,923	2,575	44,118
" used as bait.....	"	512	3,272	893	2,662
" roe.....	"	972	3,531	1,533	4,059
Shad, used fresh.....	brl.	6,277	66,378	4,952	50,465
" salted.....	cwt.	60	2,407	72	2,469
Smelts, used fresh.....	"	76,237	1,028,568	91,762	1,165,122
Sturgeon, used fresh.....	"	295	5,751	293	5,828
Trout, used fresh.....	"	1,464	23,010	1,762	26,853
" canned.....	cases	18	144	15	120
" pickled.....	cwt.	20	90	—	—
Black cod, used fresh.....	"	7,966	63,055	3,978	38,959
" green-salted.....	"	484	7,796	39	500
" smoked.....	"	3,001	43,464	3,151	49,912
" smoked fillets.....	"	—	—	—	—
Red cod, etc., used fresh.....	"	2,807	17,745	3,891	26,013
" smoked fillets.....	"	5	80	—	—
" smoked.....	"	57	800	—	—
Albacore, used fresh.....	"	2,601	13,227	1,523	12,491
Caplin, used fresh.....	brl.	3,690	5,937	5,311	7,635
Eels, used fresh.....	cwt.	2,040	19,261	1,925	19,393
Octopus, used fresh.....	"	586	5,056	379	3,052
Oulaehons, used fresh.....	"	361	2,147	405	2,086
Squid, used as bait.....	brl.	12,539	41,017	21,933	59,329
Swordfish, used fresh.....	cwt.	4,551	78,209	12,936	207,248
Tom cod, used fresh.....	"	16,629	48,705	20,239	66,889
Mixed fish, used fresh.....	"	1,780	2,560	9,801	38,008
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh.....	brl.	17,082	60,430	23,736	80,615
" canned.....	cases	37,622	229,633	30,370	188,272
" chowder.....	"	—	—	—	—
Cockles, used fresh.....	cwt.	201	563	76	418
Crabs, used fresh.....	"	6,979	50,605	9,389	63,295
" canned.....	cases	—	—	—	—
Lobsters, in shell.....	cwt.	86,101	1,781,868	91,304	2,106,437
" meat.....	"	343	27,568	49	4,410
" canned.....	cases	127,497	3,731,176	123,519	3,745,187
" tomalley.....	"	1,097	12,365	2,251	27,638
Mussels, used fresh.....	cwt.	—	—	—	—
Oysters, used fresh.....	brl.	21,428	185,353	22,255	209,378
Scallops, shelled.....	gal.	35,161	96,661	45,897	148,241
" canned.....	cases	94	1,090	335	3,685
Shrimps, used fresh.....	cwt.	1,157	23,331	664	13,125
Winkles, used fresh.....	"	2,066	6,850	4,256	12,358
Dulse, dried.....	"	868	11,128	1,076	14,540
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried.....	"	695	8,691	1,120	13,355
Seal skins, fur.....	No.	4,465	52,373	2,824	29,550
" hair.....	"	4,746	12,201	3,723	13,915
Porpoise skins.....	"	—	—	2	24
Whale meat, canned.....	cases	—	—	—	—
Whalebone and meal.....	ton	347	7,260	340	9,633
Whale fertilizer.....	"	835	35,697	666	36,630
Cod liver oil, crude.....	gal.	274,987	103,126	201,799	74,987
Seal oil.....	"	10,391	4,215	8,265	3,526
Porpoise oil.....	"	—	—	140	49
Whale oil.....	"	556,939	266,651	468,206	223,864
Fish oil.....	"	888,315	331,564	295,946	121,396
Fish glue.....	"	11,000	13,200	13,600	16,320
Fish meal.....	ton	4,706	239,034	3,300	226,110
Fish fertilizer.....	"	3,367	53,014	1,306	45,957
Fish skins and bones.....	cwt.	12,767	17,021	13,369	21,310
Fish offal.....	ton	489	1,152	6,407	17,577
Other products.....	"	—	—	—	15,358
Total.....		—	41,576,199	—	48,959,585

1 In 1925 included under the common head of fish oil, fish meal and fertilizer.

6.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish marketed during the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Kinds of Fish.		1925.		1926.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alewives, fresh.....	cwt.	354	\$ 1,062	356	\$ 1,068
" salted.....	brl.	110	990	134	1,206
Bass.....	cwt.	271	2,915	684	10,729
Caplin.....	"	10,808	47,370	12,371	90,919
Catfish.....	"	-	-	-	-
Fels.....	"	8,576	90,313	6,601	56,410
Goldeyes, fresh.....	"	13,655	126,801	22,541	212,166
" smoked.....	"	1,629	7,294	4,542	18,683
Herring, fresh.....	"	4,102	63,482	3,863	67,108
Maskinonge.....	"	52,670	286,608	52,608	306,314
Mixed fish.....	"	58	1,317	62	1,296
Mulletts.....	"	63,433	298,142	70,575	332,340
Perch.....	"	18,209	40,457	21,562	46,365
Pickarel or doré.....	"	26,344	169,023	29,571	220,327
Pickarel, blue.....	"	86,877	1,056,169	126,086	1,385,856
Pike.....	"	34,453	275,624	30,385	182,310
Salmon.....	"	54,217	278,369	72,520	407,181
Sardines.....	brl.	2,532	38,045	2,120	43,655
Shad.....	cwt.	-	-	-	-
Smelts.....	"	3,007	23,288	1,752	16,509
Sturgeon.....	"	558	6,936	549	9,063
" caviar.....	lb.	5,948	185,659	4,905	142,639
Trout, fresh.....	cwt.	7,257	10,417	6,913	10,877
Tullibee, fresh.....	"	79,783	1,074,484	76,935	1,024,223
" smoked.....	"	61,716	289,874	101,465	645,765
Whitefish, fresh.....	"	44	880	30	180
		186,648	1,990,108	190,644	2,162,865
Total.....		-	6,365,932	-	7,401,048

7.—Yield of the Fisheries of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1925 and 1926. (''000" omitted).

Kinds of Fish.	Actual value, 1926.	Value at prices of 1925.	Actual value, 1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Alewives.....	150	131	105	+	45	+	26
Salmon.....	19,164	17,776	15,760	+	3,854	+	2,016
Halibut.....	4,935	4,185	4,185	+	750	—	—
Lobster.....	5,883	5,527	5,553	+	330	—	26
Cod.....	6,995	7,380	6,233	+	762	+	1,147
Herring.....	3,239	3,123	3,118	+	121	+	5
Whitefish.....	2,168	2,033	1,190	+	978	+	843
Haddock.....	1,755	1,690	1,172	+	583	+	518
Sardines.....	1,175	1,111	1,107	+	158	+	94
Pickrel or doré.....	1,386	1,531	1,056	+	330	+	475
Smelts.....	1,174	1,244	1,035	+	139	+	209
Trout.....	1,051	1,063	1,068	—	47	—	35
Mackerel.....	443	408	683	—	220	+	255
Clams and quahaugs.....	268	269	208	—	21	—	35
Pike.....	407	372	278	+	129	+	20
Perch.....	230	200	180	+	50	+	94
Pickrel, blue.....	182	243	185	—	93	+	30
Pilchards.....	1,257	556	273	+	1,074	+	61
Sturgeon.....	159	167	201	—	42	+	373
Oysters.....	209	192	185	+	24	+	8
Hake and cusk.....	204	256	206	—	92	+	17
Black cod.....	89	71	114	—	25	—	40
Tullibee.....	646	477	291	+	355	+	43
Eels.....	231	228	146	+	85	+	186
Pollock.....	125	144	127	—	2	+	82
Other articles of the fisheries	2,386	2,260	3,192	—	806	+	17
						126	932
Total.....	56,361	52,637	47,942	+	8,419	+	4,695
Increase or decrease.....	—	—	—	+	p.c. 17.5	+	p.c. 9.8

8.—Number of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1925 and 1926.

Classification.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Total for Canada.
1925.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	143	133	137	65	—	478
Salmon canneries.....	—	—	—	4	65	69
Clam canneries.....	5	4	4	—	2	15
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	2	3	—	—	5
Fish-curing establishments.....	8	106	50	33	66	263
Reduction plants.....	—	4	—	—	12	16
Total.....	156	249	194	102	145	846
1926.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	137	133	128	57	—	455
Salmon canneries.....	—	—	—	3	76	79
Clam canneries.....	3	7	6	—	3	19
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	2	2	—	—	4
Fish-curing establishments.....	6	97	51	34	63	251
Reduction plants.....	—	4	3	—	16	23
Total.....	146	243	190	94	158	831

9.—Materials Used and Value of Products of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, 1922-1926.

Materials and Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Materials used—					
Fish.....	11,625,726	11,453,694	11,480,416	13,953,645	16,692,352
Salt.....	339,828	323,945	401,820	389,054	356,267
Containers.....	3,534,638	3,458,947	3,801,699	3,878,633	4,652,025
Other.....	78,441	94,607	405,397	459,354	333,485
Total.....	15,578,633	15,331,193	16,089,332	18,680,686	22,034,129
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh..	5,546,447	5,846,102	6,637,871	6,489,183	7,348,820
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared.....	20,019,042	19,528,661	20,000,091	23,891,809	28,841,944
Total.....	25,565,489	25,374,763	26,637,962	30,380,992	36,190,764

Capital and Employees.—In 1926, the total capital invested in the fisheries was as follows:—(a) in vessels, boats, nets, weirs, traps, wharves, ice-houses, etc., used in the primary operations of capturing the fish, \$29,038,613, of which \$24,022,374 was invested in the sea fisheries and \$5,016,239 in the inland fisheries; (b) in fish-canning and curing establishments (land, buildings, machinery, supplies on hand, cash and operating accounts) \$28,868,071—grand total \$57,906,684. The number of employees engaged in the primary operations of fishing was 61,371 in 1925, and in canning and curing establishments, 17,408, a total of 78,779. The total salaries and wages bill in canneries and fish-curing establishments was \$5,622,837. Tables 10 and 11, herewith, show the items included in the above totals, with comparative figures for 1925, while Table 12 analyses the salaries, wages and earnings of the employees in canneries, etc.

10.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1925 and 1926.

Equipment.	1925.		1926.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
Sea Fisheries—				
Steam trawlers.....	13	895,000	14	990,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	11	175,000	8	159,500
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,243	4,637,685	1,398	6,454,422
Boats (sail and row).....	13,497	561,009	14,138	615,936
Boats (gasoline).....	15,097	4,896,399	15,622	5,328,186
Carrying smacks and scows.....	840	420,268	529	516,783
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	121,069	4,094,242	125,899	4,507,399
Weirs.....	484	545,725	470	604,750
Tubs of trawls.....	18,287	323,851	18,207	300,374
Hand lines.....	66,767	112,764	69,434	120,321
Crab traps.....	4,802	18,910	4,215	15,445
Scallop gear.....	48	4,360	30	3,420
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	26,000	1	26,000
Lobster traps.....	1,620,968	1,928,454	1,613,974	1,926,793
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,472	960,030	2,623	977,820
Freezers and ice-houses.....	641	455,516	567	448,401
Small fish and smoke houses.....	7,315	1,001,264	7,331	1,026,824
Total value, Sea Fisheries.....	-	21,056,477	-	24,022,374
Inland Fisheries—				
Steam vessels or tugs.....	132	994,389	140	1,038,674
Boats (sail and row).....	3,912	174,307	3,828	189,616
Boats (gasoline).....	1,487	755,462	1,444	778,170
Scows.....	2	2,000	3	2,500
Gill nets.....	-	1,348,921	-	1,491,831
Seines.....	139	25,508	131	25,018
Pound nets.....	1,356	677,605	1,322	624,820
Hoop nets.....	1,862	56,704	1,185	34,596
Dip or roll nets.....	57	896	52	605
Lines.....	3,455	56,030	3,033	59,697
Weirs.....	-	-	1,308	83,222
Eel traps.....	100	200	25	100
Fish wheels.....	3	450	3	450
Spears.....	144	1,026	140	990
Fishing piers and wharves.....	426	113,612	462	195,698
Freezers and ice-houses.....	878	431,632	945	451,170
Small fish and smoke houses.....	302	37,426	292	39,082
Total value, Inland Fisheries.....	-	4,676,168	-	5,016,239
Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments—				
Lobster canneries.....	478	1,502,192	455	1,477,374
Salmon canneries.....	69	9,172,387	79	16,367,870
Clam canneries.....	15	70,694	19	226,012
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	5	1,274,825	4	1,253,424
Fish-curing establishments.....	263	7,135,917	251	7,438,396
Reduction plants.....	16	1,983,970	23	2,104,995
Total of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments.....	846	21,139,985	831	28,868,071
Grand Total Capital Invested in Fisheries.....	-	46,872,630	-	57,906,684

11.—Number of Persons employed in the Fisheries of Canada, 1925 and 1926.

Employed in	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers.....	222	249	—	—
Vessels.....	6,512	7,660	736	729
Boats.....	38,379	40,122	8,055	8,193
Carrying smacks.....	1,093	737	4	6
Fishing, not in boats.....	—	—	3,168	3,675
Total.....	46,206	48,768	11,963	12,603

Employed in	Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments.					
	1925.			1926.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	2,953	3,634	6,587	2,887	3,614	6,501
Salmon canneries.....	3,644	2,410	6,054	4,439	2,355	6,794
Clam canneries.....	56	110	166	82	201	283
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	255	226	481	340	142	482
Fish-curing establishments.....	2,338	295	2,633	2,511	321	2,832
Reduction plants.....	345	6	351	503	13	516
Total.....	9,591	6,681	16,272	10,762	6,646	17,408
Grand Total in all Fisheries.....	67,760	6,681	74,441	72,133	6,646	78,779

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, 1920-1926.

Years.	On Salaries.		On Wages.		Contract and Piece-Workers.		Total.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1920.....	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921.....	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,040	3,083	399,016	14,104	2,973,386
1922.....	614	682,535	11,848	2,358,780	4,115	600,415	16,577	3,641,730
1923.....	585	681,101	11,265	2,443,971	3,597	644,842	15,447	3,769,914
1924.....	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925.....	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167
1926.....	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837

Trade.—For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. Perhaps 60 p.c. of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes from two-fifths to one-half and Great Britain one-sixth to one-fifth. In the fiscal year ended 1927, domestic exports amounted to \$36,365,454. In the same

fiscal year, \$15,545,569 went to the United States and \$5,613,203 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to Great Britain and European markets), followed closely by cod, dry-salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.). For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States is the chief market. Canadian imports of fish in 1927 amounted to \$3,257,078. A general review of the import and export trade in fish for 26 years past is given in Table 13, whilst Table 14 gives the comparative record of exports by countries, during 1925 and 1926. Table 15 shows the leading items of export for 1925 and 1926. For a complete analysis of imports and exports, see the annual report "Fisheries Statistics", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Value of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1902-1927.

NOTE.—In this and the two following tables Exports include seal skins and fish oils, and Imports include turtles, whalebone, shells, mother of pearl, seal skins, fish oils and ambergris, in addition to Fishery Products as shown in Tables 12 and 13 of the Trade section of this volume.

Years.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.		Years.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1902.....	14,143,294	620,706	525,459	1915.....	19,687,068	1,155,186	701,112
1903.....	11,800,184	659,717	743,703	1916.....	22,377,977	895,371	665,702
1904.....	10,759,029	734,800	850,945	1917.....	24,889,253	1,347,511	1,128,768
1905.....	11,114,318	752,558	751,402	1918.....	32,602,151	1,039,585	1,884,041
1906.....	16,025,840	814,540	1,234,563	1919.....	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,128,970
1907.....	10,362,142	735,045	924,046	1920.....	42,227,996	2,605,379	1,446,493
1908.....	13,867,367	838,037	1,103,649	1921.....	33,615,119	2,416,152	1,876,303
1909.....	13,319,664	784,176	925,173	1922.....	29,578,392	2,172,850	996,763
1910.....	15,663,162	952,522	820,183	1923.....	27,816,935	2,066,300	899,531
1911.....	15,675,544	1,175,072	820,019	1924.....	30,925,769	1,878,336	648,696
1912.....	16,704,678	1,261,096	1,148,522	1925.....	33,967,009	2,064,222	997,059
1913.....	16,336,721	1,608,663	910,923	1926.....	37,487,517	1,949,269	641,240
1914.....	20,623,560	1,558,663	773,109	1927.....	36,365,454	2,347,890	909,188

¹ Nine months.

14.—Exports of the Fisheries, the produce of Canada, by Principal Countries, in the fiscal years 1925 and 1926.

Exports to—	1925.	1926.	Exports to—	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
British Empire.			Foreign Countries.		
United Kingdom.....	6,709,951	7,264,516	United States.....	13,912,139	14,115,596
Australia.....	1,144,263	1,674,851	Belgium.....	355,666	351,808
British W. Indies.....	1,399,402	1,626,517	Brazil.....	300,534	492,644
British Guiana.....	184,333	137,830	China.....	732,732	1,306,912
New Zealand.....	469,705	531,487	Costa Rica.....	43,365	42,365
Newfoundland.....	43,453	68,465	Cuba.....	996,157	971,937
Hong Kong.....	403,880	322,761	Denmark.....	113,489	124,917
Bermuda.....	45,294	50,958	France.....	2,004,697	2,192,736
South Africa.....	194,915	289,036	Italy.....	1,592,527	1,257,242
Straits Settlements.....	111,246	121,542	Japan.....	1,055,901	1,625,034
Fiji.....	55,981	59,662	Netherlands.....	116,720	69,025
Total British Empire...	10,922,125¹	12,400,219¹	Dutch East Indies.....	71,794	35,406
			Dutch Guiana.....	70,047	75,534
			Norway.....	39,201	105,745
			Sweden.....	146,469	265,404
			Panama.....	80,051	75,472
			Porto Rico.....	628,651	812,958
			Total Foreign Countries	23,044,884¹	25,087,298¹
			Grand Total of Exports.	33,967,009	37,487,517

¹Includes other countries.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926. ("000" omitted).

Kinds of Fish.	Actual value, 1926.	Value at prices of 1925.	Actual value, 1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Alewives, salted.....	96	80	70	+	26	+	10
Bait fish.....	38	49	63	-	25	-	14
Codfish, boneless, canned and pre- served.....	191	195	155	+	36	-	40
Codfish, dried.....	5,246	5,479	4,547	+	699	-	932
Codfish, fresh or frozen.....	78	56	38	+	40	+	18
Codfish, green-salted (pickled)....	365	348	405	-	40	+	57
Clams, fresh and canned.....	162	151	190	-	28	+	39
Eels.....	182	137	132	+	50	+	5
Haddock, dried.....	234	231	262	-	28	+	31
Haddock, fresh and frozen.....	24	10	9	+	15	+	1
Haddock, smoked.....	198	191	191	+	7	+	-
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....	431	486	593	-	162	-	107
Herring, lake, fresh and frozen....	202	129	542	-	340	+	413
Herring, sea, canned.....	295	305	247	+	48	-	58
Herring, sea, fresh and frozen.....	288	269	370	-	82	+	101
Herring, sea, pickled.....	256	264	222	+	34	-	42
Herring, sea, smoked.....	413	478	277	+	136	-	201
Lobsters, canned.....	4,037	3,660	2,820	+	1,217	+	840
Lobsters, fresh.....	1,256	1,281	1,270	-	14	-	11
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....	291	350	505	-	214	-	155
Mackerel, pickled.....	375	508	572	-	197	-	64
Pilchards, canned.....	112	105	75	+	37	+	30
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....	15	18	16	-	1	-	2
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried.....	267	269	359	-	92	-	90
Pollock, hake and cusk, green- salted.....	17	22	16	+	1	-	6
Salmon, canned.....	10,467	8,998	10,425	+	42	+	1,427
Salmon, dry-salted (chum).....	694	504	498	+	196	+	6
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....	1,116	1,053	1,282	-	166	+	229
Salmon, pickled.....	527	495	389	+	138	+	106
Salmon or lake trout.....	417	415	386	+	31	+	29
Sea fish, other, fresh.....	86	115	55	+	31	-	60
Smelts.....	1,050	1,034	760	+	290	+	274
Swordfish.....	77	83	101	-	24	-	18
Tullibee.....	323	178	118	+	205	+	60
Whitefish.....	1,375	1,416	1,170	+	205	-	246
Fish, other, fresh and frozen.....	2,569	2,480	2,306	+	263	+	174
Tongues and sounds.....	15	12	13	+	2	+	1
Oil, cod liver.....	181	169	108	+	73	+	61
Oil, fish, other.....	174	121	43	+	131	+	78
Oil, seal.....	11	10	30	-	19	+	20
Oil, whale.....	242	226	417	-	175	+	191
Sealskins, undressed.....	85	56	44	+	41	+	12
Other articles of the fisheries.....	3,008	2,821	1,876	+	1,132	+	945
Total.....	37,486	35,257	33,967	+	3,519	+	1,299
Increase or decrease.....	-	-	-	+	p.c. 10.4	+	p.c. 3.8

VI.—MINES AND MINERALS.¹

The appended description of the mines and minerals industry in Canada is divided into five parts:—(1) a summary of general production, (2) industrial organization of the mining industry, (3) metallic minerals, (4) non-metallic minerals and (5) clay products and structural materials.

1.—General Production.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of mineral production in Canada during recent years—the value of the annual output has increased from \$10,221,000 in 1886 to \$244,520,000 in 1927—the possibilities in the future are of even greater interest. The natural difficulties of travel in the northland have hindered the progress even of reconnaissance work, and a large part of Canada is still unexplored. Nevertheless, sufficient has been done to make known the main geological features, to indicate roughly the territories that will be found to be mineral-bearing, and to predict the character of the mineral resources in the different geological provinces. In fact, Canada today offers to the prospector the largest and most promising extent of mineral-bearing territory that anywhere remains unprospected.

The opinion is often advanced that Canada is likely to become one of the leading mineral-producing countries of the world, and considerable ground for this assumption is found in the fact that the Dominion contains 16 p.c. of the world's known coal resources, has greater asbestos and nickel deposits than any other country, and ranks third in the production of gold, while the diversity of mineral endowment is indicated by the fact that the three main divisions, metallic, non-metallic and structural and clay products, include some 60 principal items, 22 of which had each, in 1926, a production valued at \$1,000,000 or over.

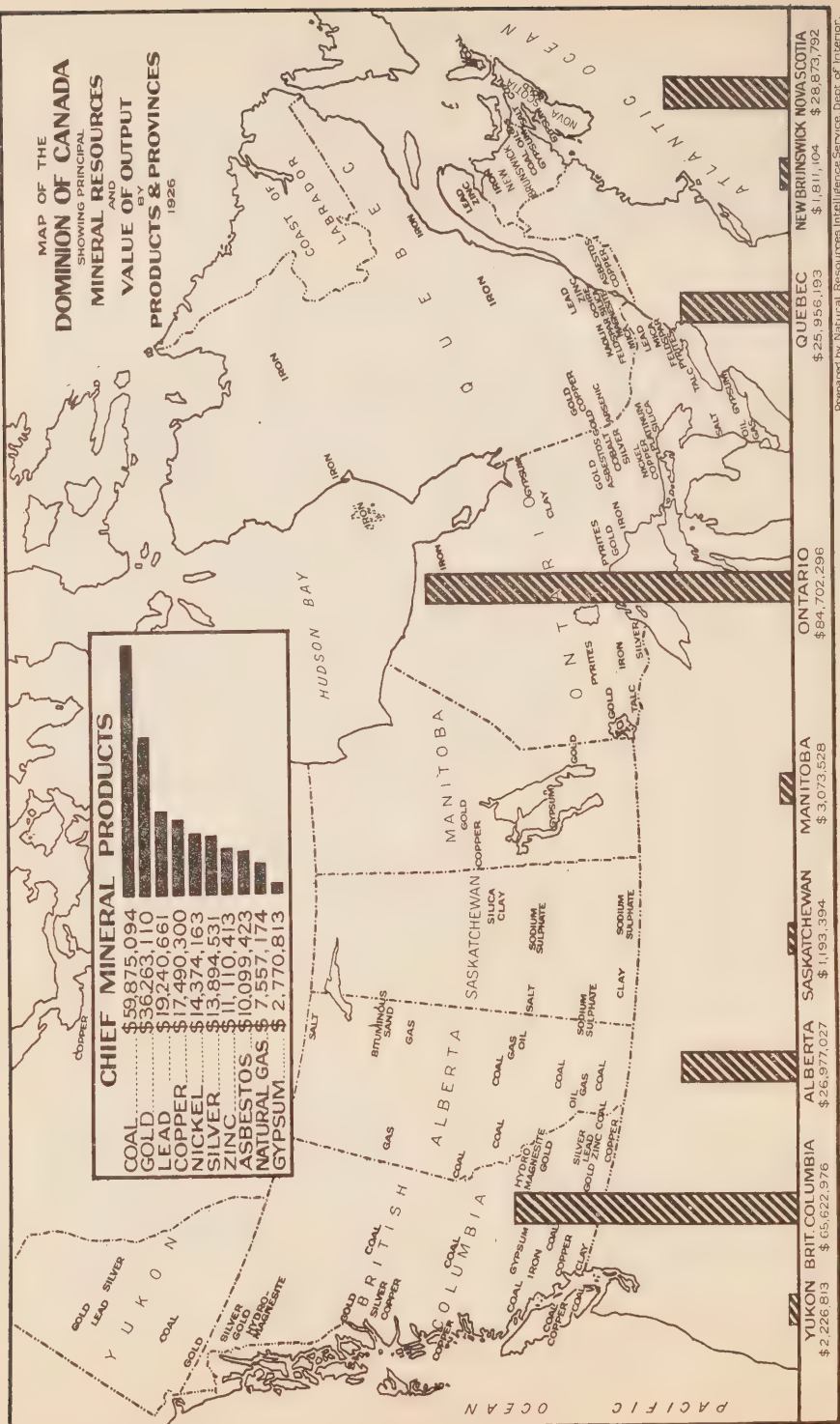
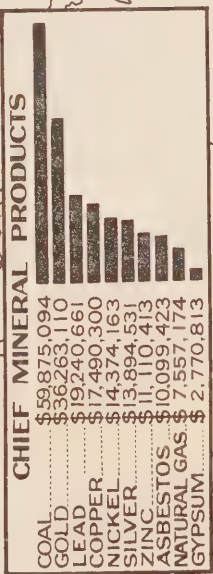
Figures of total production fail to convey a correct impression of the magnitude of the industry, on account of the diversity of the product and of the units involved, while the varying prices attendant upon fluctuating market conditions vitiate comparisons on the value basis. As commodity prices reached a peak in 1920 and have since fallen greatly, production computed in terms of value is not a fair basis for comparison. In spite of this, the total value of mineral production in 1927 exceeded by more than \$16,000,000 the record of 1920.

1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total value of the minerals produced in Canada for each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1925 and 1926, with the percentages of increase or decrease in the latter year. An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years, as to quantities and values, is furnished in Table 3, which shows that the increase of 6.1 p.c. in the value of product in the latter year, as compared with the former, occurred in spite of a decline of 7.4 p.c. in average prices. Had all prices been the same in 1926 as in 1925 the increase in value due to increased quantities would have been 13.5 p.c.

¹ See also article "Geology of Canada," pp. 16-27 of this edition of the Year Book.

MAP OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
SHOWING PRINCIPAL
MINERAL RESOURCES
AND
VALUE OF OUTPUT
BY
PRODUCTS & PROVINCES
1926



YUKON	\$2,226,813	BRIT. COLUMBIA	\$65,622,976	ALBERTA	\$26,977,027	SASKATCHEWAN	\$1,193,394	MANITOBA	\$3,073,528	ONTARIO	\$84,702,296	QUEBEC	\$25,956,193	NEW BRUNSWICK	\$1,811,104	NOVA SCOTIA	\$28,873,792
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Prepared by Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Dept. of Interior,
in Cooperation with Dept. of Mines and Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1927.

Calendar Years.	Total Value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Years.	Total Value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Years.	Total Value.	Value per capita.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2-23	1900.....	64,420,877	12-04	1914.....	128,863,075	16-75
1887.....	10,321,331	2-23	1901.....	65,797,911	12-16	1915.....	137,109,171	17-44
1888.....	12,518,894	2-67	1902.....	63,231,836	11-36	1916.....	177,201,534	22-05
1889.....	14,013,113	2-96	1903.....	61,740,513	10-83	1917.....	189,646,821	23-18
1890.....	16,763,353	3-50	1904.....	60,082,771	10-27	1918.....	211,301,897	25-36
1891.....	18,976,616	3-92	1905.....	69,078,999	11-49	1919.....	176,686,390	20-84
1892.....	16,623,415	3-39	1906.....	79,286,697	12-81	1920.....	227,859,665	26-40
1893.....	20,035,082	4-04	1907.....	86,865,202	13-75	1921.....	171,923,342	19-56
1894.....	19,931,158	3-98	1908.....	85,557,101	13-16	1922.....	184,297,242	20-61
1895.....	20,505,917	4-05	1909.....	91,831,441	13-70	1923.....	214,079,351	23-57
1896.....	22,474,256	4-38	1910.....	106,823,623	15-44	1924.....	209,583,406	22-72
1897.....	28,485,023	5-49	1911.....	103,220,994	14-32	1925.....	226,583,353	24-20
1898.....	38,412,431	7-32	1912.....	135,048,296	18-32	1926.....	240,437,123	25-61
1899.....	49,234,005	9-27	1913.....	145,634,812	19-35	1927.....	244,520,098 ¹	25-70 ¹

¹ Subject to revision.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Items.	1925.		1926.		P.c. increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.						
		\$		\$		
Antimony..... lb.	1,751	206	1,596	281	- 8-9	+ 36-4
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃).....	3,434,137	130,302	5,074,677	146,811	+ 47-7	+ 12-6
Bismuth..... "	19,667	18,566	6,440	6,440	- 67-3	- 65-4
Cobalt..... "	1,116,492	2,328,517	664,778	1,136,014	- 40-5	- 51-2
Copper ¹ "	111,450,518	15,649,882	133,094,942	17,490,300	+ 19-4	+ 11-7
Gold..... fine oz.	1,735,735	35,880,826	1,754,228	36,263,110	+ 1-0	+ 1-0
Iron ore for export..... tons	3,978	11,934	200	600	- 94-8	- 94-9
Lead ¹ lb.	253,590,578	23,127,460	283,801,265	19,240,661	+ 11-9	- 16-8
Molybdenite..... "	22,350	11,176	20,943	10,472	- 6-3	- 6-3
Nickel..... "	73,857,114	15,946,672	65,714,294	14,374,163	- 11-1	- 7-3
Palladium, Rhodium.....						
Iridium, etc..... fine oz.	8,288	648,969	10,024	640,178	+ 20-9	- 1-4
Platinum..... "	8,698	1,028,192	9,521	923,607	+ 9-4	- 10-2
Silver..... "	20,228,988	13,971,150	22,371,924	13,894,531	+ 10-6	- 0-6
Zinc..... lb.	109,268,511	8,328,446	149,938,105	11,110,413	+ 37-2	+ 33-4
Total.....	-	117,082,298	-	115,237,581	-	- 1-6
NON-METALLIC.						
Fuels.						
Coal..... tons	13,134,968	49,261,951	16,478,131	59,875,094	+ 25-4	+ 21-5
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	16,902,897	6,833,005	19,208,209	7,557,174	+ 13-6	+ 10-5
Peat..... tons	1,370	8,394	-	-	-	-
Petroleum, crude..... brl.	332,001	1,250,705	364,444	1,311,665	+ 9-7	+ 4-8
Total.....	-	57,354,055	-	68,743,933	-	+ 19-8
Other non-metallic minerals.						
Actinolite..... tons	40	500	80	1,000	+ 100-0	+ 100-0
Asbestos..... "	290,389	8,988,360	279,403	10,069,423	- 3-7	+ 12-3
Barytes..... "	95	2,259	100	2,307	+ 5-2	+ 2-1
Bituminous sands..... "	1,148	4,594	528	2,112	- 54-1	- 54-1
Feldspar..... "	28,681	235,789	35,951	310,238	+ 25-3	+ 31-5
Fluorspar..... "	3,886	19,234	-	-	-	-
Graphite..... "	2,569	158,763	2,727	194,860	+ 6-1	+ 22-7
Grinding pebbles..... "	105	945	64	576	- 39-1	- 39-1
Grindstones..... "	2,562	124,165	2,695	151,227	+ 5-2	+ 21-7
Gypsum..... "	740,323	2,389,891	883,728	2,770,813	+ 19-3	+ 15-9
Iron oxides..... "	7,115	91,913	6,626	101,843	- 7-0	+ 11-0
Magnesite..... "	5,676	122,325	4,571	137,431	- 18-1	+ 12-3
Mica..... "	4,020	261,463	2,545	229,204	- 36-7	- 12-3
Mineral water..... gal.	190,134	28,413	215,356	29,721	+ 13-2	+ 4-6

¹ The 1926 values for copper and lead are not comparable with those for 1925. The system of copper evaluation was changed in 1926 and the average London price of lead was used instead of the Montreal price. For further explanation see the Bureau of Statistics Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1926.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Items.	1925.		1926.		P.c. increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Other Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded</i>		\$		\$		
Natro-alunite..... tons	20	1,000	-	-	-	-
Phosphate..... "	16	189	40	800	+ 150.0	+ 323.2
Pyrites..... "	15,605	58,899	17,845	63,899	+ 14.3	+ 8.4
Quartz..... "	197,224	363,612	232,082	553,161	+ 17.6	+ 52.1
Salt..... "	233,746	1,410,697	262,547	1,480,149	+ 12.3	+ 4.9
Sodium carbonate..... "	1,120	8,140	595	5,370	- 46.9	- 34.1
Sodium sulphate..... "	3,876	19,380	6,775	13,550	+ 74.7	+ 30.1
Talc and soapstone..... "	14,474	205,835	15,767	217,195	+ 8.9	+ 5.5
Volcanic dust..... "	160	1,380	90	630	- 43.8	- 54.4
Silica brick..... M	-	-	2,665	130,702	-	-
Total.....	-	14,497,746	-	16,496,211	-	+ 13.7
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
<i>Clay Products.</i>						
Brick—						
Soft mud process—						
Face..... M	27,701	521,739	28,235	556,573	+ 2.0	+ 6.6
Common..... M	51,214	753,970	78,155	1,145,490	+ 52.6	+ 51.9
Stiff mud process—						
(wire cut)						
Face..... M	93,903	1,883,856	101,028	2,146,362	+ 7.5	+ 13.9
Common..... M	116,105	1,635,257	94,046	1,624,055	- 18.9	- 0.7
Dry press—						
Face..... M	37,201	800,504	30,423	651,236	- 18.3	- 18.7
Common..... M	22,053	270,135	19,450	260,598	- 11.7	- 3.5
Fancy or ornamental						
brick..... M	524	26,320	462	24,057	- 11.9	- 8.7
Sewer brick..... M	2,485	52,382	6,546	117,194	+ 163.4	+ 123.7
Paving brick..... M	-	-	122	5,015	-	-
Firebrick..... M	6,197	305,332	4,195	192,276	- 32.3	- 37.0
Fire clay..... tons	623	6,544	2,513	23,258	+ 303.3	+ 255.4
Fire clay blocks and						
shapes.....	-	36,567	-	54,064	-	+ 47.8
Hollow blocks..... tons	115,576	1,093,397	141,909	1,313,707	+ 22.7	+ 20.1
Roofing tile..... No.	78,479	6,323	17,018	1,562	- 78.4	- 75.3
Floor tile (quarries) ..sq. ft.	140,927	28,338	195,011	43,854	+ 38.3	+ 54.7
Ceramic or glazed floor						
and wall tile.....	-	-	-	943	-	-
Drain tile..... M	14,552	401,503	14,258	396,018	- 2.1	- 1.4
Sewer pipe, copings,						
flue linings, etc..... tons	73,791	1,440,269	75,996	1,480,776	+ 2.9	+ 2.8
Pottery, glazed and un-						
glazed.....	-	267,255	-	320,135	-	+ 19.7
Bentonite..... tons	-	-	30	150	-	-
Total.....	-	9,529,691	-	10,357,323	-	+ 8.6
<i>Other Structural Materials.</i>						
Cement..... brl.	8,116,597	14,046,704	8,707,021	13,013,283	+ 7.2	- 7.3
Lime..... bush	10,256,542	3,387,652	11,825,736	3,781,484	+ 15.2	+ 11.6
Sand and gravel..... tons	11,018,647	3,220,410	17,112,798	4,941,434	+ 55.3	+ 53.4
Stone..... "	5,706,119	7,464,777	6,397,590	7,865,874	+ 12.1	+ 5.3
Total.....	-	28,119,543	-	29,602,075	-	+ 5.2
Grand Total.....	-	226,583,333	-	240,437,123	-	+ 6.1

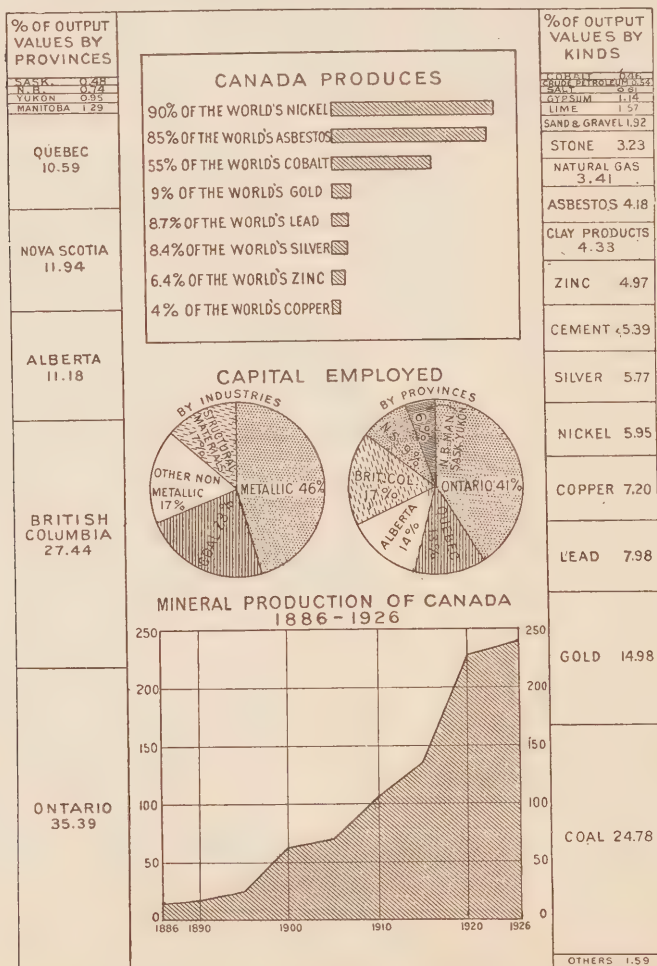
3.—Mineral Production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1925 and 1926 ("000" omitted).

Items.	Actual value, 1926.	Value at prices of 1925.	Actual value, 1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher(+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
METALLIC.						
Arsenic.....	147	121	130	+ 17	+ 26	- 9
Bismuth.....	6	6	18	- 12	-	- 12
Cobalt.....	1,136	1,386	2,328	- 1,192	- 250	- 942
Copper.....	17,490	13,698	15,650	+ 1,840	- 1,208	+ 3,048
Gold.....	36,263	36,259	35,881	+ 382	+ 4	+ 378
Lead.....	19,240	25,882	23,127	- 3,887	- 6,642	+ 2,755
Molybdenite.....	10	10	11	- 1	-	- 1
Nickel.....	14,374	14,189	15,947	- 1,573	+ 185	- 1,758
Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, etc.	640	785	649	- 9	- 145	+ 136
Platinum.....	924	1,124	1,028	- 104	- 200	+ 96
Silver.....	13,894	15,451	13,971	- 77	- 1,557	+ 1,480
Zinc.....	11,110	11,428	8,328	+ 2,782	- 318	+ 3,100
Other.....	4	4	14	- 10	-	- 10
Total.....	115,238	125,343	117,082	- 1,844	-10,105	+ 8,261
NON-METALLIC—FUELS						
Coal.....	59,875	61,800	49,262	+10,613	- 1,925	+12,538
Natural gas.....	7,557	7,651	6,833	+ 724	- 94	+ 818
Peat.....	-	-	8	- 8	-	- 8
Petroleum, crude.....	1,312	1,373	1,251	+ 61	- 61	+ 122
Total.....	68,744	70,824	57,354	+11,390	- 2,080	+13,470
<i>Other non-metallic minerals.</i>						
Asbestos.....	10,099	12,532	8,988	+ 1,111	- 2,433	+ 3,544
Feldspar.....	310	295	236	+ 74	+ 15	+ 59
Fluorspar.....	-	-	19	- 19	-	- 19
Graphite.....	195	162	159	+ 36	+ 33	+ 3
Grindstones.....	151	130	124	+ 27	+ 21	+ 6
Gypsum.....	2,771	2,853	2,390	+ 331	- 82	+ 463
Iron oxides.....	102	85	92	+ 10	+ 17	- 7
Magnesite.....	137	100	122	+ 15	+ 37	- 22
Mica.....	229	165	261	- 32	+ 64	- 96
Mineral water.....	29	32	28	+ 1	- 3	+ 4
Pyrites.....	64	67	59	+ 5	- 3	+ 8
Quartz.....	553	428	364	+ 189	+ 125	+ 64
Salt.....	1,480	1,584	1,411	+ 69	- 104	+ 173
Sodium sulphate.....	13	33	19	- 6	- 20	+ 14
Talc and soapstone.....	217	224	206	+ 11	- 7	+ 18
Other.....	146	167	20	+ 126	- 21	+ 147
Total.....	16,496	18,857	14,498	+ 1,998	- 2,361	+ 4,359
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
<i>Clay products.</i>						
Brick—Soft mud process { Face.....	557	532	522	+ 35	+ 25	+ 10
{ Common.....	1,145	1,150	754	+ 391	- 5	+ 396
Stiff mud process { Face.....	2,146	2,027	1,884	+ 262	+ 119	+ 143
{ Common.....	1,624	1,324	1,635	- 11	+ 306	- 311
Dry press..... { Face.....	651	654	800	- 149	- 3	+ 146
{ Common.....	261	238	270	- 9	+ 23	- 32
Fancy or ornamental.....	24	23	26	- 2	+ 1	- 3
Sewer brick.....	117	138	52	+ 65	- 21	+ 86
Fire brick.....	192	206	305	- 113	- 14	+ 90
Hollow blocks.....	1,313	1,235	1,093	+ 220	+ 78	+ 142
Floor tiles.....	44	39	28	+ 16	+ 5	+ 11
Drain tiles.....	396	393	401	- 5	- 3	- 8
Sewer pipe, copings, etc.....	1,481	1,483	1,440	+ 41	- 2	+ 43
Other.....	406	385	320	+ 86	+ 21	+ 65
Total.....	10,357	9,827	9,530	+ 827	+ 530	+ 297

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1925 and 1926 ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Items.	Actual value, 1926.	Value at prices of 1925.	Actual value, 1925.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher(+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities
<i>Other structural materials.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cement.....	13,013	15,069	14,047	- 1,034	- 2,056	+ 1,022
Lime.....	3,782	3,915	3,388	+ 394	- 133	+ 527
Sand and gravel.....	4,941	5,013	3,220	+ 1,721	- 72	+ 1,793
Stone.....	7,866	8,369	7,465	+ 401	- 503	+ 904
Total.....	29,602	32,366	28,120	- 1,482	- 2,764	+ 4,246
Grand Total.....	240,437	257,217	226,583	+13,853	-16,780	+30,633
Increase or decrease, p.c.....	-	-	-	+ 6.1	- 7.4	+ 13.5

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA



2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in 1926 was Ontario, with an output valued at \$84,702,296. British Columbia came second with a mineral production valued at \$65,622,976. Nova Scotia was third with \$28,873,792 and Alberta ranked fourth with \$26,977,027. Quebec was fifth with \$25,956,193 and Manitoba, Yukon Territory, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with productions of from \$3,073,000 down to \$1,193,000. The record of the respective provinces from 1899 on is given in Table 4.

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1899-1927.

Calendar Years.	Nova Scotia. ¹	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Yukon.	British Columbia.
	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$		\$
1899....	6,817,274	420,227	2,585,635	9,819,557			17,108,707		12,482,605
1900....	9,298,479	439,060	3,292,383	11,258,099			23,452,330		16,080,526
1901....	7,770,159	467,985	3,759,984	13,970,010			19,297,940		20,531,833
1902....	10,686,549	607,129	3,743,636	14,619,091			16,127,400		17,448,031
1903....	11,431,914	580,495	3,585,938	14,160,033			14,032,986		17,899,147
1904....	11,212,746	559,913	3,688,482	12,582,843			12,713,613		19,325,174
1905....	11,507,047	559,035	4,405,975	18,833,292			11,387,642		22,386,008
1906....	12,894,303	646,328	5,242,058	25,111,682			10,092,726		25,299,600
1907....	14,532,040	664,467	6,205,553	30,381,638	898,775	533,251	4,657,524	3,335,898	25,656,056
1908....	14,487,108	579,816	6,372,949	30,623,812	584,374	413,212	5,122,505	3,689,290	23,704,035
1909....	12,504,810	657,035	7,086,565	37,374,577	1,193,377	456,246	6,047,447	4,032,678	22,479,006
1910....	14,195,730	581,942	8,270,136	43,538,078	1,500,359	498,122	8,996,210	4,764,474	24,478,572
1911....	15,409,397	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	4,707,432	21,299,305
1912....	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	5,933,242	30,076,635
1913....	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,054,046	6,276,737	28,086,312
1914....	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	5,418,185	24,164,039
1915....	18,088,342	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	5,057,708	28,689,425
1916....	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,598	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	5,491,610	39,969,962
1917....	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,077	89,066,600	2,628,264	860,651	16,527,535	4,482,202	36,141,926
1918....	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,937	2,355,631	42,935,333
1919....	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	1,940,934	34,865,427
1920....	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	1,576,726	39,411,728
1921....	28,912,111	1,901,505	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,114,220	30,562,229	1,754,955	33,230,460
1922....	25,923,499	2,263,692	17,646,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	1,785,573	39,423,962
1923....	29,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,583	31,287,536	2,972,823	43,757,388
1924....	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,604	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,100	22,344,940	952,812	52,298,533
1925....	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	1,791,641	64,485,242
1926....	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	2,226,813	65,622,976
1927 ²	39,554,822	2,024,025	28,313,330	89,109,865	2,832,905	1,336,807	29,375,040	1,785,170	60,188,134

¹Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

²Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

1.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia has from early times been an important mining area, as the natural facilities for exportation of mineral products to foreign markets favour the mining of coal, iron ore and gypsum. The coal fields, though not so extensive as those of some of the western provinces, are more highly developed, the annual production being a little more than one-third of the total Canadian output. The product is an excellent grade of bituminous steam and coking coal. A large industrial development has taken place in the iron and steel industry at Sydney and New Glasgow, based on these locally available fuels and on the fluxes and iron ores from Newfoundland.

While gypsum is second in importance among the non-metallics, the development of valuable beds of rock salt represents a recent addition, and there is also a fairly steady production of grindstone abrasives. Varied resources in structural materials are indicated by the abundant occurrence of marbles, granites and sandstones of excellent quality, as well as limestone for building or lime-making. The value of production in 1926, dominated as usual by the activity in coal-mining with a contribution of 93 p.c., attained a total of \$28,873,792, an increase of \$11,248,000 over the low figure due to the strike in the coal-mining industry in 1925.

5.—Mineral Production of Nova Scotia, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Arsenic..... lb.	381,092	15,244	—	—	—	—
Gold..... fine oz.	1,047	21,643	1,626	33,612	1,678	34,687
Manganese..... tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver..... fine oz.	44	29	86	59	112	70
NON-METALLIC—						
Barytes..... tons	151	3,308	95	2,259	100	2,307
Coal..... "	5,557,441	22,280,554	3,842,978	15,826,680	6,747,477	26,845,226
Grindstones..... "	338	12,525	439	16,723	311	15,136
Gypsum..... "	441,752	915,845	551,230	1,070,408	678,107	1,187,918
Quartz..... "	—	—	1,352	6,760	8,333	29,018
Salt..... "	4,551	37,469	6,598	49,889	8,165	68,781
Tripolite..... "	33	838	—	—	—	—
Silica brick..... M	—	—	—	—	1,358	64,461
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	359,288	—	425,710 ¹	—	362,667
Lime..... bush.	2,229	936	8,243	3,464	453,797	59,777
Stone..... tons	67,535	111,824	102,125	134,686	92,315	150,792
Sand and gravel.... "	—	60,849 ²	286,614	55,362 ²	230,307	52,952
Total.....	—	23,820,352	—	17,625,612	—	28,873,792

¹Includes clay products from P.E.I. valued at \$3,020.

²Includes railway ballast from P.E.I. valued at \$11,490 in 1924, \$5,475 in 1925.

2.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coal-mining in the Grand Lake district is the chief mining industry of New Brunswick. The production of gypsum is also of importance, and there is a considerable production of cut and polished granite at St. George, from both imported and local stone. Activities in the petroleum industry are confined to the Stony Creek district, Albert Co., where wells are operated by the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd.

6.—Mineral Production of New Brunswick, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Manganese ore..... tons	584	4,088	—	—	—	—
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	217,121	932,185	208,012	815,367	173,111	710,245
Grindstones..... "	2,113	99,299	1,642	79,661	1,684	90,975
Gypsum..... "	86,738	476,804	71,745	408,917	59,546	468,411
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	599,972	113,577	639,235	122,394	648,316	128,300
Petroleum..... brl.	5,561	21,313	5,376	18,756	10,544	29,940
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	74,994	—	69,473	—	75,851
Lime..... bush.	208,180	108,890	202,106	92,216	477,226	196,477
Sand and gravel..... tons	141,897	23,999	70,156	12,331	70,931	11,360
Stone..... "	19,229	114,111	25,391	124,743	19,108	99,545
Total.....	—	1,969,260	—	1,743,858	—	1,811,104

3.—QUEBEC.

The geological formation of the province of Quebec indicates great latent wealth in minerals, as 90 p.c. of its immense area of 373,692,800 acres is underlain with rocks of Precambrian age, an insignificant portion of which has as yet been touched by the prospector. The asbestos deposits of the Eastern Townships, which supply most of the world's requirements of this product, are at present the most important of the mineral resources. Although the volume of production in 1926 was slightly less than in 1925, the value was greater by over \$1,000,000 and was only exceeded in the years 1919 and 1920, when prices were on a much higher level.

Lead and zinc concentrates with values of gold and silver are exported to Belgium by the British Metals Corporation, who operate the Tetreault mine at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, and copper concentrates are exported from the Eustis mine at Eustis. Recent discoveries of gold and copper in the northwestern part of the province adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district show that the rich mineral deposits of Ontario extend across the interprovincial boundary into the Rouyn field of northern Quebec and that the province will shortly become an important producer. A branch railway line from the Canadian National was completed during 1926 into the Rouyn camp, and in 1927 the Nipissing Central Ry. extended its line from Cheminis on the provincial boundary to the same place. A smelter is now being built and on its completion a number of properties with large resources of copper-gold ores will be ready to commence production. Discoveries during the past year indicate a mineral-bearing area of approximately 10,000 square miles in this section of Quebec. Substantial quantities of bog iron ore were obtained in the vicinity of St. Maurice and Fermont, near Three Rivers, for the forges of French Canada, the first of which was established in 1670. Small quantities of titaniferous ore are now obtained from Baie St. Paul. Aluminium is manufactured from imported alumina in electric furnaces at Shawinigan Falls and at Chute à Caron on the Saguenay river.

The limestones and igneous rocks of the province supply cement, building and ornamental stone and other materials of construction. Clays are extensively used for the manufacture of brick and sewer pipe.

7.—Mineral Production of Quebec, 1924-1926.¹

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Copper..... lb.	1,893,008	246,546	2,510,141	352,474	2,674,058	368,886
Gold..... fine oz.	883	18,253	1,602	33,116	3,680	76,072
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	1,408	3,771	3,978	11,934	200	600
Lead..... lb.	1,058,983	85,820	2,051,100	187,060	3,729,636	251,788
Molybdenite..... " "	18,739	9,370	22,350	11,176	20,943	10,472
Silver..... fine oz.	83,814	55,972	214,943	148,451	375,986	233,513
Zinc..... lb.	2,909,008	184,547	9,936,000	757,322	12,904,176	956,199
NON-METALLIC—						
Asbestos..... tons	225,572	6,618,930	290,387	8,987,459	279,389	10,095,488
Feldspar..... " "	16,147	142,118	11,287	94,730	13,168	111,136
Graphite..... " "	46	3,275	359	30,900	526	29,516
Magnesite..... " "	3,873	101,356	5,576	122,325	4,571	137,431
Mica..... " "	1,677	185,020	2,415	178,800	1,664	170,118
Mineral water..... Imp. gal	7,683	2,288	7,122	2,961	6,956	2,444
Iron oxides..... tons	7,146	88,540	6,985	89,173	6,518	100,923
Phosphate..... " "	-	-	16	189	40	800
Pyrites..... " "	4,032	10,619	12,250	36,750	14,100	42,117
Quartz..... " "	17,893	87,267	6,459	30,064	24,550	107,779
Talc and soapstone..... " "	449	20,273	704	30,130	885	38,209
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... brl.	2,758,316	4,796,959	3,365,802	5,689,991	3,727,377	4,535,386
Clay products..... " "	-	2,435,695	-	2,426,887	-	2,702,298
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	2,219,359	640,990	2,272,751	601,081	2,509,006	667,480
Hydrated lime..... tons	5,848	58,947	9,432	72,249	11,922	98,636
Sand and gravel..... " "	2,197,145	414,428	2,203,196	533,850	5,233,696	1,490,674
Stone..... " "	1,592,089	2,925,520	2,242,916	3,855,455	2,305,734	3,728,228
Total.....	-	19,136,504	-	24,284,527	-	25,956,193

¹There is also in this province an important production of aluminium from imported ores.

4.—ONTARIO.

The mineral industry of Ontario is characterized by rapid growth, great variety of products and domination of the world's nickel market. In fact, Ontario now has the largest output, as well as the greatest variety of mineral products, of any of the provinces.

As the building of the Canadian Pacific led to the discovery of the vast nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury area in 1883, so did the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway lead to the discovery of the silver deposits of Cobalt in 1903 and indirectly to the finding of the great gold deposits of Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland Lake in 1911, which has made Ontario one of the great centres of gold production of the world. Gold is now the most important mineral product of the province. During recent years showings of gold have been discovered in the Goudreau area near Michipicoten bay on lake Superior and in the Red Lake district in northwestern Ontario. These occurrences of gold ores over such widely distributed areas in New Ontario offer encouraging prospects for the future of gold mining in the province.

The first discovery of silver in the Cobalt district was made in 1903, and the output of silver, commencing in 1904, increased rapidly until 1911, when 31,507,791 oz. were obtained. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins, and especially by improvements in metallurgy, notably the "flotation" process, which turned waste dumps into valuable ore, and enabled low-grade wall rock to be profitably mined. Recently the discovery in South Lorrain, a camp which had been practically abandoned, of high-grade ore quite equal in quality to the best ever mined in Cobalt proper, has helped to maintain silver production. Another outlying camp established at a short distance from Cobalt is Gowganda.

The nickel deposits of the Sudbury district are the most important known source of nickel and supply a very large part of the world's requirements. They are so large that, in so far at least as this generation and the succeeding generation are concerned, they may be said to be inexhaustible.

Ontario has produced more than 5,000,000 tons of iron ore and concentrates since 1869, the largest production being recorded in 1915, when 394,054 short tons were produced. The annual consumption of iron ore in the province averages normally about 1,000,000 short tons, almost all of which at the present time comes from the United States. Lead of a high grade is produced at the Kingdon mine, near Galletta.

Practically all the commercial non-metallic minerals except coal are produced in the province. Among them are such minerals as corundum, graphite, mica and talc, and the feldspar deposits are of exceptionally high grade.

The production of building materials is influenced by the extent of construction operations, but resources in this division are ample to meet the demand for such products as ornamental marble, limestone, granite, sand and gravel, lime, cement, brick and tile.

8.—Mineral Production of Ontario, 1924-1926.¹

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Antimony..... lb.	—	—	1,751	206	1,596	281
Arsenic (As ² O ₃).....	3,745,225	313,281	2,156,441	113,324	4,055,477	135,549
Bismuth..... "	12,863	27,913	19,667	18,566	6,440	6,440
Cobalt..... "	948,704	1,652,395	1,116,492	2,328,517	664,778	1,136,014
Copper..... "	37,113,193	4,833,622	39,718,777	5,577,311	41,312,867	4,828,964
Gold..... fine oz.	1,241,728	25,668,795	1,461,039	30,202,357	1,497,215	30,950,180
Lead..... lb.	5,055,368	409,687	7,209,534	657,510	7,398,795	580,730
Nickel..... "	69,536,350	19,470,178	73,857,114	15,946,672	65,714,294	14,374,163
Palladium, etc..... fine oz.	8,923	811,993	8,288	648,969	10,024	640,178
Platinum..... "	9,181	1,090,858	8,692	1,027,477	9,471	919,349
Silver..... "	11,272,567	7,527,933	10,529,131	7,271,944	9,274,965	5,760,402
Zinc..... lb.	—	—	179,545	13,685	—	—
NON-METALLIC—						
Actinolite..... tons	90	1,225	40	500	80	1,000
Asbestos..... "	172	91,900	2	901	14	3,935
Feldspar..... "	28,657	216,422	17,394	141,059	22,783	199,102
Fluorspar..... "	76	1,343	12	200	—	—
Garnets..... "	360	7,200	—	—	—	—
Graphite..... "	1,288	72,842	2,210	127,863	2,401	165,344
Grinding pebbles..... "	—	—	105	945	64	576
Gypsum..... "	88,121	467,097	82,020	491,833	89,987	496,059
Mica..... "	2,414	172,252	1,605	82,663	881	59,086
Mineral water..... Imp. gal.	201,670	13,133	183,012	25,452	208,400	27,277
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,143,962	3,958,006	7,764,996	4,409,593
Peat..... tons	—	—	1,370	8,394	—	—
Petroleum..... bbl.	154,368	441,952	143,134	386,555	137,850	379,221
Phosphate..... tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrites..... "	11,429	44,542	685	8,799	371	4,912
Quartz..... "	111,645	192,855	188,560	324,526	192,733	339,304
Salt..... "	203,428	1,337,311	226,315	1,352,504	252,345	1,388,672
Talc and soapstone..... "	10,718	130,577	13,678	174,116	14,882	178,986
Silica brick..... M	—	—	—	—	1,307	66,241
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... bbl.	3,564,499	5,668,671	3,462,358	5,253,911	3,398,860	4,792,857
Clay products..... "	—	5,089,299	—	5,195,084	—	5,356,469
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	4,391,050	1,401,545	5,115,974	1,566,540	5,402,261	1,593,468
Hydrated..... tons	35,989	438,607	41,610	477,585	39,217	457,978
Sand and gravel..... "	6,174,284	2,041,959	5,201,604	1,779,129	6,483,163	2,292,678
Stone..... "	2,840,173	2,789,368	3,022,712	2,817,333	3,622,042	3,157,288
Total.....	—	86,398,656	—	87,980,436	—	84,702,296

¹The total production of blast-furnace pig-iron in Ontario in 1924 was 415,971 tons valued at \$9,484,139, in 1925 it was 368,604 tons valued at \$7,873,816, and in 1926 it was 507,079 tons valued at \$11,166,738.

5.—MANITOBA.

About three-fifths of the total area of the province is underlain with Precambrian rocks. Copper has been mined in The Pas mineral belt, but low prices and lack of adequate smelting and transportation facilities have militated against operations in the last five years, although sufficient development work has been carried on to prove the existence of large bodies of valuable copper-gold ore. Some gold has also been found in contiguous districts and to the east of lake Winnipeg in the Rice Lake field, which appears to be an extension of the Red Lake area of Ontario.

A large amount of development work both in the gold-mining sections in the northeast of the province and on the copper-zinc deposits in the northwest was carried on during 1927. Towards the close of the year enough experimental work had been done on the refractory copper-zinc ores of the Flin Flon mine, situated on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, to convince the holders of an option upon it that it could be made to yield a profit and accordingly it changed hands. In order to carry on operations on a larger scale, a railroad will have to be built to the property, a concentrator and smelter erected and a large hydraulic development undertaken. This will open up a section of Manitoba which has been slow to develop because of lack of transportation facilities, and will doubtless lead to the development of new properties.

The south and southwestern sections of the province constitute the main source of the non-metallic mineral production. A mottled limestone of a handsome variety, quarried at Tyndall, is in wide demand as a building stone; gypsum is mined at Gypsumville, and Portland cement is manufactured at Winnipeg and Babcock.

9.—Mineral Production of Manitoba, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Gold.....fine oz.	1,180	24,393	4,424	91,452	188	3,886
Silver....."	140	93	477	329	18	11
NON-METALLIC—						
Gypsum..... tons	29,375	348,212	35,088	417,868	35,172	461,461
Natural gas.....M cu.ft	200	60	200	60	200	60
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
Cement..... bbl.	286,948	746,750	407,395	1,037,929	612,155	1,572,401
Clay products.....	—	117,450	—	173,794	—	248,497
Lime..... bush.	394,229	121,518	450,315	170,230	685,389	251,269
Sand and gravel.... tons	—	81,897	727,152	196,601	989,581	178,059
Stone....."	54,065	93,876	52,770	188,496	101,571	357,884
Total	—	1,534,249	—	2,276,759	—	3,073,528

6.—SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is mostly agricultural in character, but the conditions in the southern part are favourable to the production of non-metallic minerals in considerable volume. Lignites are mined in the southern part of the province; brick clays are widely utilized, and to the south of Moose Jaw there are extensive beds of refractory clays that are used in the manufacture of fire brick, stoneware, pottery and sewer pipe. Large areas of unprospected territory in the north are underlain by the same Precambrian rocks that have proved mineral-bearing in other parts of Canada. In this territory lode-gold has been reported near Beaver lake, and iron and other metallic minerals near lake Athabaska.

10.—Mineral Production of Saskatchewan, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	479,118	886,668	471,965	870,875	439,803	819,805
Sodium sulphate.... "	1,083	6,004	3,876	19,380	6,775	13,550
Volcanic ash..... "	245	1,103	160	1,380	90	630
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	137,280	—	95,952	—	214,113
Sand and gravel..... tons	702,713	97,045	579,901	88,805	863,901	145,296
Total.....	—	1,128,100	—	1,076,392	—	1,193,394

7.—ALBERTA.

The coal deposits are of paramount importance among the mineral resources of this province. The coal fields are the most extensive and valuable in Canada. In 1926, the production of the Crownsnest Pass area amounted to 1,452,023 tons and the Drumheller field produced 1,383,959 tons of lignite. The production of coal during 1926 showed an increase of 634,000 tons over 1925. Natural gas is found over wide areas and is being put to extensive industrial use. During the past two years there has been a recurrence of activity in drilling for petroleum, attended by such success that in 1925 and 1926 Alberta's production of petroleum exceeded that of all the rest of Canada. The Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, accounted for most of this production, but promising showings have also been obtained near Wainwright and in the southern boundary district, as well as near Fort Norman in the Northwest Territories.

There are large deposits of bituminous sands in the northern part of the province along the Athabaska river. Their economic utilization has been investigated during recent years both by the University of Alberta and by the Mines Branch of the Dominion Government.

11.—Mineral Production of Alberta, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Bituminous sands... tons	531	2,127	1,148	4,594	528	2,112
Coal..... "	5,189,729	18,884,318	5,869,031	20,021,484	6,503,705	20,886,103
Natural gas..... M cu ft.	7,131,086	1,796,618	9,119,500	2,752,545	10,794,697	3,019,221
Petroleum..... bbl.	844	4,135	183,491	845,394	216,050	902,504
Salt..... tons	—	—	833	8,304	2,037	22,696
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... bbl.	416,534	945,700	395,857	913,529	423,766	873,621
Clay products.....	—	540,477	—	618,860	—	804,933
Lime..... bush.	90,124	36,279	98,938	39,852	108,309	39,517
Sand and gravel..... tons	—	115,969	534,892	107,436	1,754,965	412,430
Stone..... tons	16,698	19,317	3,979	6,868	3,759	13,890
Total.....	—	22,344,940	—	25,318,866	—	26,977,027

8.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mountain belt in British Columbia is rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc; its streams have yielded much alluvial gold, and on its flanks are enormous beds of coal of excellent quality. Silver-lead and zinc ores have been extensively mined in the East and West Kootenays, while to the south, at Nelson and Rossland, gold and copper are the principal minerals. Farther west, at Copper Mountain, low-grade copper ores carrying gold and silver values are mined. On the coast, copper ores are mined at Britannia bay and at Anyox, and remarkably rich gold and silver ores are mined near Stewart, on the Portland canal, in the northwestern coast district. Coal of excellent quality is produced by the mines of Crowsnest pass, East Kootenay and Vancouver island.

Practically the entire mineral production, exclusive of placer gold, is obtained from that portion of the province near its southern boundary or along the coast, mining development outside of the territory served by transportation facilities being comparatively insignificant. An important smelting industry, producing gold, silver, metallic copper, lead and zinc, has been established at Trail, in the southern interior. Research work at Trail, resulting in an economic method of recovering zinc from the refractory lead-zinc ores of the Kootenays, has given a great impetus to mining activities in that region and accounts in large measure for the rapid growth in recent years of the production of silver, lead and zinc in British Columbia. A large copper-smelting plant is in operation at Anyox.

Since 1907, British Columbia has occupied second place among the provinces in regard to the value of mineral production. Previous to that time the province had for many years held first place in value of output. In 1926 the production was valued at \$65,622,976, which was second only to Ontario with a production of \$84,702,296.

12.—Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Arsenic..... lb.	495,250	19,768	1,277,696	16,978	1,019,200	11,262
Copper..... "	65,451,246	8,524,370	69,221,660	9,720,097	89,108,017	12,292,450
Gold..... fine oz.	245,719	5,079,462	219,227	4,531,824	225,866	4,669,065
Iron ore sold for export..... tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore..... "	14	350	—	—	—	—
Lead..... lb.	168,467,628	13,652,617	242,454,502	22,111,850	266,812,461	18,012,509
Platinum..... fine oz.	5	569	6	715	50	4,258
Silver..... "	8,153,003	5,444,657	8,579,458	5,925,403	10,625,816	6,599,376
Zinc..... lb.	96,000,069	6,090,244	99,152,966	7,557,439	137,033,929	10,154,214
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	2,193,667	10,601,998	2,742,252	11,720,373	2,613,719	10,612,915
Fluorspar..... "	—	—	8,874	19,034	—	—
Grindstones, pulpstones..... "	240	19,000	481	27,781	700	45,116
Gypsum..... "	30	150	240	865	20,916	156,964
Magnesium sulphate..... "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natro-alunite..... "	—	—	29	1,000	—	—
Oxides (iron)..... "	120	2,620	133	2,740	108	920
Pyrites..... "	8,091	40,459	2,670	13,350	3,374	16,870
Quartz..... "	21,358	43,034	853	2,262	6,466	77,060
Sodium carbonate..... "	510	5,173	1,120	8,140	595	5,370
Talc..... "	165	3,630	92	1,589	—	—
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER						
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... brl.	—	1,240,331	485,185	1,151,344	544,863	1,239,018
Clay products..... "	—	460,594	—	523,931	—	592,495
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	517,577	320,312	515,058	304,223	503,033	317,733
Hydrated..... tons	4,157	50,517	4,718	60,212	7,896	99,149
Sand and gravel..... "	—	344,937	1,415,232	446,896	1,486,254	357,985
Stone..... "	178,225	353,741	256,226	337,196	253,061	358,247
Total.....	—	52,298,533	—	64,485,242	—	65,622,976

9.—YUKON.

The discovery of the Klondike gold fields, situated near Dawson on the Yukon river, first gave the Yukon district prominence as a mining centre. For many years placer gold was the principal mineral, but during the last few years the development of the rich silver-lead ores of the Mayo district has been so successful that the value of the silver and lead production has exceeded the value of the gold. The wide distribution of the ores of gold, copper, silver and lead, characteristic of the Cordilleran region, of which the district forms a part, indicates enormous mining possibilities.

13.—Mineral Production of Yukon, 1924-1926.

Products.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Gold..... fine oz.	34,825	719,897	47,817	988,465	25,601	529,220
Silver..... "	226,755	151,429	904,893	624,964	2,095,027	1,301,159
Lead..... lb.	903,520	73,221	1,875,442	171,040	5,860,373	395,634
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	1,121	8,265	730	7,172	316	800
Total.....	—	952,812	—	1,791,641	—	2,226,813

2.—Number of Mines, Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., by Principal Groups.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, and since 1921 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous to that year the annual statistics of mines was confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity and value production of each of the minerals. The recent treatment has been extended to include a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid and gross and net production. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The Mining Industry in 1926.—The scale of mining operations in 1926 responded somewhat to the recovery in business conditions throughout Canada. The number of active operators in 1926 was 2,427, as compared with 2,354 in the preceding year. The number of operating plants and mines also increased from 8,553 in 1925 to 9,338. The operators were requested to report the capital actually invested in the enterprises, including (1) cost of lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It will be observed that no estimate of undeveloped resources was included. The capital employed in 1926 was \$688,750,008, as compared with \$632,075,145 in 1925. Employees increased from 65,090 in 1925 to 77,931 in the following year and salaries and wages from \$85,103,118 in 1925 to \$94,216,813 in 1926. More favourable conditions obtained in the industry generally, as the value of products increased to \$241,138,661 in 1926, as compared with \$215,201,873 in 1925 and \$194,002,488 in 1924.

A summary of the principal statistics of the mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries operating in Canada in 1926 is presented in Table 14. The same data are shown by provinces in Table 15. The values of the metallic production given in Tables 14 and 15 are as reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments. The totals, therefore, indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this section, where in the cases of copper, lead, zinc and silver the values are computed by using the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets.

14.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries Operating Plants in Canada, 1926.

Industries.	No. active operators.	No. operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	No. employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electricity.	Net value ¹ of bullion, ore, concentrates shipped from the mines and smelters.
			\$		\$	\$	\$
METALLIC—							
Auriferous quartz mining and milling.	60	60	103,945,022	7,663	12,340,623	2,083,811	35,171,561
Silver-cobalt mining and milling.	33	37	40,504,721	1,779	2,815,930	518,907	5,470,433
Silver-lead-zinc mining and milling.	108	127	22,699,417	2,924	4,431,730	658,679	26,190,034
Copper-gold-silver mining and milling.	76	84	27,936,685 ²	3,403	4,546,483	541,914	9,973,049
Placer mining.	108	1,179	4,702,808	285	339,841	44,482	879,886
Nickel-copper mining and milling.	2	6	38,593,359	1,437	1,963,617	95,621	4,627,175
Miscellaneous metal mines ³ .	2	2	87,588	25	10,626	3,844	11,072
Metallurgical works.	7	9	81,779,240	6,226	9,584,938	6,076,627	33,615,909 ⁴
Total.	396	1,504	320,248,840	23,742	36,033,798	10,023,885	115,939,119
NON-METALLIC—							
Asbestos.	8	16	34,905,096	2,797	3,544,097	1,012,232	10,099,423
Coal mining.	433	457	148,278,315	28,368	35,841,796	4,631,691	59,875,094
Feldspar.	29	30	582,350	410	213,571	14,654	310,238
Graphite.	3	3	1,132,273	68	63,064	10,804	194,860
Natural abrasives.	8	8	358,342	102	90,069	9,716	152,433
Gypsum.	18	19	6,696,077	1,368	1,255,427	241,414	2,770,813
Mica.	22	22	186,478	208	128,269	5,353	229,204
Natural gas.	169	2,255	57,231,261	1,254	1,448,778	40,444	7,557,174
Oxides, iron.	5	5	178,078	45	38,348	17,576	101,843
Petroleum.	210	2,822	17,639,142	634	288,843	77,902	1,311,665
Quartz.	17	18	1,056,705	243	208,839	44,311	553,161
Salt.	11	12	2,782,728	384	482,651	324,612	1,480,149
Talc and soapstone.	6	6	681,434	92	74,634	25,023	217,195
All other non-metallic.	28	28	2,400,850	193	201,468	79,877	386,892
Total.	967	5,694	274,109,129	36,166	44,379,854	6,535,609	85,240,144
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS—							
Clay products.	194	200	28,153,062	4,395	4,346,637	2,080,054	10,357,323
Cement.	7	12	41,380,000	2,340	3,052,662	3,424,156	13,013,283
Lime.	54	60	5,825,809	1,106	1,082,854	788,990	3,781,484
Sand and gravel.	580	1,634	6,274,090	5,672	1,557,232	151,236	4,941,434
Stone.	233	234	12,760,078	4,510	3,763,726	514,374	7,865,874
Total.	1,064	2,140	94,392,039	18,023	13,803,161	6,958,810	39,959,398
Summary by Classes—							
Metallic.	396	1,504	320,248,840	23,742	36,033,798	10,023,885	115,939,119
Non-metallic.	967	5,694	274,109,129	36,166	44,379,854	6,535,609	85,240,144
Structural materials and clay products.	1,064	2,140	94,392,039	18,023	13,803,161	6,958,810	39,959,398
Total.	2,427	9,338	688,750,008	77,931	94,216,813	23,518,304	241,138,661

¹Net value here is gross value less freight and treatment charges.

²Does not include capital of Granby Consolidated Co., Anxox.

³Includes one iron mine and one molybdenum mine in Quebec.

⁴Value of shipments from metallurgical works less cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, as this latter value was included in the credits to the mines and mills.

15.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries, by Provinces, 1926.

Provinces.	Number of active operators.	Number of operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	Number of employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Cost of fuel and electricity.
			\$		\$	\$
Nova Scotia ¹	72	95	60,312,087	13,993	16,109,519	2,941,725
New Brunswick.....	42	91	3,533,577	1,127	952,696	143,264
Quebec.....	331	1,392	112,460,615	15,555	11,912,314	4,662,165
Ontario.....	1,142	5,753	278,657,190	20,060	26,987,635	8,668,666
Manitoba.....	31	32	10,636,439	780	911,424	442,998
Saskatchewan.....	73	74	5,119,845	742	708,612	111,661
Alberta.....	425	473	102,875,177	10,733	14,499,210	1,380,096
British Columbia.....	226	272	108,594,954	14,566	21,556,415	4,913,255
Yukon.....	85	1,156	6,560,124	375	578,958	254,474
Canada.....	2,427	9,338	688,750,008	77,931	94,216,813	23,518,304

¹Includes 1 firm operating in P.E.I.

1.—Metallic Mineral Industries.

The metal-mining and milling section included in 1926, 389 active operators working 1,495 mines, while 7 metallurgical companies operated 9 plants. Nearly 24,000 employees were engaged in the metallic group, receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$36,033,798. The capital employed was \$320,248,840, and the net value of bullion, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and products made by the smelters was \$115,939,119.

Employment and Number of Operators.—Placer-mining operations carried on throughout the various parts of the Yukon and British Columbia yielded 31,680 fine ounces of gold. The employees numbered 285, receiving \$339,841 in salaries and wages for six to eight months' activity. There were 60 auriferous quartz mines operating, of which 30 produced bullion or shipped ores, and the remainder carried on development work only. The provinces in order of importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 38; British Columbia, 12; Nova Scotia, 7; and Manitoba, 3. The employees numbered 7,663, of whom 4,453 were working underground.

The copper-gold-silver industry was more productive in 1926 than for some years past, and is likely to see further expansion in the near future owing to developments in northwestern Quebec. The number of employees in the industry increased from 2,374 in 1925 to 3,403 in 1926, while the salaries and wages increased from \$3,555,844 to \$4,546,493.

The silver-cobalt mining industry, located mainly about Cobalt, with important outlying fields in South Lorrain, 20 miles to the south, and at Gowganda, 50 miles to the west, produces the major portion of the silver output of Ontario. In 1926 in the Cobalt area there were 16 producing mines; in the South Lorrain field 5 mines were on the producing list; and in Gowganda 3 mines. The Nipissing mine was the principal silver producer in these districts. Other large mines, in order of their production, were: Keelcy, Frontier Lorrain, Castle Tretheway, O'Brien, McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Tonopah Canadian and Lorrain Trout Lake. There were 37 mines in operation in the silver-cobalt industry in 1926, of which 24 made shipments. The number of operators remained unchanged at 33. The output of ores was 336,066 tons, the quantity milled amounted to 326,510 tons and the con-

concentrates produced totalled 6,095 tons. There were 83,980 tons cyanided. Silver bullion production amounted to 2,991,440 oz., as only one mine operated a refinery and the remainder shipped directly to the smelter.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1926. The content of matte made was 48,318,735 lb. of copper in 1926, as compared with 39,272,989 lb. in 1925, and 78,076,003 lb. of nickel, as compared with 73,191,262 lb. in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1926 numbered 1,437, receiving \$1,963,617 in salaries and wages, as compared with 1,412 workers, receiving remuneration of \$1,867,217, in the preceding year.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed increases both in number of mines operated and in the metallic content of the ores as determined by settlement assay. The greatest activity was observed in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where the most important Canadian lead-zinc mines are situated. The Yukon was represented by 4 mines, which shipped 5,346 tons of ore, with a net value at shipping point of \$1,222,369. One property in Quebec province carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta. The employees in 1926 numbered 2,924, with salaries and wages of \$4,431,730, as compared with 2,538, receiving \$3,867,613, in 1925.

The capital employed by the metallurgical works amounted to \$81,779,240. Employees numbered 6,226, who received \$9,584,938 in salaries and wages. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$39,237,657, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$72,853,566.

2.—Non-Metallic Mineral Industries.

The non-metallic minerals group consisted of twelve principal industries. The coal and asbestos mining were of chief interest, while the natural gas, gypsum and salt-producing industries were also of importance. The group consisted of 967 active concerns, operating 5,694 wells and mines. The employees numbered 36,166, receiving salaries and wages of \$44,379,854. The capital employed was \$274,109,129 and the aggregate value of production \$85,240,144.

Coal Mining.—There were 457 coal mines operating in Canada during 1926, of which 316 were in Alberta, 53 in Saskatchewan, 43 in Nova Scotia, 11 in New Brunswick, 33 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was in excess of \$148,000,000, of which \$54,000,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$56,000,000 in Alberta and \$32,000,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage-earners employed throughout the year was 26,878. Earnings per man-day were \$4.97, as compared with \$5.51 in the previous year, and the total wages amounted to \$32,603,276 or approximately \$3,000,000 more than the 1925 total of \$29,898,496.

Asbestos.—The asbestos industry was represented by 8 firms operating 16 mines at which there were mills for the grading of the product. The amount of capital employed was \$34,905,096, a decrease of over \$3,000,000 from the total reported for the preceding year. Employment was furnished to 2,797 persons, and salaries and wages amounted to \$3,544,097.

Other Non-metallic Mineral Industries.—Other industries of importance from the standpoint of employment furnished were:—(1) gypsum-mining, with 1,368 employees, (2) natural gas production, with 1,254 employees, and (3) salt-mining, with 384 employees.

3.—Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries.

The average number of employees in the group in 1926 was 18,023, the salary and wage account being \$13,803,161. The average number on the payrolls of the cement industry increased from 1,926 in 1925 to 2,340 in 1926. The chief division of the clay products industry consisted of 184 establishments actively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. In the whole industry, the average yearly wage for all workers was \$989, there having been a total of 4,395 employees to whom \$4,346,687 was paid in salaries and wages.

3.—Metallic Minerals.

1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for nearly 70 years. The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late 50's, placer gold was discovered along the Thompson river, and in 1858 the famous Fraser river rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860, and three years later the area had a production of placer gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was discovered in 1892.

The discovery of gold in the Yukon river was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson City, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado.

Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery, gold valued at nearly \$142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; a steady, though in recent years declining, output has been reported since that time.

Although Quebec has been producing gold since 1877, recent production consists only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, have recently been made in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario, and development already carried out indicates a substantial gold production as soon as transportation and smelting facilities are available.

Although gold was first discovered during 1866 in Hastings Co., no permanent gold industry was established in Ontario until recent years. Gold has been found and worked at many points in Ontario from the lake of the Woods in the west to the Hastings district in the east, a distance of roughly 900 miles. The gold production of the province has increased greatly during the last decade, the Porcupine area having been the principal producer since 1912, and the increase in production of the Kirkland Lake camp during the past few years has added materially to the total output. New discoveries of gold in such widely separated districts as Michipicoten bay on lake Superior and Red lake in northwestern Ontario, indicate a continued large production from the province.

The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known for a decade or more. Discoveries have been made in two districts, the first north of The Pas, where the gold occurs in copper ores, and the second east of lake Winipeg in the Rice Lake area, where the discoveries are mainly auriferous quartz.

Gold production in Canada attained its former maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. For the provinces the years in which the greatest yields were obtained were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 1902; Quebec, 1927; Ontario, 1927; Manitoba, 1925; Alberta, 1896; British Columbia, 1913; and Yukon, 1900. The value and quantity of gold produced in Canada are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 16 and 17, 1927 establishing a new record of production with 1,844,544 fine oz.

16.—Value of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1927.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	160,854	12,672	42,625	—	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912.....	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	—	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,298	12,648,794
1913.....	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	—	—	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914.....	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	—	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915.....	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	—	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916.....	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	—	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917.....	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	—	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918.....	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	39,814	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919.....	17,571	30,888	10,454,553	14,966	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920.....	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	—	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,998
1921.....	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922.....	21,540	—	20,678,862	3,225	—	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923.....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	—	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924.....	21,643	18,253	25,668,754	24,393	—	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,443
1925.....	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	—	4,531,824	988,465	35,880,826
1926.....	34,687	76,072	30,950,180	3,886	—	4,669,065	529,220	36,263,110
1927 ¹	45,498	172,693	33,679,503	3,762	868	3,590,946	636,837	38,130,107

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

17.—Quantity of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1927.¹

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268 and 269.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.
1911.....	7,781	613	2,062	—	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912.....	4,385	642	86,523	—	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913.....	2,174	701	219,801	—	—	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914.....	2,904	1,299	268,264	—	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915.....	6,636	1,099	406,577	—	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916.....	4,562	1,034	492,481	—	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917.....	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	—	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918.....	1,176	1,939	411,976	1,926	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919.....	850	1,470	505,739	724	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920.....	690	955	564,995	781	—	124,808	72,778	765,007
1921.....	439	635	708,213	207	49	150,792	65,994	926,329
1922.....	1,042	—	1,000,340	156	—	207,370	54,456	1,263,364
1923.....	655	667	971,704	31	—	200,140	60,144	1,233,341
1924.....	1,047	883	1,241,728	1,180	—	245,719	34,825	1,525,382
1925.....	1,626	1,602	1,461,039	4,424	—	219,227	47,817	1,735,735
1926.....	1,678	3,680	1,497,215	188	—	225,866	25,601	1,754,238
1927 ²	2,201	8,354	1,629,246	182	42	173,712	30,807	1,844,544

¹The quantity is calculated from the value: \$1 = 0.048375 oz.

²Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

With the exception of the years 1891 and 1893, when its output was surpassed by that of Nova Scotia, British Columbia was the chief gold producer for a period of 39 years, or up to the year 1897, when its production was less than that of the Yukon. The latter district held first place until 1907, when British Columbia

regained the first rank and continued to lead during the next seven years, with the exception of 1912, when the Yukon was again the greatest producer. As a result of the development of the Porcupine and contiguous areas, Ontario passed the other provinces and mining districts in 1914, and still holds the first place so far as the production of gold is concerned.

Ontario.—Though gold had been mined in various parts of the province, the production of the metal was comparatively small until 1912, when the first permanent camp was established in the Porcupine area. The total recorded production of gold in Ontario for the period 1887-1912 was 210,040 fine oz., of which more than 40 p.c. was obtained in the year 1912. The production rose from 219,801 fine oz. in 1913 to 492,481 fine oz. in 1916, but fell during the next two years, owing to scarcity of labour. The yield rose to 1,000,340 fine oz. in 1922 and in 1927 reached the record total of 1,629,246 fine oz.

Porcupine Area.—The Porcupine district, the most important gold-mining area of Canada, lies about 150 miles northwest of Cobalt, the present productive portion being limited to the township of Tisdale, an area six miles square.

The gold deposits seem to be generically related to the porphyries which have intruded the older Keewatin greenstones and also the Timiskaming sediments. Rocks of these series are widely distributed throughout the Porcupine district and it is in them that the gold-bearing deposits are found. The theory of deposition is that the intrusion of porphyry fissured the older rocks and opened a way for the circulation of the mineral-bearing siliceous solution which filled the fissures. The application of this theory in the search for new ore bodies has been attended with great success.

Ordinarily from 95 to 97 p.c. of the gold in the ores mined at the Porcupine field is extracted chemically by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium cyanide, the details of the process varying at the different mines. There are five steps in the cyanide process, which are briefly as follows:—(1) reducing the ore to a size where the gold particles are freed from enclosing rock, carried to a point where the ore is ground about as fine as cement; (2) dissolving the gold in sodium cyanide solution; (3) separating the solution containing the dissolved gold from the impoverished ore; (4) precipitation of the gold from the solution by zinc dust; and (5) refining of the precipitates.

Kirkland Lake.—Of the other gold-producing localities, Kirkland lake, in Timiskaming district, has been the most important. The first gold discovery in the vicinity of Kirkland lake was made in 1911 on a claim now forming part of the Wright-Hargreaves mine. The geological formation is similar, as regards age relationship, to that of the Porcupine district. The rocks are Precambrian, the Keewatin predominating. Unlike the Porcupine, most of the productive veins are found within the porphyry, which is of a syenitic variety. Three principal zones of mineralization have been indicated by exploration:—(1) the main or central zone, which runs in a northeasterly direction along the southern expanse of the lake and along which a group of important mines is being developed over a length of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; (2) a southerly zone which lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south; and (3) a northerly zone known as the Goodfish Lake gold area.

British Columbia.—The production of gold in British Columbia has varied considerably at different periods. Rapid increases took place between 1858 and 1863, when 189,318 fine oz. were obtained by placer mining. Thereafter a decline

occurred until 1893, when a low level of 18,360 fine oz. was reached. Then the introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production until 1902, when previous records were surpassed by an output of more than 288,000 fine oz. With the exception of the maximum output of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913, the record of 1902 has not since been equalled. Though the bulk of the gold obtained in the Cordilleran region has been derived from the placer deposits of the central portion of the region from the Klondike on the north almost to the international boundary on the south, yet a large amount, averaging 178,039 fine oz. between 1913 and 1921, was obtained by lode mining, largely of the copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale boundary districts. The metals recovered from the Rossland ores are gold, silver and copper, with gold the most important. The more important copper-gold mines are owned and operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Trail. The copper concentrates of the Britannia mine also contain gold, as does the blister copper made at Anyox. The output of gold in British Columbia has been in part maintained by the successful operation of the Premier silver mine on the Portland canal, while the Nickel Plate property, operated by the Hedley Gold Mining Co., has been a consistent producer of gold bullion as well as arsenical gold concentrates, which are exported to the United States for treatment.

World's Production.—A sketch of the development of the gold-mining industry since the discovery of America may take the form of a reference to four successive periods. During the first period, extending from 1493 to 1760, the annual production averaged nearly 337,000 fine oz. The placer mining of Brazil and Colombia swelled the average output of the last 60 years of the period to about 606,000 fine oz. per year.

The production of Russia from placer mining was a considerable factor in the next period, extending from 1761 to 1840, that country retaining first rank among the world's producers until 1837. The annual average production during the period was 565,500 fine oz.

The third period, extending from 1841 to 1890, was notable for the remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1848 and 1851 respectively. The annual average during the 50 years was 4,937,000 fine oz. For the first decade the average was 1,761,000 fine oz. and for the second 6,448,000, while the last decade shaded off to 5,201,000. The production of the period was contributed chiefly by the United States, Australia and Russia.

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, the outstanding features were the entry of South Africa as an important and then as the leading producer, and the phenomenal increase in the output of most of the gold-producing countries through the introduction of the cyanide process. The output was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891, and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when a maximum of 22,737,000 fine oz. was produced. Thereafter the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum production of 15,451,945 fine oz. in 1922, increased to 17,790,597 fine oz. in 1923, to 19,025,942 in 1925 and to 19,280,217 in 1926.

In 1926 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with a production of 9,954,761 fine oz., or 51.6 p.c., the United States, producing 2,238,616 fine oz., or 11.6 p.c., and Canada, producing 1,754,228 fine oz., or 9.1 p.c.

For detailed statistics of the gold production of the world for 1925 and 1926 see Table 18.

18.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	Calendar year 1925.				Calendar year 1926.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.70346 per oz.) ¹	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.62873 per oz.) ¹
		\$		\$		\$		\$
North America—								
United States.....	2,319,920	47,957,007	66,106,922	46,503,575	2,238,616	46,276,299	62,672,953	39,404,366
Canada.....	1,735,735	35,880,827	20,228,988	14,230,284	1,754,228	36,263,111	22,371,924	14,065,900
Mexico.....	788,993	16,309,933	92,885,465	65,341,209	772,661	15,972,320	98,291,166	61,798,605
Total.....	4,844,648	100,147,763	179,221,375	126,075,068	4,765,505	98,511,730	183,336,043	115,268,871
Central America and West Indies ²	96,750	2,000,000	2,700,935	1,900,000	87,075	1,800,000	3,499,118	2,200,000
South America—								
Argentina ³	2,661	55,000	18,000	12,662	2,419	50,000	15,000	9,431
Bolivia.....	386	7,979	4,346,532	3,057,612	332 ⁴	6,863	5,834,003	3,668,013
Brazil.....	103,506	2,243,018	1,833	1,289	102,108	2,110,759	20,672	12,997
Chile.....	61,216	1,265,454	3,261,682	2,294,463	59,132	1,222,364	2,876,911	1,808,800
Colombia.....	76,550	1,582,433 ⁵	2,900 ⁶	2,040	75,488	1,560,486 ⁴	2,800 ⁵	1,760
Ecuador.....	43,537	900,000 ⁵	70,000 ⁶	49,242	62,486	1,291,700	80,000 ⁵	50,298
Guiana—								
British.....	9,107	188,258	—	—	6,516	134,696	—	—
Dutch.....	9,902	204,692	8,500 ⁵	5,979	7,526	155,574	8,000	5,030
French.....	40,220	831,421	—	—	42,438	877,271	—	—
Peru.....	117,733	2,433,756	19,917,439	14,011,122	93,556	1,933,974	21,499,798	13,517,568
Uruguay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	30,542	631,359	3,215	2,262	30,542	631,359	3,215	2,021
Total.....	500,360	10,343,370	27,630,101	19,436,671	482,543	9,975,046	30,340,399	19,075,918
Europe—								
Austria.....	1,865	38,553	23,920	16,827	1,318	27,245	14,050	8,833
Czechoslovakia.....	7,587	156,837	707,300	497,557	7,716	159,503	765,491	481,287
France.....	33,050	701,809	352,010	247,625	35,365	731,059	401,875	252,671
Germany.....	5,851	120,951	4,780,383	3,362,808	5,208	107,659	5,358,858	3,369,275
Great Britain.....	—	—	32,439	22,820	—	—	41,345	25,995
Greece.....	—	—	254,274	178,871	—	—	254,274	159,870
Italy.....	1,929	39,876	320,761	225,643	1,704	35,225	519,351	326,531
Norway.....	—	—	504,755	355,075	—	—	335,871	211,172
Poland.....	—	—	212,190	149,267	—	—	271,700	170,826
Rumania.....	40,027	827,431	76,581	53,872	40,605 ⁶	839,380	15,400 ⁶	9,632
Russia.....	985,154	20,364,936	250,000 ⁶	175,865	992,155	20,509,659	250,000 ⁶	157,182
Spain.....	967	20,000 ⁶	3,303,863	2,324,135	967	20,000 ⁶	3,000,656	1,886,602
Turkey.....	932	19,266	219,906	154,695	964	19,927	225,050	141,495
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	7,587	156,837	26,106	18,364	10,384	214,656	45,010	28,299
Total.....	1,085,849	22,446,496	11,064,488	7,783,424	1,096,386	22,664,313	11,498,931	7,229,720
Asia—								
British India.....	393,807	8,140,711	4,854,923	3,415,244	383,970	7,937,362	5,124,962	3,222,217
China.....	107,300 ⁶	2,218,087	110,000 ⁶	77,381	110,000 ⁶	2,273,901	135,000 ⁶	84,878
Chosen (Korea).....	146,825	3,035,131	70,299	49,453	190,620	3,940,471	51,927	32,648
East Indies—								
British.....	24,187	500,000 ⁶	—	—	19,350	400,000 ⁶	—	—
Dutch.....	132,715	2,743,462	2,385,016	1,677,763	115,354	2,384,578	2,363,829	1,486,210
Federated Malay States.....	14,146	292,424	—	—	14,475	229,225	—	—
Indo-China.....	349	7,219	—	—	321	6,635	—	—
Japan.....	317,231	6,557,748	4,835,497	3,401,579	307,862	6,364,082	4,776,110	3,002,884
Philippine Islds.....	94,135	1,945,943	68,544	48,218	91,242	1,886,139	44,013	27,672
Sarawak.....	710	14,677	—	—	243	5,023	—	—
Taiwan.....	9,035	186,762	13,162	9,259	9,035	186,762 ⁶	14,314	9,000 ⁶
Total.....	1,240,440	25,642,164	12,337,441	8,678,897	1,242,472	25,684,178	12,510,155	7,865,509

18.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the calendar years 1925 and 1926—concluded.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	Calendar year 1925.				Calendar year 1926.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.70346 per oz) ¹ .	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.62873 per oz) ¹ .
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Oceania—								
Australia—								
New South Wales	19,422	401,488	9,220,160	6,486,014	19,435	401,757	9,709,741	6,104,805
Northern Territory	519 ⁴	10,728	—	—	153	3,163	—	—
Queensland	46,406	959,297	385,489	271,176	10,339	213,726	252,540	158,779
South Australia	832	17,199	1,458	1,025	758	15,669	353	222
Victoria	47,296	977,665	2,082	1,465	49,078	1,014,532	2,373	1,492
West Australia	441,252	9,121,486	81,226	57,139	437,343	9,040,680	63,413 ⁴	43,013
Tasmania	3,524	72,847	730,194	513,662	4,223	87,297	766,653	482,018
Papua	4,947 ⁷	102,263	—	—	6,388	132,052 ⁷	—	—
New Zealand	111,202	2,298,759 ⁴	420,425	295,752 ⁴	125,777 ⁴	2,600,041	400,000 ³	251,492
Total	675,406	13,961,762	10,841,034	7,626,233	653,494	13,508,917	11,200,073	7,041,821
Africa—								
Abyssinia	20,000 ³	413,436	—	—	20,000 ³	413,436	—	—
Algeria	—	—	96,450	67,848	—	—	100,887	63,431
Belgian Congo	122,781	2,538,108	—	—	132,201	2,732,836	—	—
Bechuanaland	4,296 ³	88,806	457 ⁴	321	4,296	88,806	457	287
British West Africa (Gold Coast, Ashanti, Nigeria)	199,697	4,128,102	—	—	199,666	4,127,461	—	—
Egypt	354	7,318	—	—	643	13,292	—	—
French West Africa (Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Senegal)	9,774	202,046	—	—	9,966	206,015	—	—
Kenya Colony	779 ³	16,103	—	—	779	16,103	—	—
Madagascar	13,503	279,132	—	—	9,870	204,031	—	—
Portuguese East Africa	12,292	254,098	1,260	886	9,127	188,684	1,125	707
Rhodesia—								
Northern	1,250	25,840	5,267	3,705	779	16,103	7,739	4,866
Southern	581,504	12,020,752	152,705	107,422	593,429	12,267,263	110,024	69,175
Swaziland	1,309 ³	27,059	—	—	1,309	27,059	—	—
Sudan	8,466	175,000 ³	—	—	8,714	180,134	—	—
Tanganyika	8,898	183,938	1,010	710	7,202	148,878	804	505
Union of South Africa	9,597,592	198,399,835	1,161,470	817,047	9,954,761	205,783,173	981,333	616,993
Total	10,582,495	218,759,573	1,418,619	997,939	10,952,742	226,413,274	1,202,369	755,964
Total for World	19,025,942	393,301,128	245,213,993	172,498,232	19,280,217	398,557,458	253,587,088	159,437,803

¹ Average price per fine ounce in London.

² Estimate based on United States imports of ore and bullion.

³ Estimate based on other years' production.

⁴ Amount exported.

⁵ Last year's figures.

⁶ Estimated on basis of production from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1926.

⁷ For years ending June 30, 1925 and 1926, respectively.

2.—Silver.

Although no official statistics of the production of silver had been published prior to 1887, the annual reports of the operating companies showed that from 1869 to 1885, about 4,000,000 oz. of silver, with a probable value of \$4,800,000, were produced in the Port Arthur district in Ontario. From 1887 to 1893 the production ranged in value between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and was derived chiefly from Ontario and Quebec. The next three years saw a rapid increase in production, due to the

development of the silver-lead deposits of British Columbia, and in 1896 a production of over \$2,000,000 was recorded. From that year until 1905 the production varied between \$2,000,000 and \$3,500,000, rising rapidly during the next 5 years to \$17,580,455 in 1910, as a result of the discovery of the rich ores of the Cobalt district. Since then there has been a falling-off in quantity, but owing to the higher price of the metal, the value of the annual production increased to a maximum of \$20,693,704 in 1918. In spite of this falling-off in output, Canada in 1926 retained its place as the third largest producer of silver in the world, ranking after Mexico and the United States and followed fairly closely by Peru.

The silver production of Canada is chiefly credited to the rich silver-cobalt ores of Northern Ontario, the copper-gold-silver and the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, and the silver-lead ores of the Yukon Territory. A certain amount also occurs with the gold ores of Northern Ontario and the nickel ores of the Sudbury district.

Ontario.—The production of silver in Ontario in 1926 was 9,274,965 fine oz., valued at \$5,760,402, as against 10,529,131 fine oz., valued at \$7,271,944, in 1925. The total for 1926 included (a) 2,926,733 oz. bullion made in the reduction works of the Cobalt district, or 31.5 p.c. of the total Ontario production, (b) 4,890,586 oz., or 52.8 p.c., recovered by the smelters of Southern Ontario, (c) 316,493 oz., or 3.4 p.c. contained in gold bullion and nuggets sold for exhibition purposes and in products from nickel refineries; the balance of 1,141,153 oz., or 12.3 p.c., was estimated as recoverable from Ontario ores, slags and matte treated in the United States and Europe. The corresponding figures for the year 1925 were (a) 6,079,142 fine oz., or 57.6 p.c., (b) 2,813,071 oz., or 26.8 p.c., (c) 315,071 oz., or 3.0 p.c., and (d) 1,321,847 oz., or 12.6 p.c. As indicated above, practically the whole of the Ontario silver production was derived from the rich silver-bearing ores of the Cobalt district, but small quantities are obtained from the products of the nickel refineries and from gold bullion.

The Cobalt camp was discovered in 1903, when the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway was being built from North Bay to the head of lake Timiskaming. This was at Long lake, subsequently christened "Cobalt lake", and the surrounding area became known as the Cobalt silver camp.

From 1904 to 1911 the output of silver increased rapidly year by year. In 1911 the province of Ontario reported a production from that camp of 31,507,791¹ fine oz., the value of which was \$15,953,847. In 1912 the output was nearly as great, being 30,243,859¹ fine oz., but prices had gone up and the value was greater, namely, \$17,408,935. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins and by improvements in the methods of extraction which have permitted the working of ores of a grade too low for profit by the former methods.

The Gowganda camp, which lies about 55 miles northwest of Cobalt, has been the source of much high-grade silver ore, mainly from the Miller Lake-O'Brien and Castle-Tretheway mines. This section has been more or less handicapped by its distance from the railway and lack of facilities for transportation. A good wagon road has now been completed from the railway at Elk Lake, on a branch line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. In addition a hydro-electric power

¹These figures are taken from reports of the Ontario Department of Mines, by which silver production, until recent years, was computed on a different basis from that used for Table 20 following.

transmission line has been extended from Elk Lake to Gowganda. With these added facilities, a number of mines in the camp are enlarging their operations. The history of the South Lorrain camp, which lies about 18 miles to the southeast of Cobalt, on the shore of lake Timiskaming, is characteristic. It was worked for some time and then closed up, the conclusion having been reached that the camp was worked out. The Keeley mine turned out later to be extremely rich, producing in 1924 nearly 2,000,000 oz. of silver. Recent development work indicates that the South Lorrain field is likely to play its part in helping to maintain the silver production of Ontario for some years to come.

British Columbia.—For the first time since 1905 this province has surpassed Ontario in the production of silver. Most of the British Columbia output of silver is now derived from the ores of the Sullivan mine near Kimberley and the Premier mine at Premier. Other sources of silver in this province are the silver-lead-zinc ores of East and West Kootenay, the gold-copper ores of Rossland, the boundary and coast districts.

Production in 1926 amounted to 10,625,816 fine oz., valued at \$6,599,376, as against 8,579,458 fine oz., valued at \$5,925,403, in 1925. Production in 1926 included (a) silver contained in blister copper, 1,235,398 oz., or 11.6 p.c.; (b) silver in lead and gold bullion, 6,770,742 oz., or 63.8 p.c.; (c) silver in lead and zinc ores and concentrates exported 46,948 oz., or 0.4 p.c., and (d) silver in gold, silver and copper ores exported, 2,572,728 oz., or 24.2 p.c. Corresponding figures for 1925 were (a) 801,809 oz., or 9.3 p.c.; (b) 5,314,072 oz., or 62.0 p.c.; (c) 309,065 oz., or 3.6 p.c.; (d) 2,154,512 oz., or 25.1 p.c.

Yukon Territory.—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1926 amounted to 2,095,027 fine oz., derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported. Owing to the cold climate, trouble is experienced in the mining of the silver in the Keno Hill district. Ores mined late in one season are hauled down by tractor and piled on the river banks, there to await the spring break-up, when they can be taken to the customs smelters in the United States. Because of these climatic and transportation difficulties, the Treadwell Yukon Co. of Keno Hill completed a concentrating plant in the summer of 1925, in order to reduce handling and transportation costs by eliminating much of the waste from their ores. This concentrator has been working to full capacity since completion and treats ore for other mines, which is a great assistance to smaller operators in the district.

The quantity of silver obtained from placer gold is gradually decreasing. The quantities obtained from this source each year since 1920 have been as follows:—14,831 fine oz. in 1921; 12,233 in 1922; 13,476 in 1923; 7,853 in 1924; 10,759 fine oz. in 1925 and 5,702 in 1926.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated at 253,587,088 fine oz. for 1926, an increase of 21.5 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1926 was 22,371,924 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1925 and 1926, see Table 18 of this section.

Statistics of the quantity and value of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1887 in Table 19, while statistics of the quantity and value produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table 20.

19.—Quantity and Value of Silver Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1887-1927.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	\$		oz.	\$		oz.	\$
1887.....	355,083	347,271	1901.....	5,539,192	3,265,354	1915.....	26,625,960	13,228,842
1888.....	437,232	410,998	1902.....	4,291,317	2,238,351	1916.....	25,459,741	16,717,121
1889.....	383,318	358,785	1903.....	3,198,581	1,709,642	1917.....	22,221,274	18,091,895
1890.....	400,687	419,118	1904.....	3,577,526	2,047,095	1918.....	21,333,979	20,693,704
1891.....	414,523	409,549	1905.....	6,000,023	3,621,133	1919.....	16,020,657	17,802,474
1892.....	310,651	272,130	1906.....	8,473,379	5,659,455	1920.....	13,330,357	13,450,330
1893.....	—	330,128	1907.....	12,779,799	8,348,659	1921.....	13,543,198	8,455,355
1894.....	847,697	534,049	1908.....	22,106,233	11,686,239	1922.....	18,626,439	12,576,758
1895.....	1,578,275	1,030,299	1909.....	27,529,473	14,178,504	1923.....	18,601,744	12,067,509
1896.....	3,205,343	2,149,503	1910.....	32,869,264	17,580,455	1924.....	19,736,323	13,180,113
1897.....	5,558,456	3,323,395	1911.....	32,559,044	17,355,272	1925.....	20,228,988	13,971,150
1898.....	4,452,333	2,593,929	1912.....	31,955,560	19,440,165	1926.....	22,371,924	13,894,531
1899.....	3,411,644	2,032,658	1913.....	31,845,803	19,040,924	1927.....	22,613,134	12,747,024 ¹
1900.....	4,468,225	2,740,362	1914.....	28,449,821	15,593,631			

¹ Preliminary figures.

20.—Quantity and Value of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the calendar years 1911-1927.

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271. Nova Scotia and Manitoba have also shown a small production in recent years.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$
1911.....	30,540,754	16,279,443	18,435	9,827	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912.....	29,214,025	17,772,352	9,465	5,758	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913.....	28,411,261	16,987,377	34,573	20,672	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914.....	25,139,214	13,779,055	57,737	31,646	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915.....	22,748,609	11,302,419	63,450	31,524	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916.....	21,608,158	14,188,133	98,610	64,748	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917.....	19,301,835	15,714,975	136,194	110,885	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918.....	17,198,737	16,643,562	178,675	172,907	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919.....	12,117,878	13,465,628	140,926	156,600	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920.....	9,907,626	9,996,795	61,003	61,552	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921.....	9,761,607	6,116,037	38,084	23,861	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922.....	10,811,903	7,300,305	—	—	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923.....	10,540,943	6,838,226	33,006	21,412	6,113,327	3,965,899	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924.....	11,272,567	7,527,933	83,814	55,972	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	151,429
1925.....	10,529,131	7,271,944	214,943	148,451	8,579,458	5,925,403	904,893	624,964
1926.....	9,274,965	5,769,402	375,986	233,513	10,625,816	6,599,376	2,095,027	1,301,159
1927 ¹	9,292,147	5,237,983	741,100	417,759	10,933,921	6,163,451	1,645,825	927,752

¹ Preliminary figures.

3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. In 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to 76,976,925 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in an average production from 1916 to 1918 of 115,048,931 lb. The production during 1925 was 111,450,518 lb., indicating a satisfactory recovery from the post-war depression, and in 1927 a record production of 140,141,823 lb. was attained.

Ontario.—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856, but did not attract attention until 1883-4, during the period of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, when a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first few years the deposits were

exploited for their copper contents alone; not until 1886 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores made known. The nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. The ores contain from 1 to 2.5 p.c. of copper, the recovery averaging a little over 1.5 p.c. The International Nickel Co., Ltd., has a smelting plant at Copper Cliff and a refinery at Port Colborne. The mining properties include the Creighton, the Crean Hill and the No. 2 mine at Copper Cliff. The smelter of the Mond Nickel Co. is at Coniston, and the copper-nickel matte is exported to their refinery at Swansea, Wales.

British Columbia.—The production of copper in the province during 1927 amounted to 91,685,843 lb., which was 64 p.c. of the total Canadian production for the year. This total included the blister copper produced at Anyox by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Ltd., the blister copper and copper in copper sulphate made by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., at Trail, and the copper estimated as recoverable from the ores and concentrates exported. The principal copper producing mines in British Columbia are the Britannia mine on Howe sound, which ships its concentrates to Tacoma, the Hidden Creek mine on Portland canal, and the Allenby Copper Corporation, owned and operated by the Granby Consolidated. The Hidden Creek ores are smelted at the Anyox smelter and the Allenby concentrates are shipped to the Trail smelter.

Manitoba.—Much development has been carried on in the Flin Flon district of Manitoba in the last ten years. The Mining Corporation of Canada, after securing a controlling interest in the Flin Flon group, has carried on extensive development work by sinking and cross-cutting, verifying the results of previous diamond-drilling and proving large tonnages of ore to be in place. A branch extension of the Hudson Bay railway and the construction of smelter works are required for the economic treatment of the copper ores of the district. This property has been sold to the Whitney interests of New York, who are going ahead with the development, and in a few years Manitoba will take its place among the copper-producing provinces. It is proposed to erect a concentrator and smelter on the property, which in turn will mean the construction of 87 miles of railway and a large hydraulic development.

Quebec.—Until 1894, when Ontario took the lead, Quebec was the chief copper-producing province of Canada, the principal mines being the Eustis and Huntingdon properties in the Eastern Townships. These mines produced ores from which both copper and sulphur were recovered. There is still a small annual production from this field. However, recent discoveries in the Rouyn camp of northwestern Quebec indicate a greatly increased production of copper in the near future. These deposits lie in an easterly extension of the formations found in the Kirkland Lake area of Ontario. The first discoveries in the district were located as gold prospects; the existence of large bodies of copper and zinc ores was subsequently proved and the production of copper will probably exceed in value that of gold. A branch line from the Canadian National railway was completed into the camp during 1926 and during 1927 the construction of a copper smelter at the Noranda mine was completed. Hydro-electric power is supplied from power plants on the Quinze river. In the autumn of 1927, the Nipissing Central connected its line from Cheminis on the Ontario-Quebec boundary with Rouyn.

World's Production of Copper.—The world's production of copper was estimated at 1,628,000 short tons in 1926, as compared with 1,586,683 tons in the preceding year. Canada had an output of 66,547 tons in 1926, producing about 4.1 p.c. of the world's estimated total.

21.—Quantity and Value of Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1927.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272. For production in Manitoba and Yukon between 1912 and 1920, included in total, see 1926 Year Book, p. 345.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1911.....	17,932,263	2,219,297	2,436,190	301,503	35,279,558	4,366,198	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912.....	22,250,601	3,635,971	3,282,210	536,346	50,526,656	8,256,561	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913.....	25,885,929	3,952,522	3,455,887	527,679	45,791,579	6,991,916	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914.....	28,948,211	3,937,536	4,201,497	571,488	41,219,202	5,606,636	75,785,960	10,301,606
1915.....	39,361,464	6,799,693	4,197,482	725,115	56,692,988	9,793,714	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916.....	44,997,035	12,240,094	5,703,347	1,551,424	63,642,550	17,312,046	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917.....	42,867,774	11,651,461	5,015,560	1,363,229	57,730,959	15,691,275	109,227,332 ¹	29,687,989 ²
1918.....	47,074,475	11,593,502	5,869,649	1,445,577	62,865,681	15,482,560	118,769,431	29,250,536
1919.....	24,346,623	4,550,627	2,691,695	503,105	44,502,079	8,317,884	75,053,581	14,928,265
1920.....	32,059,993	5,596,392	880,638	153,724	45,319,771	7,911,019	81,600,691	14,244,217
1921.....	12,821,385	1,602,930	352,308	44,045	34,447,127	4,306,580	47,620,820	5,953,555
1922.....	10,943,636	1,464,471	—	—	31,936,182	4,273,700	42,879,818	5,738,177
1923.....	31,656,800	4,565,227	—	—	55,224,737	7,963,959	86,881,537	12,529,186
1924.....	37,113,193	4,833,622	1,893,008	246,546	65,451,246	8,524,370	104,457,147	13,604,836
1925.....	39,718,777	5,577,311	2,510,141	352,474	69,221,600	9,720,097	111,450,518	15,619,882
1926.....	41,312,867	4,828,961	2,674,058	368,886	89,108,017	12,292,450	133,094,942	17,490,300
1927 ¹	45,334,303	4,945,823	3,121,677	403,321	91,685,843	11,845,811	140,144,823	17,194,955

¹ Preliminary figures.

² Includes 36,960 lb., valued at \$10,045, from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately.

22.—Copper Production of Seven Countries and of the World, 1913-1926.¹

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Years.	United States.	Mexico.	Canada.	Chile.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	Japan.	World's production.
1913.....	614,255	53,185	38,460	46,574	30,600	39,683	73,283	1,072,674
1914.....	579,133	40,043	37,498	49,221	29,853	29,652	77,650	1,021,233
1915.....	712,126	34,128	52,016	57,680	38,269	40,895	83,108	1,188,172
1916.....	971,123	60,751	52,880	78,559	47,472	39,021	110,900	1,533,294
1917.....	961,016	52,348	55,790	112,985	49,784	45,084	119,058	1,579,675
1918.....	968,687	83,233	58,068	117,851	45,944	50,596	99,583	1,569,523
1919.....	604,642	66,661	39,789	87,721	43,243	38,581	86,468	1,069,437
1920.....	635,248	49,866	39,121	109,075	36,356	25,353	74,727	1,082,652
1921.....	238,420	13,576	22,632	65,299	36,689	36,596	59,626	600,960
1922.....	511,970	29,842	25,300	142,830	40,133	40,234	59,663	995,045
1923.....	754,000	60,538	40,230	201,042	49,684	57,115	70,316	1,418,163
1924.....	819,000	49,150	51,003 ²	209,855	38,495	60,713	69,378	1,514,017
1925.....	854,000	59,123	56,239 ²	209,654	41,180	63,933	72,413	1,586,683
1926.....	878,000	62,303	64,123 ²	223,015	42,703	63,933	72,277	1,628,018

¹ From the Year Book of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, New York.

² The final official statement indicated a production of 52,229 tons in Canada during 1924, 55,725 tons in 1925 and 66,547 tons in 1926.

4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891, the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897, an average increase of about 6,500,000 lb. per year. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output fell off to 21,900,000 lb. in 1899, but rose to 63,200,000 in 1900. This increase was due to the development of two or three mines in the Fort Steele mining division, although all the lead-producing districts except Ainsworth showed a material increase in production. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. An Act was passed in October, 1903, providing for the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada, and as a direct result of the

bounty, the output increased to 56,900,000 lb. in 1905, but fell off gradually to 23,800,000 lb. in 1911. A steady improvement has since been experienced, a record total of 283,801,265 lb. being reached in 1926, while the preliminary estimate for 1927 is 310,183,455 lb.

British Columbia.—In the East Kootenay district, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. operates many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages, on large shipments, about 16.5 p.c. lead, 14 p.c. zinc and 7 ounces of silver to the ton. In the West Kootenay district the ores are chiefly argentiferous galena and zinc-blende, occurring as veins in granites and slates. The ores range from 7 p.c. to 75 p.c. of lead, with considerable values of silver. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. has extended its facilities for mining, milling and smelting. This accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during the last few years.

Ontario.—Lead-mining in Ontario is intimately associated with the successful operations of the Galetta mine and smelter. The deposit on the property occupies a well marked fault fissure cutting across the strike of the Precambrian crystalline limestone, the ore mineral being galena carrying very little silver, associated with minor quantities of zinc-blende and pyrites.

23.—Quantity and Value of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1887-1927.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound ¹ .	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound ¹ .
	lb.	\$			lb.	\$	
1887.....	204,800	9,216	5.400	1908.....	43,195,733	1,814,221	4.200
1888.....	674,500	29,812	4.420	1909.....	45,857,424	1,692,139	3.690
1889.....	165,100	6,488	3.930	1910.....	32,987,508	1,216,249	3.687
1890.....	105,000	4,704	4.480	1911.....	23,784,969	827,717	3.480
1891.....	88,665	3,857	4.350	1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,554	4.467
1892.....	808,420	33,064	4.090	1913.....	37,662,703	1,754,705	4.659
1893.....	2,135,023	79,636	3.730	1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4.479
1894.....	5,703,222	187,636	3.290	1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5.600
1895.....	16,461,794	531,716	3.230	1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8.513
1896.....	24,199,977	721,159	2.980	1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11.137
1897.....	39,018,219	1,396,853	3.580	1918.....	51,398,002	4,754,315	9.250
1898.....	31,915,319	1,206,399	3.780	1919.....	43,827,669	3,053,037	6.966
1899.....	21,862,436	977,250	4.470	1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,262	8.940
1900.....	63,169,821	2,760,521	4.370	1921.....	66,679,592	3,828,742	5.742
1901.....	51,900,958	2,249,387	4.334	1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6.219
1902.....	22,956,381	934,095	4.069	1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7.179
1903.....	18,139,283	768,562	4.237	1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8.104
1904.....	37,531,244	1,617,221	4.309	1925.....	253,590,578	23,127,460	9.120
1905.....	56,864,915	2,676,632	4.707	1926.....	283,801,265	19,240,661	6.751
1906.....	54,608,217	3,089,187	5.657	1927 ²	310,183,455	16,411,980	5.256
1907.....	47,738,703	2,542,086	5.325				

¹ In 1909 and 1910, average price at Toronto as quoted by *Hardware and Metal*; in previous years average price at New York, as quoted by *Engineering and Mining Journal*; from 1911 to 1925, average price in Montreal. Quotations furnished from 1911 to 1919 by Messrs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Montreal, Que.; 1920 to 1925, by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Montreal, Que. 1926 average price in London, Eng. ² Preliminary figures.

World's Production.—The world's production of lead in 1926 was about 1,758,558 short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 40 p.c., Mexico 12 p.c., Australia 9 p.c. and Spain 9 p.c. Canada produced about 8 p.c. of the total.

5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the nickel in the ores shipped from the Cobalt district the Canadian production of nickel is derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the

production increased continually in trend to 92,500,000 lb. in 1918, constituting a record. After a slump to 19,293,000 lb. and 17,597,000 lb. in 1921 and 1922 respectively, there was an increase to 73,857,114 lb. in 1925, followed by a drop to 65,714,294 lb. in 1926 and 66,798,717 lb. in 1927.

With the exception of three war years 1916-18, 1925 had the largest production in the history of the industry. Naturally the requirements for munitions and armament during the war created high prices and a very active demand for nickel, stimulating a large production. With the coming of peace this war market vanished and the nickel industry suffered particularly severely in the general depression that followed. However, the producing companies and especially the International Nickel Co. instituted researches to find new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts in that direction accounts very largely for the marked recovery in production during the past three years. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, new submarine cables and various nickel alloys are all helping to absorb this increased production.

Sudbury.—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ores consist mainly of a mixture of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite intimately associated with more or less country rock. The nickel occurs in the pyrrhotite as pentlandite and varies somewhat in amount. The ore deposits are of three main types—marginal deposits, offset deposits and vein-like deposits—the marginal having proved the most productive. The Creighton mine, which may be called the greatest nickel mine in the world, is an example of a marginal deposit. The Copper Cliff mine is an example of an offset deposit, while the Vermilion mine is probably the best example of a vein-like deposit, probably formed by hot, circulating waters. The ore mined in the district varies considerably in richness, the average metal content being about 2 to 3 p.c. of nickel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 p.c. of copper and 45 p.c. iron. Cobalt, gold, silver, platinum and palladium are nearly always present in very small quantities. The matte produced by the International Nickel Co. averages about 54 to 56 p.c. of nickel and about 24 p.c. of copper, while that of the Mond Nickel Co. contains about 41 p.c. each of nickel and of copper.

World's Production.—The world's production of nickel was about 40,632 short tons in 1925, of which output 90.0 p.c. was Canadian in origin, while about 10.0 p.c. was derived from the oxidized ores of New Caledonia. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to contain 2,000,000 tons of nickel, and there are at present large reserves undeveloped.

24.—Quantity and Value of Nickel Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1889-1927.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1889.....	830,477	498,286	1902...	10,693,410	5,025,903	1915...	68,308,657	20,492,597
1890.....	1,435,742	933,232	1903...	12,505,510	5,002,204	1916...	82,958,564	29,035,498
1891.....	4,035,347	2,421,208	1904...	10,547,883	4,219,153	1917...	82,330,280	33,732,112
1892.....	2,413,717	1,399,956	1905...	18,876,315	7,550,526	1918...	92,507,293	37,002,917
1893.....	3,982,982	2,071,151	1906...	21,490,955	8,948,834	1919...	44,544,883	17,817,953
1894.....	4,907,430	1,870,958	1907...	21,189,793	9,535,407	1920...	61,335,706	24,534,282
1895.....	3,888,525	1,360,984	1908...	19,143,111	8,231,538	1921...	19,293,060	6,752,571
1896.....	3,397,113	1,188,990	1909...	26,282,991	9,461,877	1922...	17,597,123	6,158,993
1897.....	3,997,647	1,399,176	1910...	37,271,033	11,181,310	1923...	62,453,843	18,332,077
1898.....	5,517,690	1,820,838	1911...	34,098,744	10,259,623	1924...	69,536,350	12,126,739 ¹
1899.....	5,744,000	2,067,840	1912...	44,841,542	13,452,463	1925...	73,857,114	15,946,672 ¹
1900.....	7,080,227	3,327,707	1913...	49,076,772	14,903,032	1926...	65,714,294	14,374,163 ¹
1901.....	9,189,047	4,594,523	1914...	45,517,937	13,655,381	1927...	66,798,717	15,262,171 ¹

¹ A change in the method of computing the value of nickel produced accounts for the drop in value after 1923. ² Preliminary figures.

6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world's supply of cobalt has for almost two decades been derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the silver refineries at Thorold and Deloro in Ontario having practically controlled the world's production in recent years. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in central Africa, and the introduction into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has limited the market for the Canadian product to the extent that in 1926 Canada produced only 55 p.c. of the world's output.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1902, carry silver, cobalt, nickel and arsenic. About 82 p.c. of the productive veins occur in the Cobalt series (conglomerate, greywacke, etc.), about 11 p.c. in the Keewatin, the basic igneous rocks underlying the Cobalt series, and the remaining 7 p.c. in the Nipissing diabase.

The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. The cobalt residues from the cyanide process are for the most part treated in Canada, though some are shipped abroad for treatment. The smelter output of cobalt, computed as the metallic contents of cobalt oxide, nickel oxide and mixed oxides, together with the cobalt in cobalt ores exported from the mines, and including cobalt in speiss residues exported, amounted in 1927 to 877,875 lb. valued at \$1,763,543, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at \$2,328,517 in 1925.

7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of the electrolytic method to treating the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia. The metallic recoveries from Canadian ores were 149,938,105 lb. in 1926, as compared with 5,600,000 lb. in 1913, and constituting a record. From an insignificant position in 1913, the country advanced to the sixth rank among the world's producers in 1926, with an output of about 4.5 p.c. of the world total. Production in 1927 is estimated at 163,605,046 lb.

British Columbia.—The principal zinc-mining regions are situated in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan in the Fort Steele division, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other active mines are located in the Ainsworth and Slocan divisions of the Eastern district.

Before the war the industry was greatly retarded by unsatisfactory marketing conditions. The majority of the mines were essentially producers of silver and lead, and zinc-blende occurred as an accessory ore. Until local smelting proved successful, practically all the British Columbia ores were treated at seven or more smelters in the United States, but the cost of freight to these, although covered by a combined "freight and treatment rate", was necessarily an important charge against the ore. The high tariff on zinc ores exported to the United States was also a consideration. The smelter at Trail, originally intended, on its erection in 1895, for the treatment of gold and silver-bearing copper ores, was made ready for the treatment of silver-lead ores at a later date. No zinc is recovered in lead blast-furnace smelting, as it is detrimental to operation.

The urgent demand for zinc during the Great War was largely responsible for energetic and aggressive action on the part of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., owners of the Trail plant, in producing this metal; with this object in view, the erection of an electrolytic zinc refinery was commenced in 1915, rushed to completion and put into operation early in 1916. The company had then to turn

its attention to solving the problem of recovering the values in the complex lead-zinc ores of the famous Sullivan mine. This was largely a problem of concentration in order to separate the finely divided lead and zinc ores. From the opening of the zinc refinery in 1916 regular shipments of zinc ore were made from the Sullivan and other mines, but it was not until four years later that the problem of concentration was satisfactorily solved by the application of oil flotation methods. Since that time the production of lead, zinc and silver has rapidly increased. Recent enlargements to the plant at Trail have enabled further increases in production to be made.

25.—Production of Zinc in Canada, calendar years 1911-1927.

Years.	Quantity ¹ .	Value.	Average price per pound.	Years.	Quantity ¹ .	Value.	Average price per pound.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5-758	1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7-671
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6-943	1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4-655
1913.....	5,640,195	318,558	5-648	1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5-716
1914.....	7,246,063	377,737	5-213	1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6-607
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,789	13-230	1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6-344
1916.....	23,364,760	2,991,623	12-804	1925.....	109,268,511	8,328,446	7-622
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8-901	1926.....	149,938,105	11,110,413	7-410
1918.....	35,083,175	2,862,436	8-159	1927 ²	163,605,046	10,133,697	6-194
1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7-338				

¹ Estimated smelter recoveries, including for years 1916 to 1927 the actual zinc recovered at Trail, B.C.

² Preliminary figures.

8.—Iron.¹

The fact that iron ore is widely distributed in Canada has long been known, and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. The development of the iron-mining industry, however, has been retarded by the abundant supply of the higher-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range of the state of Minnesota.

Nova Scotia.—The Wabana section of Newfoundland, containing the largest single deposit of iron ore in the world, is operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation. The probable reserves in that area have been estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and analysis has shown that the Wabana ore consists of an exceptionally high-grade hematite. Ore to the amount of 465,961 tons was shipped in 1926 to the blast-furnaces of the company at Sydney, where the proximity of the adjacent coal field favours the economical production of pig iron and steel. Development work carried on also at Torbrook, in Annapolis Co., indicates that the deposits there are very extensive; the ore is red hematite, containing a good percentage of iron rather high in phosphorus. An important iron ore field is the Arisaig district in Antigonish Co.

New Brunswick.—The most important deposits so far discovered are those in the Austin Brook district of Bathurst Co., where mining experts state that great masses of iron ore have been located.

Quebec.—It is estimated that there are many millions of tons of iron magnetite sands, containing a high percentage of iron, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Moisie, Mingan, Natashkwan and other places in Saguenay Co. The sands contain a high percentage of titanium, rendering the briquetted iron sands unfavourable for blast-furnace treatment. There are a number of deposits of bog iron ore in the St. Lawrence valley, remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus. The bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast-furnaces at Radnor Forges and

¹ A sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-1923 Year Book.

Drummondville for many years. Iron ore deposits also exist along the Gatineau river in Hull township, within a few miles of the city of Ottawa. The Bristol mine, in Pontiac Co., has been proved to contain large deposits of magnetite, but the ore is high in sulphur and would require roasting.

Ontario.—The iron and steel industry in Ontario is chiefly dependent on imported ores, but several companies have demonstrated what can be done by the beneficiation of low-grade Canadian ores. The Moose Mountain iron range is situated about 35 miles north of Sudbury; over 100,000,000 tons of magnetite have been proved by the owners. The Atikokan district, west of Sabawa lake, contains approximately 15,000,000 tons of magnetite, while the Atikokan mine, to the east of the lake, has shown 10,000,000 tons. The deposits of non-Bessemer ore in the Michipicoten district are extensive, and millions of tons of red hematite were taken from the Helen mine. The Magpie mine produced siderite, which was roasted before being shipped to the blast-furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie owned by the Algoma Steel Co. The "Iron Ore Committee", appointed by the Ontario Government, investigated the situation and presented a report recommending that the Government offer a bounty of 1 cent per unit of iron on each long ton of merchantable iron ore marketed from Ontario mines, the "unit" being each per cent of iron in the ore. By c. 19 of the Ontario Statutes of 1924, a bounty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per unit of iron was granted for a period of 10 years from a date to be proclaimed, but the necessary proclamation had not been made in November, 1927.

British Columbia.—Owing to the lack of a local iron-smelting industry, the production of iron ore in British Columbia has not reached important dimensions. On the northeast coast of Texada island there are extensive deposits estimated to contain 5,000,000 tons of magnetite. The Glen iron mine on the south side of Kamloops lake, estimated to contain reserves of 8,000,000 tons, has been worked intermittently for several years, the ore being shipped to Tacoma and to the Revelstoke Smelting Works.

26.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and of Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1909-1927.

Years.	Ore shipments from Canadian mines.	Production of Pig Iron.						Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.		Ontario.		Total. ¹		
		Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$	
1909.....	268,043	354,380	3,453,800	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864	754,719
1910.....	259,418	350,287	4,203,444	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622	822,284
1911.....	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125	882,396
1912.....	215,883	424,994	6,374,910	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999	957,681
1913.....	307,634	480,068	7,201,020	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012	1,168,993
1914.....	244,854	227,052	2,951,676	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856	828,641
1915.....	398,112	420,275	5,463,575	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199	1,020,896
1916.....	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898	1,428,249
1917.....	215,302	472,147	10,387,234	684,642	13,902,867	1,170,480	25,025,960	1,745,734
1918.....	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551	33,495,171	1,873,708
1919.....	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589	1,030,342
1920.....	129,072	332,493	7,687,614	749,068	22,252,062	1,090,396	30,319,024	1,232,697
1921.....	59,509	169,504	4,407,104	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576	747,582
1922.....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507	544,020
1923.....	30,752	310,972	5,360,099	674,428	15,995,496	985,400	21,355,595	990,942
1924.....	1,480	177,078	3,842,593	415,971	9,525,736	593,049	13,368,329	728,773
1925.....	3,978	226,010	4,402,674	413,247	8,040,015	639,257	12,442,689	842,803
1926.....	200	280,266	6,165,852	567,929	10,495,122	848,195	16,660,974	869,413
1927 ²	2,029	279,495	-	515,366	-	794,861	-	1,016,555

¹ Including a small production from Quebec in certain years.

² Preliminary figures.

4.—Non-Metallic Minerals.

1.—Coal.

The fuel situation of Canada is somewhat anomalous, as in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported from the United States. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio*. The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 30,000,000 tons annually, as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkable long period at the present rate of consumption.

Coal Resources.—A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pages 391 to 394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; the accompanying table is reproduced as Table 27.

27.—Coal Resources of Canada, by Provinces and Classes of Coal.¹

(In metric tons of 2,204 pounds.)

Provinces or Districts.	Including seams of 1 foot or over to a depth of 4,000 feet.						Including seams of 2 feet and over, at depths between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.	
	Actual Reserve.			Probable Reserve.			Probable Reserve.	
	Calculation based on actual thickness and extent.			Approximate estimate.			Approximate estimate.	
	Area, sq. miles.	Class of Coal. ²	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.	Thousands of tons.
Nova Scotia.....	174	B	2,188,151	204	4,911,817	73	2,639,000	
New Brunswick.....	—	B	—	121	151,000	—	—	
Ontario.....	—	L	—	10	25,000	—	—	
Manitoba.....	—	L	—	48	160,000	—	—	
Saskatchewan.....	306	L	2,412,000	13,100	57,400,000	—	—	
Alberta.....	25,300	L	382,500,000	56,375	491,271,000	203	12,700,000	
		B	3,223,800		182,183,600			
		A & B	669,000		100,000			
British Columbia.....	439	A & B	23,771,242	6,196	44,907,700	11	2,160,000	
		L	60,000		5,136,000			
		A & B	—		250,000			
Yukon.....	—	L	—	2,840	4,690,000	—	—	
Northwest Territories..	—	L	—	300	4,800,000	—	—	
Arctic Islands.....	—	B	—	6,000	6,000,000	—	—	
Total.....	26,219	—	414,804,193²	85,194	801,986,117	287	17,499,000	

¹See "Coal, Coke and By-Products", published by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.²The coal of all classes mined in Alberta to 1911, amounting to 20,000,000 tons, has been deducted.³A=Anthracite, B=Bituminous, L=Lignite.

In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in Canada during the later years of the war period, and also of the falling-off of production in the United States, the Government, on July 12, 1917, appointed a Fuel Controller for Canada, charging him in the first place with the duty of stimulating shipments to Canada, and eventually extending his powers until they included the work of controlling prices and directing coal-mining operations in Canada. The Fuel Controller concluded his duties in March, 1919, but in the summer of 1922 it was again found necessary to provide machinery to handle the administrative problems directly related to the

*See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 386 of 1922-23 Year Book.

tiding-over of a threatened fuel shortage: The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted on Nov. 25, 1922, to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion. The Board issued an interim report in 1923, and has since issued, in co-operation with the Department of Mines, various studies on particular fuels, notably a report, "Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada", published in 1925.

The coal production in 1926 amounted to 16,478,131 short tons, valued at \$59,875,094, or an average of \$3.63 per ton.¹ This represented an increase of 3,343,163 tons, or 25.4 p.c., as compared with the previous year. The production was obtained from mines in which were employed on an average 28,368 men, at a wage cost of \$35,841,796. Nova Scotia produced 6,747,477 tons of coal in 1926 as compared with 3,842,978 tons in 1925, when there was a long strike. In the west Alberta produced 6,503,705 tons, including 3,150,000 tons of lignite, 2,860,000 tons of bituminous and 490,000 tons of sub-bituminous. Saskatchewan also produced 439,803 tons of lignite. In British Columbia the bituminous coal mined amounted to 2,613,719 tons in 1926. The quantity of coal mined annually in five provinces and the Yukon Territory from 1909 to 1927 is shown in Table 28.

28.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1909-1927.

NOTE.—For annual production by provinces from 1874 to 1908, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total production.	Value.
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	\$
1909.....	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910.....	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911.....	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912.....	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913.....	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914.....	7,370,924	98,049	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915.....	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916.....	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917.....	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918.....	5,818,562	268,212	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919.....	5,720,373	179,108	380,169	4,964,535	2,435,933	1,100	13,681,218	54,413,349
1920.....	6,395,545	161,164	349,860	6,859,346	2,856,920	763	16,623,598	77,326,853
1921.....	5,734,928	188,192	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,262	72,451,656
1922.....	5,569,072	287,513	382,437	5,990,911	2,927,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923.....	6,597,838	276,617	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924.....	5,557,441	217,121	479,118	5,189,729	2,193,667	1,121	13,638,197	53,593,988
1925.....	3,842,978	208,012	471,965	5,869,031	2,742,252	730	13,134,968	49,261,951
1926.....	6,747,477	173,111	439,803	6,503,705	2,613,719	316	16,478,131	59,875,094
1927 ²	7,071,091	203,717	469,908	6,929,366	2,737,009	414	17,411,505	61,809,672

² Preliminary figures.

The total coal imports in the calendar year 1926 amounted to 16,565,555 tons, as compared with 16,331,971 tons in the previous year. The exports of coal of domestic production in 1926 amounted to 1,028,200 tons, valued at \$5,739,436, or an average of \$5.51 per ton, as compared with 785,910 tons, valued at \$4,329,173, in 1927. The imports of anthracite and bituminous coal for fiscal years from 1901 to 1927 are given in Table 29, and the exports from 1901 to 1927 in Table 30.

¹ The preliminary estimate for 1927 is 17,411,505 tons valued at \$61,809,672.

29.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1901-1927.

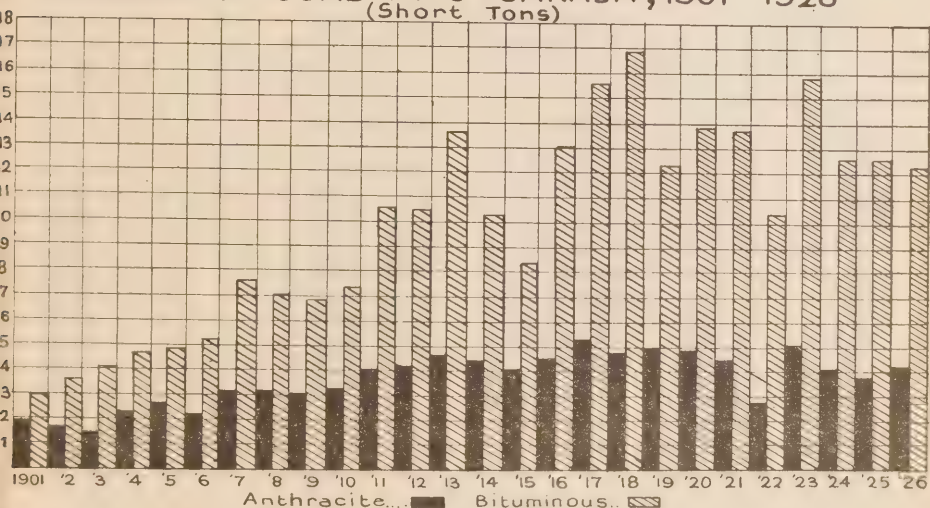
NOTE.—Anthracite coal dust is included under anthracite coal. For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 420.

Fiscal Years.	Anthracite, Free of Duty.		Bituminous Coal, Dutiable.		Lignite Coal, Free of Duty.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1901.....	1,933,283	7,923,950	2,516,392	4,956,025	-	-
1902.....	1,652,451	7,021,939	3,047,392	5,712,058	-	-
1903.....	1,456,713	7,028,664	3,511,421	7,776,717	-	-
1904.....	2,275,018	10,461,223	4,053,900	9,108,208	-	-
1905.....	2,604,137	12,003,371	4,176,274	8,022,896	-	-
1906.....	2,200,863	10,304,303	4,945,550	8,360,349	-	-
1907.....	2,014,846	9,487,574	3,807,604	7,491,045	-	-
1908.....	3,091,159	14,199,609	7,640,121	14,843,789	-	-
1909.....	3,059,663	14,034,020	6,763,352	13,151,449	-	-
1910.....	3,152,851	14,456,315	7,017,271	13,070,343	-	-
1911.....	3,465,774	15,750,340	7,745,571	14,597,268	-	-
1912.....	4,118,379	19,306,639	10,500,662	20,333,268	-	-
1913.....	4,237,310	20,399,279	11,090,910	20,447,587	-	-
1914.....	4,385,799	20,734,126	13,754,244	26,140,676	-	-
1915.....	4,383,497	20,927,539	9,124,499	16,135,920	-	-
1916.....	4,429,143	20,460,571	9,631,101	10,219,206	-	-
1917.....	4,572,440	22,806,156	12,931,075	19,270,270	-	-
1918.....	5,256,294	28,047,226	16,400,000	46,277,715	-	-
1919.....	4,752,788	26,191,798	16,569,025	44,411,207	-	-
1920.....	5,090,767	32,647,759	12,552,910	27,424,870	-	-
1921.....	4,839,559	39,058,148	15,407,996	72,239,952	-	-
1922.....	4,416,255	39,000,610	12,752,059	39,258,115	-	-
1923.....	3,162,113	28,159,041	11,166,937	44,025,436	-	-
1924.....	4,849,372	44,005,106	15,637,812	44,382,011	8,176	45,739
1925.....	4,133,675	36,838,730	11,510,053	25,750,817	27,907	120,926
1926.....	3,262,631	27,256,806	13,377,204	28,781,771	14,779	71,216
1927.....	4,876,126	35,091,257	13,079,418	26,980,950	10,449	46,428

¹Nine months.

IMPORTS OF COAL INTO CANADA, 1901-1926

(Short Tons)



30.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1901-1927.

Fiscal Years.		Quantity.	Value.	Fiscal Years.		Quantity.	Value.
		Tons.	\$			Tons.	\$
1901.....		1,888,538	5,307,060	1914.....		1,498,820	3,703,765
1902.....		1,817,534	4,867,088	1915.....		1,512,487	4,466,258
1903.....		1,797,951	5,542,434	1916.....		1,971,124	6,032,764
1904.....		1,646,505	4,346,660	1917.....		1,899,185	6,817,035
1905.....		1,615,322	3,930,802	1918.....		1,902,010	8,684,038
1906.....		1,820,411	4,643,198	1919.....		1,826,639	10,169,722
1907 (9 months).....		1,285,346	3,346,402	1920.....		2,120,138	13,183,666
1908.....		1,877,258	4,810,284	1921.....		2,277,202	16,501,478
1909.....		1,613,892	4,505,221	1922.....		1,953,053	13,182,440
1910.....		1,826,339	5,013,221	1923.....		2,089,438	12,956,615
1911.....		2,315,171	6,014,095	1924.....		1,217,835	7,842,259
1912.....		1,494,756	4,338,128	1925.....		719,502	4,388,766
1913.....		2,055,993	5,555,099	1926.....		753,842	4,083,713
				1927.....		1,264,901	7,112,763

Coal Consumption.—In 1926 Canada produced 16·48 million tons, exported 1·03 million tons, imported from the United States 17·69 million tons and from Great Britain 0·27 million tons, and from Germany, Japan and the Netherlands 0·09 million tons, and thus had available for consumption a total of 33·50 million tons, including 4·24 million tons of anthracite, 25·16 million tons of bituminous, 3·61 million tons of lignite and 0·49 million tons of sub-bituminous coal. Perusal of the table on the annual consumption of coal shows that Canada actually used 32 million tons of coal during the year, or an average of 3·329 tons per capita.

The sources of the coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1901-1926 are shown in Table 31; detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* in 1926 are given in Table 32; the difference between the totals of the two tables in the latest year is accounted for by the fact that coal received is not necessarily "cleared for consumption".

31.—Annual Consumption of Coal in Canada, 1902-1926.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1901, see 1921 Year Book, p. 354.

Calendar years.	Canadian ¹ .		Imported coal "entered for consumption".				Total.	Per capita.
			From U.S.A.	From Great Britain.	Total ² .			
	Short tons.	p.c.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	p.c.	Short tons.	Short tons.
1902.....	5,376,413	53·1	4,656,286	101,726	4,734,559	46·9	10,110,972	1·848
1903.....	6,005,735	47·3	6,520,931	184,593	6,678,450	52·7	12,684,185	2·212
1904.....	6,697,183	47·9	7,238,869	85,687	7,297,482	52·1	13,994,665	2·412
1905.....	7,032,661	49·4	7,233,738	68,500	7,215,446	50·6	14,249,107	2·341
1906.....	7,927,560	50·5	7,787,338	67,014	7,758,325	49·5	15,685,885	2·481
1907.....	8,617,352	45·0	10,588,697	54,325	10,549,503	55·0	19,166,855	2·947
1908.....	9,156,478	47·3	10,203,335	97,514	10,195,424	52·7	19,351,902	2·820
1909.....	8,913,376	47·9	9,805,253	67,671	9,711,826	52·1	18,625,202	2·682
1910.....	10,532,103	50·2	10,545,451	51,541	10,437,123	49·8	20,970,226	2·960
1911.....	9,822,749	40·5	14,510,129	48,963	14,424,949	59·5	24,247,698	3·365
1912.....	12,385,696	46·0	14,557,124	38,668	14,549,104	54·0	26,934,800	3·657
1913.....	13,450,158	42·6	18,145,769	37,825	18,132,387	57·4	31,582,545	4·196
1914.....	12,214,403	45·5	14,687,853	33,101	14,637,920	54·5	26,852,323	3·490
1915.....	11,500,480	48·1	12,450,796	15,098	12,406,212	51·9	23,906,692	3·041
1916.....	12,348,036	41·3	17,576,202	4,401	17,517,820	58·7	29,865,856	3·717
1917.....	12,313,603	37·2	20,848,009	9,451	20,810,132	62·8	33,123,735	4·049
1918.....	13,160,731	37·8	21,674,826	3,761	21,611,101	62·2	34,771,832	4·175
1919.....	11,611,168	40·3	17,292,913	344	17,236,269	59·7	28,847,437	3·402
1920.....	14,025,566	42·9	18,752,981	—	18,668,741	57·1	32,694,307	3·788
1921.....	12,715,734	41·1	18,300,081	1,591	18,258,387	58·9	30,974,121	3·524
1922.....	13,044,352	50·2	12,255,555	765,980	12,962,189	49·8	26,006,541	2·909
1923.....	15,070,962	41·8	20,417,239	572,570	20,967,971	58·2	36,038,933	3·968
1924.....	12,539,358	42·8	16,405,344	317,112	16,714,143	57·2	29,243,501	3·170
1925.....	12,125,290	42·6	15,744,957	604,117	16,331,971	57·4	28,457,261	3·039
1926.....	15,449,831	48·3	16,204,405	287,299	16,565,555	51·7	32,015,386	3·329

¹ The sum of Canadian coal mine sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke, etc., less the tonnage of coal exported.

² Includes small tonnages from countries other than Great Britain and United States. Deductions have been made to take account of foreign coal re-exported from Canada.

32.—Coal Output, Exports, Imports and Coal made available for Consumption in Canada, 1926.

NOTE.—For details by Provinces, see the Bureau's report "Coal Statistics for Canada, 1926", p. 30.
(Short tons).

Grades of Coal.	Canadian coal.		Imported from U.S.A.	Imported from Great Britain.	Imported from Germany except as noted. ¹	Coal available for consumption.
	Output.	Exported.				
Anthracite.....	—	—	3,883,242	272,170	87,520	4,242,932
Bituminous.....	12,393,079	1,028,200	13,797,935	3,904	403	25,167,121
Sub-bituminous.....	489,736	—	—	—	—	489,736
Lignite.....	3,595,316	—	10,926	39	—	3,606,281
Total.....	16,478,131	1,028,200	17,692,103	276,113	87,923	33,506,070

¹ Includes 37,902 tons imported from the Netherlands, also 303 tons from Japan.

World's Production.—The total known production of the world in 1926 amounted to about 1,343,000,000 long tons, toward which Canada contributed 14,712,617 long tons or about 1·1 p.c. Table 33 shows the production of the British Empire and the chief foreign countries in units of 1,000 long tons during each of the years from 1913 to 1926.

33.—Coal Production in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913-1926.

(In thousands of long tons of 2,240 pounds.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Years.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913.....	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1914.....	265,665	16,464	12,176	12,445	2,276	9,125
1915.....	253,208	17,104	11,846	11,415	2,209	8,977
1916.....	256,376	17,254	12,932	9,812	2,257	10,966
1917.....	248,500	18,213	12,542	10,232	2,068	11,444
1918.....	227,749	20,722	13,373	10,949	2,034	10,692
1919.....	229,780	22,628	12,131	10,525	1,848	9,162
1920.....	231,000	17,640	14,800	13,000	1,800	10,200
1921.....	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922.....	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,585	9,126
1923.....	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075
1924.....	267,118	21,174	12,180	13,885	2,083	11,633
1925.....	243,176	20,904	11,723	14,506	2,115	12,127
1926.....	126,279	20,093	14,694	14,208	2,240	12,745

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czecho-slovakia.	Poland.	Netherlands.	Japan.	United States.
1913.....	274,264	22,474	40,188	—	—	1,843	20,973	508,893
1914.....	241,288	16,445	26,141	—	—	1,898	21,935	458,505
1915.....	230,889	13,950	19,219	—	—	2,226	20,161	474,660
1916.....	246,606	16,592	20,968	—	—	2,613	22,534	526,873
1917.....	258,639	14,691	28,427	—	—	3,001	25,938	581,609
1918.....	256,979	13,668	25,899	—	—	4,804	27,579	605,546
1919.....	199,160	18,190	19,645	27,000	—	5,271	30,000	487,638
1920.....	239,285	22,029	34,114	30,587	6,553	5,251	28,775	587,737
1921.....	255,148	21,401	37,916	33,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922.....	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923.....	178,191	22,554	46,981	27,380	35,686	5,249	28,633	587,407
1924.....	239,494	22,986	58,065	35,066	31,793	5,975	29,801	510,369
1925.....	267,970	22,726	60,034	30,663	28,677	6,943	31,121	519,527
1926.....	280,656	24,913	65,072	32,491	35,139	8,677	28,037	591,720

2.—Asbestos.

Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos has increased from less than \$25,000 in 1880 to \$10,624,106 in 1927, so that, aside from coal, asbestos is now the most important non-metallic mineral product. In 1926, the world's production amounted to about 325,000 long tons; of this tonnage Canada produced 249,467 long tons or 76·3 p.c., Rhodesia

29,771 tons or 9.2 p.c., Russia (estimated) 20,000 long tons or 6.6 p.c., South Africa 13,884 tons or 4.0 p.c., Cyprus 6,197 tons or 1.9 p.c., and the United States 1,212 tons.

Quebec.—The Eastern Townships have for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The most important deposits are those at Black Lake, in Coleraine township; at Thetford and Robertsonville, in Thetford township; at East Broughton, in Broughton township and at Danville, in Shipton township. The veins of asbestos traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning. Included in the Thetford and Black lake area are the East Broughton deposits, where the serpentine occurs enclosed in a highly quartzose slate, probably of Precambrian age. In the Danville area, asbestos up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length occurs abundantly, and the whole of the serpentine is impregnated with fine, short fibre, giving a first-class milling material.

Open-cut methods of mining are adopted almost invariably throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product. In addition, since June, 1924, the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. have been operating a plant where crude asbestos is manufactured into various finished products such as paper and board, roofing, shingles, insulation and asbestos textiles of which packings and brake linings form the major part.

34.—Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada, calendar years 1909-1927.

Years.	Total.		Years.	Total.	
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1909.....	87,300	2,301,775	1919.....	159,236	10,975,369
1910.....	102,215	2,573,603	1920.....	188,687	13,735,442
1911.....	127,414	2,943,108	1921.....	92,761	4,906,230
1912.....	136,301	3,137,279	1922.....	163,706	5,552,723
1913.....	161,086	3,849,925	1923.....	231,482	7,522,506
1914.....	117,573	2,909,806	1924.....	225,744	6,710,830
1915.....	136,842	3,574,985	1925.....	290,389	8,988,360
1916.....	154,149	5,228,869	1926.....	279,403	10,099,423
1917.....	153,781	7,230,383	1927 ¹	275,461	10,624,106
1918.....	158,259	8,970,797			

¹ Preliminary figures.

3.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Natural Gas.—The production of natural gas has increased in value from \$1,346,471 in 1910 to \$7,741,661 in 1927. The producing gas wells are situated in the counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Elgin and Bruce, in Ontario, near Moncton, New Brunswick, and in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, Calgary and Viking in Alberta. The quantity of gas sold or used in 1927 was 20,529,873 M cubic feet. Of the total value, Ontario was credited with about 52 p.c.

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1927 was 479,503 barrels, as compared with 364,444 barrels produced in 1926. Of this production 140,105 barrels came from Ontario, 18,244 from New Brunswick and 321,154 from Alberta. Alberta thus produced more than all the rest of Canada and accounted mainly for the increased production in 1927. The Turner Valley field is the principal source of production in Alberta, and contains the famous Royalite No. 4 well, which produced at the average rate of 550 barrels per day during 1926. The wells in this field give a wet gas from which a very high grade of crude naphtha is separated. The producing horizons in Western Canada were formerly considered to be the Dakota and Kootenay shale formations of the Upper and Lower Cretaceous periods, but the Royalite No. 4 well has proved that much better producing horizons exist in a lower formation, a brown porous dolomitic limestone, below the Kootenay

formation. A small production of petroleum has also been obtained in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton, where the oil is heavy and of a lower grade. The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. The oil districts are all situated within an area underlain by Devonian strata, usually in an anticlinal axis, and the petroleum is largely obtained from the horizons in the Onondaga at varying depths in the different localities.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia, Hillsborough, New Brunswick, Paris, Ontario, Gypsumville, Manitoba and Falkland, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms. Beds of gypsum are associated with the lower Carboniferous limestones in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The mineral occurs in Ontario in the salt-bearing Salina formation of Upper Silurian age.

Salt.—Practically the whole of the production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia are claiming much attention. The deposits of Ontario occur in the Salina formation of Upper Silurian age, in which the beds of the mineral sometimes reach a thickness of 250 feet. The Canadian production was 268,672 tons in 1927, as compared with 262,547 tons in 1926, 233,746 tons in 1925 and 207,979 tons in 1924.

5.—Clay Products and Structural Materials.

Brick and Tile.—The widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age that often completely hide the underlying rocks over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries, both in Ontario and Quebec. The brick production in 1926 was about 362,665,000 as compared with 357,383,000 in 1925.

Cement.—The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are found throughout the St. Lawrence Lowlands. As may be seen from the table following (Table 35), the production of cement in 1927 established a record. The industry thus shows a healthy recovery from the unfavourable conditions from which it suffered during the war and post-war periods. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement, she is now an exporter of this commodity.

35.—Production of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-1927, and Imports and Exports, fiscal years ended March 31, 1910-1927.

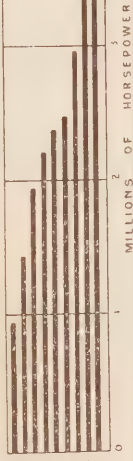
Years.	Production ² .		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brl. ¹	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1910.	4,753,975	6,412,215	490,809	158,487	—	97,380
1911.	5,692,915	7,644,537	1,283,721	494,081	—	2,571
1912.	7,132,732	9,106,556	2,592,025	936,425	—	3,742
1913.	8,658,805	11,019,418	4,958,814	1,955,177	—	2,861
1914.	7,172,480	9,187,924	709,104	322,564	—	2,393
1915.	5,681,032	6,977,024	287,402	123,613	—	1,065
1916.	5,359,560	6,547,728	94,136	37,048	—	5,139
1917.	4,768,488	7,724,246	63,074	29,719	—	2,727
1918.	3,591,481	7,076,503	26,243	17,417	—	16,909
1919.	4,995,257	9,802,433	26,687	26,437	—	15,945
1920.	6,651,980	14,798,070	45,458	47,156	—	660,884
1921.	5,752,885	14,195,143	132,187	153,513	2,811,127	2,107,180
1922.	6,943,972	15,438,481	24,952	34,304	810,448	578,474
1923.	7,543,589	15,064,661	112,610	90,849	1,544,254	719,882
1924.	7,498,624	13,398,411	61,466	75,758	1,653,685	790,249
1925.	8,116,597	14,046,704	95,225	64,323	519,328	200,859
1926.	8,707,021	13,013,283	95,051	71,826	3,491,875	1,498,353
1927.	10,065,865	14,391,897	62,725	81,715	1,022,819	370,935

¹ The barrel of cement = 350 lb. or 3½ cwt. ² "Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales.

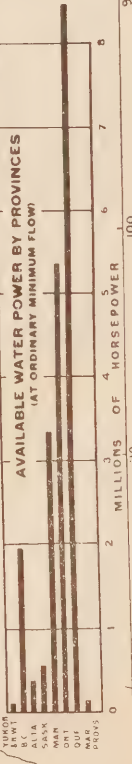
CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS) WATER POWERS

SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500

GROWTH OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA

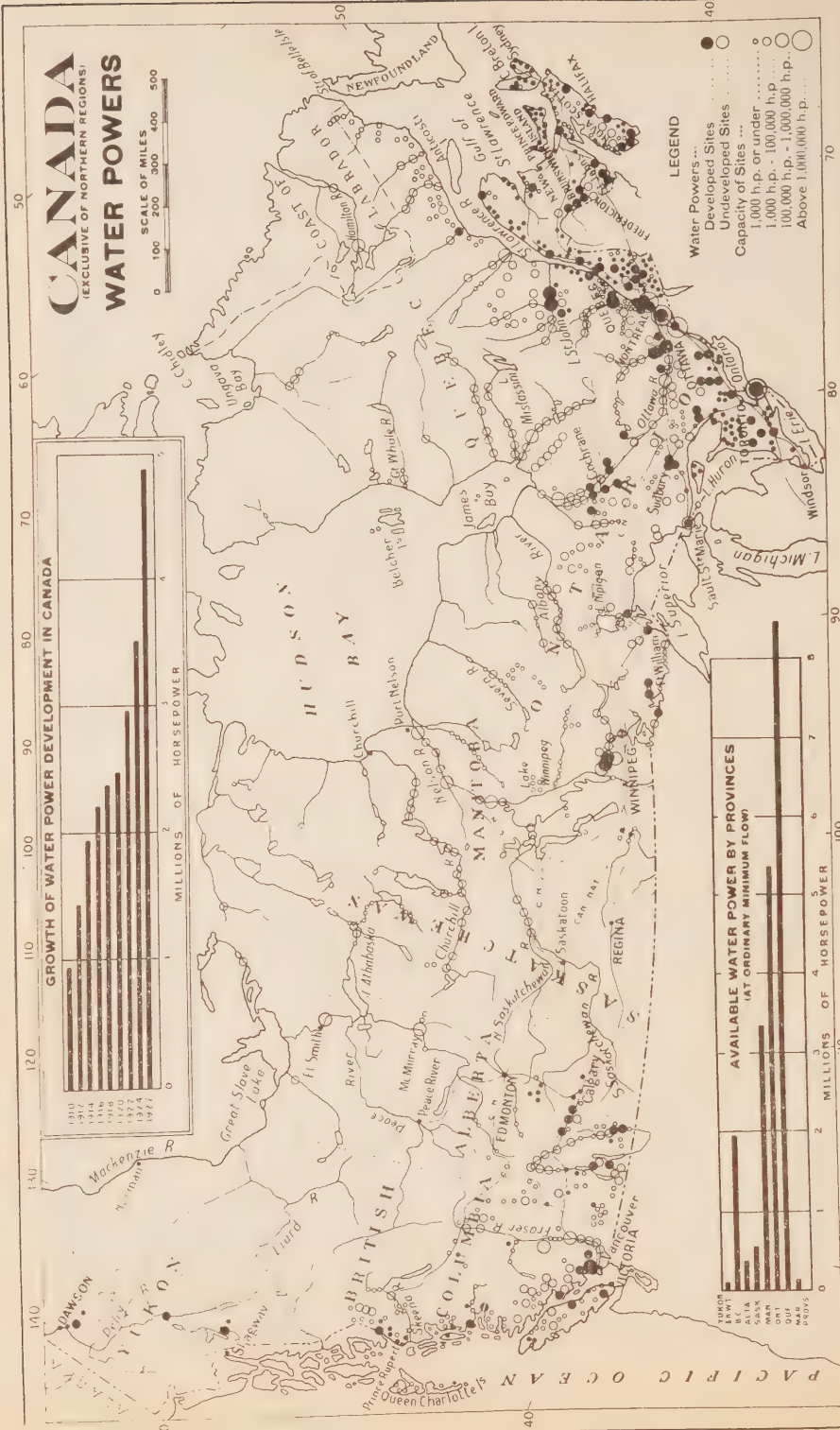


AVAILABLE WATER POWER BY PROVINCES
(AT ORDINARY MINIMUM FLOW)



LEGEND

- Water Powers ...
- Developed Sites (solid black circle)
 - Undeveloped Sites (open circle)
- Capacity of Sites ...
- 1,000 h.p. or under (small open circle)
 - 1,000 h.p. - 100,000 h.p. (medium open circle)
 - 100,000 h.p. - 1,000,000 h.p. (large open circle)
 - Above 1,000,000 h.p. (very large open circle)



VII.—WATER POWERS.

The water area of Canada is officially estimated at 137,493 square miles—an area substantially larger than the whole land area of the British Isles, and certainly larger than the fresh water area of any other country in the world. As many parts of this well-watered country are situated at a considerable height above sea-level, it is inevitable that its rivers should generate abundant water power on their course to the sea. Water power, therefore, is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has in recent years contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

This Water Power section of the Year Book is divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with water powers, their development, and use in industry; the second deals with the Canadian central electric station industry, which is based almost wholly upon hydro-electric power; the third treats of the public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario, the chief manufacturing area, and describes the policies of the Hydro-Electric Power Commissions in other provinces.

1.—The Water Powers of Canada.¹

The progress of civilization in its material aspects may be measured by the extent to which the resources of nature are adapted to the uses of mankind. These resources yield, in the first instance, raw materials such as coal and iron, cotton and lumber, hides and wool, which enter into so many things that they are spoken of as basic commodities. Energy, until comparatively recently, was largely secured by the combustion of coal and was therefore looked upon as a secondary product, whereas when produced from falling water it is just as much a primary product as coal itself. Energy now enters so largely into the scheme of modern existence that it is recognized as a basic commodity, and statistics concern themselves with kilowatt hours of electrical energy produced as being just as important as returns covering the production of pig-iron, coal or cotton, and take note of undeveloped water power as being a source of raw material just as important as uncut forests or untapped oil fields. Modern nations are no longer sufficient unto themselves, and each country, besides collecting and compiling statistics of its own resources and activities, takes careful stock of the resources and facilities of other countries, amongst which the power resources and energy production are of prime importance.

A recent compilation by the "Electrical World" gives the kilowatt hours of energy generated in leading countries, and it is interesting to note that in electrical energy generated per capita Canada is second only to Norway. These figures of course include energy from all sources. In regard to hydro-electric energy, however, Canada has larger resources and a larger installation than any country except the United States.

With this brief reference to the production of energy in other countries, we may proceed to a more particular consideration and analysis of the hydro-electric energy of the Dominion. Canada is richly endowed with water power resources and is in the forefront as regards their utilization. In fact, practically every large industrial centre throughout the Dominion is now served with hydro-electric energy and has within easy transmission distance ample reserves for the future. Over 90 p.c. of the prime motive power of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro

¹ By J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.

power. Indeed, water power is a mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies. Table 1 shows the provincial distribution of available and developed power in Canada.

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1928.

Provinces.	Available 24-hour power at 80 p.c. efficiency.		Turbine installation.
	At ordinary minimum flow.	At ordinary 6-months flow.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
British Columbia.....	1,931,000	5,103,500	473,142
Alberta.....	390,000	1,049,500	34,107
Saskatchewan.....	542,000	1,082,000	35
Manitoba.....	3,309,000	5,344,500	255,125
Ontario.....	5,330,000	6,940,000	1,816,908
Quebec.....	8,459,000	13,064,000	2,064,723
New Brunswick.....	87,000	120,800	47,231
Nova Scotia.....	20,800	128,300	71,017
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,300	2,434
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	125,200	275,300	13,199
Total.....	20,197,000	33,113,200	4,777,921

The figures in columns 1 and 2 in the above table represent 24-hour power, and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existent drop or the head possible of concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or less power capacity, which are not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at points where definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The figures in column 3 represent the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion, but these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures in columns 1 and 2 for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water power resources developed to date. The actual water wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated as in column 2. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of about 43,000,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents slightly over 11 p.c. of the present recorded water power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the minimum water power possibilities of the Dominion. To illustrate, detailed analyses of the water power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed most advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. It is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial h.p. These figures provide for a diversity factor between installed power and consumers' demands.

Recent Increase in Turbine Installation.—Table 2 shows the yearly increase in turbine installation by provinces from 1910 to 1927 inclusive. During the four years immediately preceding the war nearly 1,000,000 h.p. was installed, during the following eight years approximately the same installation occurred, while in the last four years the gain was 1,591,297 h.p.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1910-1927.

NOTE.—Turbine horse power in Saskatchewan is reported as 30 from 1910 to 1917 and 35 from 1918 to 1927; installation in the Yukon as 3,195 in 1910, 13,195 from 1911 to 1913 and 13,199 from 1914 to 1927. These figures are included in the total for Canada.

Years.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
1910....	1,760	31,476	11,197	334,268	489,295	38,800	655	64,474	975,150
1911....	1,760	32,226	13,635	465,982	632,457	64,800	14,855	119,393	1,358,333
1912....	1,785	32,773	15,185	510,640	657,434	64,800	15,035	165,838	1,476,715
1913....	1,825	32,964	15,185	548,881	749,789	64,800	32,835	224,480	1,683,984
1914....	1,843	33,469	15,380	661,149	856,884	78,850	33,135	252,490	1,946,429
1915....	1,942	33,596	15,405	800,796	869,659	78,850	33,135	254,065	2,100,677
1916....	1,962	33,656	15,480	833,404	919,508	78,850	33,135	288,130	2,282,570
1917....	1,989	34,051	16,251	853,779	954,305	78,850	33,147	296,969	2,217,554
1918....	2,198	34,318	18,371	901,763	979,723	85,325	33,147	307,333	2,375,412
1919....	2,233	35,193	19,126	933,363	1,033,250	85,325	33,147	308,164	2,463,635
1920....	2,233	37,623	21,976	951,610	1,054,122	85,325	33,147	309,762	2,508,454
1921....	2,252	48,783	30,976	1,046,349	1,123,110	99,125	33,147	309,762	2,706,738
1922....	2,274	48,951	42,051	1,096,300	1,299,991	134,025	33,147	329,057	2,999,030
1923....	2,274	50,056	42,551	1,132,277	1,395,342	162,025	33,147	355,718	3,186,620
1924....	2,274	65,327	44,631	1,309,086	1,585,042	162,025	34,107	355,718	3,571,444
1925....	2,274	65,327	44,631	1,747,386	1,784,842	183,925	34,107	414,702	4,290,428
1926....	2,274	65,702	47,231	1,915,443	1,790,588	227,135	34,107	460,562	4,556,266
1927....	2,434	71,017	47,231	2,064,723	1,816,908	255,135	34,107	473,142	4,777,921

Distribution of Developed Water Power.—An analysis is made in Table 3 of the distribution of developed water power between central electric stations, pulp and paper-mills and other industries. The extent to which pulp and paper manufacturing is dependent on water power is clearly shown by the figures below, which indicate that over 11 p.c. of the developed power is developed by pulp and paper companies, in comparison with 7.5 p.c. developed by all other industries (excluding central electric stations). The pulp and paper industry also purchases a large amount of power from the central electric stations and over 90 p.c. of its machinery is driven by water power. The bulk of the water power used in other industries is also developed by central electric stations, converted into electricity and delivered to the various industrial plants.

Between 1923 and 1927 installations of over 1,591,000 h.p. were made, this figure including both new construction and the erection of new turbines and generators in existing water power stations. At the present time there are large new developments either in course of construction or actively projected, and there is every indication that the development of water power in Canada will make continued progress in the future.

3.—Distribution of Developed Water Power by Industries, Jan. 1, 1927.

(Turbine installation in H.P.)

Provinces.	In Central Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In other Industries. ³	Total.	Per 1,000 population.
Prince Edward Island.....	279	—	1,995	2,274	26
Nova Scotia.....	31,942	16,636	17,124	65,702	122
New Brunswick.....	25,325	13,003	8,403	47,231	116
Quebec.....	1,546,692	242,044	126,707	1,915,443	748
Ontario.....	1,508,266	174,548	107,774	1,790,588	569
Manitoba.....	210,725	—	16,400	227,125	356
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	35	35	0.04
Alberta.....	33,520	—	587	34,107	56
British Columbia.....	318,179	80,500	61,883	460,562	810
Yukon.....	10,000	—	3,199	13,199	3,825
Canada.....	3,685,428	526,731	344,107	4,556,266	485

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, pulp and paper companies purchase from the hydro power central stations, totalled in column 1, about 425,000 h.p. The total hydro power utilized in the pulp and paper industry is therefore about 950,000 h.p. ³ Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central station and the pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase blocks of power from the central stations totalled in column 1.

2.—Central Electric Stations.

The development of the central electric power industry was greatly stimulated during the war by the urgent need of power for the manufacture of war munitions. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horse power, kilowatt hours generated and number of subscribers for the ten years ended 1926, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. According to a table in the Commerce Year Book of the United States for 1926, the output of electric current in Canada in 1925 was the third largest in the world, ranking next to the United States and Germany. Canada's output in 1926 was larger than that of Germany in 1925.

4.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-1926.

Years.	Number of stations. ¹	Capital invested.	Revenue from sale of power. ²	Total horse power. ³	Kilowatt hours generated.	Subscribers.	Persons employed.	Salaries and wages.
		\$	\$	h.p.	(000)	No.	No.	\$
1917	666	356,004, 168	—	1,844, 571	—	—	8,847	7,777, 715
1918	795	401, 942, 402	43, 908, 085	1,841, 114	—	—	9,696	10,354, 242
1919	805	416, 512, 010	47, 933, 490	1,907, 135	5, 497, 204	—	9,656	11,487, 132
1920	506	448, 273, 642	53, 436, 082	1,897, 024	5, 894, 867	894, 158	10,693	14,626, 709
1921	510	484, 669, 451	58, 271, 622	1,977, 857	5, 614, 132	973, 212	10,714	15,234, 678
1922	522	568, 068, 752	62, 173, 179	2,258, 398	6, 740, 750	1,053, 545	10,684	14,495, 250
1923	532	581, 780, 611	67, 496, 893	2,423, 845	8, 099, 192	1,112, 547	11,094	14,784, 038
1924	532	628, 565, 093	74, 616, 863	2,849, 450	9, 315, 277	1,200, 950	12,956	17,946, 584
1925	563	726, 721, 087	79, 341, 584	3, 569, 527	10, 110, 459	1,279, 731	13,263	18,755, 907
1926	595	756, 220, 066	88, 822, 733	3, 769, 323	12, 093, 445	1,337, 562	13,406	19,943, 000

¹ Excluding non-generating stations in 1920 and subsequent years. ² Revised to exclude duplications.

³ Not including auxiliary plant equipment which is included in installation shown in central electric stations under Manufactures on p. 425.

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—The primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 3,769,323 h.p. in 1926. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing 95.8 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 4.2 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines, with a capacity of 176,865 h.p. or 4.5 p.c. of the total power capacity, installed as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 151 steam reciprocating engines installed in central electric stations in 1926, only 18 in number, or about 12 p.c., were over 500 h.p. The steam turbines averaged over 2,000 h.p., with 6 units averaging 7,000 h.p., but there were only 47 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 24 stations, whereas the 730 water wheels and turbines averaged over 4,900 h.p.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally local coal. In the Prairie Provinces lignite coal is used for the steam engines, and gasoline, oil distillates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 341 internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1926, 205, or 60 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 69 in Alberta and 18 in Manitoba.

During 1926 the fuel stations produced 173,600,000 kilowatt hours at a cost for fuel of \$1,736,289, an average of 1.0 ct. per kilowatt hour. This production

was, however, less than 2 p.c. of the total output, hydro-electric stations producing over 98 p.c. The auxiliary equipment in hydraulic stations consumed fuel valued at \$401,093, but no record is available of its output of current.

5.—Equipment of Central Electric Stations, 1926.

NOTE.—K.V.A. means Kilo-volt-amperes.

Provinces.	Number of power plants.	Water Wheels and Turbines.			Steam Engines, Steam Turbines and Internal Combustion Engines.			Dynamios.		
		No.	Capacity	Average capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average capacity.
			h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		K.V.A.	K.V.A.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	8	279	35	9	2,740	304	16	2,642	175
Nova Scotia.....	42	38	31,420	827	32	9,975	312	71	33,946	478
New Brunswick.....	23	16	26,100	1,631	26	9,860	379	42	27,862	764
Quebec.....	109	252	1,519,155	6,028	13	3,935	303	254	1,210,030	4,786
Ontario.....	120	311	1,459,826	4,694	14	1,382	99	313	1,175,483	3,756
Manitoba.....	26	29	213,325	8,357	34	2,735	80	61	170,214	2,790
Saskatchewan.....	139	—	—	—	243	65,972	271	230	54,122	235
Alberta.....	79	16	33,520	2,095	137	59,601	435	146	73,168	501
British Columbia.....	45	58	315,760	5,444	30	3,778	126	89	241,890	2,718
Yukon.....	2	2	10,000	5,000	1	60	60	4	6,030	1,507
Total....	595	730	3,609,385	4,944	539	159,938	297	1,226	2,995,387	2,443
Auxiliary plant equipment....	—	—	—	—	97	176,885	1,823	92	145,828	1,585

Provincial Distribution of Electrical Energy.—The distribution by provinces of the electrical energy generated in central electric stations throughout Canada is shown in Table 6 for the calendar years 1924, 1925 and 1926. In the latter year 85 p.c. of the total generated electrical energy was produced in the leading industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 8 it is seen that the total of electrical energy generated for export in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was 1,608,657,074 kilowatt hours; in the calendar year 1926 it amounted to 1,535,851,752 kilowatt hours, or 12.7 p.c. of the total amount generated.

6.—Electrical Energy generated in the calendar years 1924-1926, by Provinces.

Provinces.	Kilowatt hours ("000" omitted).			Provinces.	Kilowatt hours ("000" omitted).		
	1924.	1925.	1926.		1924.	1925.	1926.
P.E. Island.....	1,555	1,644	1,804	Saskatchewan.....	59,200	66,486	74,251
Nova Scotia.....	39,106	60,212	78,249	Alberta.....	121,291	129,850	141,759
New Brunswick.....	39,967	41,723	47,541	British Columbia..	603,089	725,162	885,903
Quebec.....	3,714,805	4,044,502	4,916,438	Yukon.....	8,718	6,121	9,413
Ontario.....	4,289,029	4,518,844	5,321,756	Total.....	9,315,277	10,110,459	12,093,445
Manitoba.....	433,517	515,915	616,431				

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables 7 and 8. The number of electric light companies

registered under the above-mentioned Act (see Table 7) has increased from 398 in 1910 to 1,563 in 1927, and the export of electric energy from 538,331,425 kilowatt hours in the fiscal year ended 1911 to 1,608,657,074 kilowatt hours in 1927.

7.—Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the fiscal years 1918-1927.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	7	8	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Nova Scotia.....	36	37	37	45	55	59	61	68	66	70
New Brunswick.....	25	25	27	28	30	38	45	46	49	49
Quebec.....	94	133	140	184	216	226	280	269	294	381
Ontario.....	317	328	328	371	419	424	480	524	547	554
Manitoba.....	20	23	23	25	46	59	63	64	80	86
Saskatchewan.....	59	65	86	93	101	118	131	154	173	187
Alberta.....	45	47	53	46	65	76	108	91	103	134
British Columbia.....	60	62	63	77	82	84	49	82	89	89
Total.....	663	728	768	880	1,025	1,096	1,229	1,310	1,413	1,563

8.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for export under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the fiscal years 1922-1927.

Companies.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	—	—	—	485,183,000	472,313,000	842,098,700*
Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, Ont.....	304,224,400	295,849,500	341,323,900	1	1	1
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ont.....	82,264,000	244,948,750	346,930,250	311,592,066	325,207,248	359,174,682*
Electrical Development Co. (Toronto Power Co.), Niagara Falls, Ont.....	102,122,000	103,922,550	222,215,400	1	1	1
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Fort Frances, Ont.....	12,729,010	8,606,760	12,065,000	11,921,200	16,069,300	11,180,300
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co., Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.....	8,460,291	10,713,925	10,546,707	8,281,281	6,707,943	8,874,970
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C.....	419,692	467,353	754,558	631,562	672,531	779,422
Western Power Co. of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.....	24,825,300	32,457,700	40,531,531	41,912,888	54,636,692	8,474,900
Sherbrooke Ry. and Power Co., Sherbrooke, Que.....	252,200	212,347	14,400	200	127,204	238,265
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que.....	324,193,000	356,795,000	425,304,000	378,989,000	375,934,000	389,411,705
West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C.....	2,084,900	898,700	545,600	560,100	618,800	597,800
La Compagnie d'Éclairage de Napierville, Napierville, Que.....	—	—	—	—	102,970	—
International Electric Co., Ltd., Stewart, B.C.....	—	—	—	—	105,912	44,716
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.....	—	—	—	—	428,703	558,614
Fraser Companies, Ltd.....	—	—	—	—	—	223,000
Total.....	861,574,793	1,054,872,585	1,400,231,340	1,239,071,297	1,359,343,753	1,608,657,074

*Included under Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

*Surplus power generated in 1927 by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario amounted to 458,795,700 k.w. hours and that by the Canadian Niagara Power Co. to 6,100 k.w. hours. These figures are included in the total.

3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a "key industry" in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This "public ownership" movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the operating statistics of which are given below. In more recent years, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The hydro-electric power scheme in Ontario had its beginning in 1903, when seven municipalities (Toronto, London, Brantford, Stratford, Woodstock, Ingersoll and Guelph) united in an investigation of the transmission possibilities of Niagara power. The Ontario Power Commission, which was created to report on the question, favoured the construction of a generating plant at Niagara falls, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was formed in 1906 to carry out its recommendations.

The capital required by the Commission for its transmission plant was provided by issues of bonds, guaranteed by the Government of Ontario, whose security was something more corporate than that of the associated municipalities. The contracts between the Commission and the municipalities called for repayment to the Government in 30 years.

When a municipality wishes to become part of the Hydro system, an engineer of the Commission reports on the cost of connection with the existing transmission lines. Then the question of joining the Hydro is voted upon under a civic by-law, which, if passed, is followed by another giving the necessary money. The local distribution system is financed by an issue of municipal debenture bonds to be retired in 30 years. Monthly bills are sent by the Commission to the municipalities, based upon an approximation to the yearly expense incurred in supplying power to the municipality, and at the year's end a thirteenth statement is sent, which brings the approximation to a true account. Like any efficient business concern, the Commission makes provision from the charges for power for sinking funds, repairs and replacements.

The Commission had been given authority to generate its own power, but chose rather to contract for power from the Ontario Power Company at \$9.40 for the first 25,000 h.p. and \$9.00 for any in addition up to 100,000 h.p. In 1916, power was purchased from the Canadian Niagara Power Company as well, and in the following year the Ontario Power Company was acquired through purchase of practically all the stock. It was at this time that the Queenston-Chippawa development was begun. Of the total drop of 327 feet between lake Erie and lake Ontario, an effective head of 305 feet is obtained by the Queenston-Chippawa development. This effective head is about twice that utilized by the plants located at the falls. This means that the efficiency of utilization of the water diverted from Niagara falls has been doubled, and for each cubic foot per second, instead of 15 h.p., approximately 30 h.p. is now developed.

The Queenston-Chippawa development was begun in 1917 as a war measure, when the consumption of power in munition factories was greatest, at a time when the duration of the war could not be foreseen. High wage costs and high prices of material raised construction costs far above the original estimate of \$10,500,000, besides which the ultimate capacity of the plant was enlarged. The cost of completing the nine units, totalling 522,790 h.p., is now estimated at approximately \$76,302,482.

The first of these units began operation on Dec. 28, 1921; three others commenced operations in 1922 and the fifth in 1923. The sixth and seventh units were put into operation in 1924 and the eighth and ninth in 1925. The present normal operating capacity of this plant is 370,000 kilowatts or 522,790 h.p. It is operated independently but is connected with the other two power plants of the Commission at Niagara Falls, (the Niagara Ontario Power plant and the Niagara Toronto Power plant), the combined operating capacity of the three plants being 637,000 kilowatts or 853,890 h.p. In addition the Commission receives the output of two units of the Canadian Niagara Power Co., totalling 20,000 h.p. The total system power factor at the time of the peak load approximates 85 p.c. In 1926 a contract was completed for the purchase of 260,000 horse power from the Gatinéau Power Company.

Hydro-Electric Power Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, on October 11, 1910, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, of electrical energy generated by Niagara falls, and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. The growth of the Hydro system in Ontario is shown in the amount of power used by its consumers. In 1910, the Commission supplied 750 h.p. to 10 municipalities; in 1915, 100,242 h.p. to 99 municipalities; in Dec. 1926 the amount of power taken was 536,119 h.p. "The government electric utilities in Ontario have grown from a league of seven municipalities formed in 1903 until now the vested interests of the people in this class of property are represented by investments totalling over \$275,000,000, the bonded indebtedness of which is guaranteed by the Province of Ontario."

In Table 9 will be found a consolidated operating report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the years 1912 (the earliest year for which the statistics are available) to 1926. The table shows that during the 15-year period covered, the number of municipalities securing electricity from the Commission has increased from 28 to 249, the number of consumers from 34,967 to 420,590, the earnings from \$1,617,674 to \$22,677,999, and the operating expenses from \$1,377,168 to \$20,343,232.

9.—Consolidated Operating Report of Electric Departments of Hydro Municipalities in Ontario, 1912-1926.

Years.	Number of municipalities.	Number of consumers.	Horse-power used.	Earnings.	Expenses.
			h.p.	\$	\$
1912.....	28	34,967	—	1,617,674	1,377,168
1913.....	45	65,697	—	2,617,440	2,041,183
1914.....	69	96,744	70,698	3,433,656	2,678,328
1915.....	99	120,028	100,242	4,070,295	3,371,414
1916.....	128	148,732	120,768	4,983,601	4,140,066
1917.....	143	170,916	157,048	6,070,065	5,077,491
1918.....	166	183,987	169,990	7,082,039	5,736,335
1919.....	181	216,086	185,355	7,827,055	6,531,482
1920.....	184	245,666	208,232	9,707,901	8,094,056
1921.....	205	268,743	242,349	10,981,942	9,317,781
1922.....	214	303,090	294,061	12,756,104	11,343,766
1923.....	223	348,028	350,486	17,219,044	15,208,508
1924.....	241	374,408	402,282	18,798,723	16,661,164
1925.....	244	402,056	481,844	20,974,611	18,887,750
1926.....	249	420,590	536,119	22,677,999	20,343,232

The assets and liabilities of the Commission, as reported for the year ended Oct. 31, 1926, are each given as \$204,911,876. Advances to the Commission by the Provincial Treasurer constitute over 63 p.c. of the liabilities, being \$130,237,183, while debentures issued total \$16,388,873, and debentures assumed by the Commission and guaranteed by the province, \$24,309,851, reserves \$20,993,899 and liabilities in respect of radial railway undertakings, the only other large liability, \$9,725,851. Of the assets, the sum of \$155,769,666 represents investments in the Niagara system; \$10,298,678 are assets in respect of railway undertakings, and about \$20,000,000 is invested in the various systems operated other than the Niagara system.

In Table 10 will be found the financial statistics of the electrical installations of the municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Commission for the four years 1923 to 1926. A very rapid growth will be noticed, total earnings, for example, increasing 31.7 p.c. between 1923 and 1926.

10.—Statement of Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the calendar years 1923-1926.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Number of municipalities.....	223	241	244	249
Earnings—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Light.....	5,166,452	5,993,231	6,723,539	7,660,191
Commercial Light.....	3,260,773	3,566,227	3,901,220	4,225,960
Power.....	5,927,666	6,222,866	6,658,974	6,868,006
Power, Municipal.....	1,161,599	1,352,966	1,923,093	1,922,512
Street Light.....	1,269,604	1,356,669	1,441,770	1,492,385
Rural.....	116,639	75,100	37,975	37,811
Miscellaneous.....	316,311	231,664	288,041	471,134
Total Earnings.....	17,219,044	18,798,723	20,974,611	22,677,999
Expenses—				
Power purchased.....	8,699,027	9,669,789	11,216,798	12,326,255
Sub-Station Operation.....	474,442	430,056	417,922	463,905
“ Maintenance.....	133,816	202,050	222,097	286,520
Dist. System, Operation and Maintenance.....	636,477	648,701	695,832	803,314
Line Transformers, Maintenance.....	75,920	82,937	80,709	80,317
Meters.....	139,105	141,231	161,576	196,521
Consumers' Premises—Expenses.....	218,682	237,316	277,129	296,846
Street Light System, Operation and Maintenance.....	299,579	269,973	278,423	299,582
Promotion of Business.....	184,371	202,061	225,221	243,763
Billing and Collecting.....	444,307	490,273	552,121	588,712
General Office, Salaries and Expenses.....	937,463	889,908	925,844	823,793
Undistributed expenses.....	359,207	494,079	533,427	468,582
Interest and Debenture Payments.....	2,606,112	2,902,790	3,300,652	3,465,121
Total Expenses.....	15,208,508	16,661,164	18,887,750	20,343,231
Surplus.....	2,010,536	2,137,560	2,086,862	2,334,768
Depreciation Charge.....	916,783	973,650	1,079,618	1,157,579
Surplus less Depreciation Charge.....	1,093,753	1,163,910	1,007,243	1,177,189

Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electric departments of the municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Commission are given in Table 11. These show total assets of \$82,739,409 in 1926, as compared with liabilities of \$43,972,739. Of the difference, \$18,355,161 is allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of \$20,539,395. The above assets are exclusive of the assets of the Hydro-Electric Commission shown above. The percentage of net debt to total assets has declined from 64.9 in 1923 to 55.5 in 1926.

11.—Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the calendar years 1923-1926.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—Plant—				
Lands and Buildings.....	4,488,055	4,561,649	5,768,856	6,111,163
Sub-Station Equipment.....	6,015,920	6,800,238	8,543,167	9,505,502
Distribution Systems, Overhead.....	13,135,582	14,182,190	16,837,536	18,654,241
“ “ Underground.....	1,959,120	2,873,446	3,388,837	3,689,570
Line Transformers.....	4,211,656	4,456,669	5,079,754	5,538,605
Meters.....	4,548,934	5,149,630	5,533,484	5,963,163
Street Light Equipment, Regular.....	1,061,474	1,134,492	1,256,916	1,309,008
“ “ Ornamental.....	708,431	728,298	893,186	1,031,660
Misc. Construction Expenses.....	3,681,275	4,168,262	4,485,111	3,456,778
Steam and Hydraulic Plant.....	566,620	4,196,803	568,912	628,909
Old Plant.....	8,051,496	5,587,421	4,549,142	4,655,422
Total Plant.....	48,428,563	53,839,098	56,904,902	60,616,621
Other Assets—				
Bank and Cash Balances.....	1,276,140	1,748,912	1,700,145	2,136,291
Securities and Investments.....	1,153,424	1,329,623	1,095,663	1,400,316
Accounts Receivable.....	3,198,769	3,898,752	3,417,559	3,234,817
Inventories.....	1,819,712	1,745,628	1,711,504	1,397,668
Sinking Fund on Local Debentures.....	3,896,261	4,520,723	5,202,452	5,599,675
Equity in Hydro Systems.....	2,929,604	5,420,568	7,551,589	8,046,869
Other Assets.....	190,072	250,293	137,280	307,153
Total Plant and Other Assets.....	62,892,545	72,753,596	77,721,094	82,739,409
Deficit ¹	—	—	—	127,886
Total.....	—	—	—	82,867,295
Liabilities—				
Debenture Balances.....	33,056,501	38,005,163	37,919,225	39,602,533
Accounts Payable.....	3,708,782	3,117,224	3,139,068	3,118,685
Bank Overdrafts.....	680,715	162,101	226,148	163,726
Other Liabilities.....	1,517,828	1,780,564	1,075,915	1,087,795
Total Liabilities.....	38,963,826	43,065,052	42,360,356	43,972,739
Reserves—				
For Depreciation.....	7,328,859	8,097,835	8,699,438	9,360,322
For equity in H. E. P. C. System.....	2,929,604	5,420,567	7,551,589	8,046,869
Other reserves.....	—	—	1,157,147	947,970
Total Reserves.....	10,258,463	13,518,402	17,408,174	18,355,161
Surplus—				
Debentures paid.....	2,852,039	3,530,610	4,440,138	5,493,880
Local Sinking Funds.....	3,896,261	4,520,723	5,202,452	5,599,675
Additional operating surplus.....	6,921,957	8,118,809	8,309,975	9,445,840
Total Surplus.....	13,670,256	16,170,142	17,952,565	20,539,395
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Surplus.....	62,892,545	72,753,596	77,721,094	82,867,295
Per cent net debt to total assets.....	64.9	61.4	57.2	55.5

¹A few of the municipalities report a deficit.

2.—Hydro-Electric Power Commissions in other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6, (see R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46), is authorized to ascertain the water resources of the province, to make recommendations regarding their control and operation, and to carry out certain damming and similar operations. The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has provided assistance to power development and pulp and paper companies engaged in such works. It has itself constructed dams on several of the more important rivers, notably the St. Maurice, the St. Francis, and at the mouth of lake St. John and at lake Kenogami. Its activities are closely allied with the pulp and paper industry of the province.

In the most recent enterprise, completed in 1927 on the Gatineau river and resulting in the creation of a large storage reservoir (lake Baskatong), the province will own the Mercier dam and other storage works comprising the undertaking, though the entire cost of these was borne by the Gatineau Power Co., which must also pay their cost of operation and an annual rental of \$35,000 for 40 years. Up to date the Commission has spent on the completed works about \$9,000,000, on which the annual revenue now exceeds \$525,000.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created in 1920 with powers similar to or even greater than those of the Ontario Commission. (See c. 130, R.S.N.S., 1923.) It is authorized to "generate, accumulate, transmit, distribute, supply and utilize electrical energy and power in any part of the province of Nova Scotia, and do everything incidental thereto or deemed by the Commission necessary or expedient therefor". Its main operations, however, are undertaken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has already constructed several important hydro-electric developments and is now operating three systems known as St. Margaret's Bay, Mushamush and Sheet Harbour, which supply power to Halifax, Lunenburg, Riverport, Pictou, Stellarton and other parts of the province. About \$4,500,000 has now been expended on five generating stations with a total installed capacity of 23,700 horse-power, and about 88 miles of main transmission lines.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was appointed in 1920 (10 Geo. V, c. 53 and amending Acts), with powers similar to those of the Ontario Commission. Since its formation it has examined and reported on a number of promising developments. It has developed a power site on the Musquash river with an installed capacity of 11,100 horse-power and built a 12 mile transmission line to St. John and an 88 mile transmission line from St. John to Moncton, with a 20 mile extension to Shediac, the power being sold in bulk for distribution in these cities and a number of neighbouring towns and villages. The Commission has also built a transmission line 37 miles in length to supply to Newcastle power bought in bulk from the Bathurst Company, Ltd. The total expenditure of the Commission to date is about \$4,000,000.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Power Commission dates from the passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919 (c. 135), which authorizes the Commission to make provision for generating electrical energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies, and for its transmission and sale to municipalities and other corporations and individuals.

The Commission has built an extensive transmission system under the authority of this Act. The high tension lines extend from Winnipeg, where power is purchased from the Winnipeg municipal plant, to Portage la Prairie, and from Oakville south to Morden, with westerly extensions from a point near Roland to Glenboro and Pilot Mound. About 140 miles of low tension rural lines have also been constructed and it is expected that the entire southern part of Manitoba will be supplied by the Commission within a few years. The Commission has installed two small fuel-power plants to serve Virden and Minnedosa and has acquired a hydro-electric plant at Minnedosa.

British Columbia.—Water-powers in British Columbia are administered under the Water Act (c. 271, R.S.B.C., 1924) and amending Acts, under the Minister of Lands. Licenses for the use of water on a rental basis are issued by the Comptroller of Water Rights. The province has not adopted the policy of public ownership of power developments and the Water Act does not contemplate any such contingency.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES.

1.—Canadian Manufacturing Development.

Manufacture is defined as the operation of making wares from raw materials by the hands, by tools or by machinery, thus adding, in the phraseology of the economist, new utilities, and therefore additional value, to the already existing utilities and values of the raw material. Manufacture, in primitive societies and in the pioneer stages of new communities, is normally carried on within the household for the needs of the household, as was the case among the early settlers of Canada in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when domestic manufactures were carried on in combination with the cultivation of the soil, mainly at the times of the year when agricultural operations were suspended. At a later period in the evolution of society, small manufactures were carried on in specialized workshops for the needs of the immediate locality or neighbourhood, as was generally the case in Eastern Canada in the first half of the nineteenth century. Later still, as a consequence of the introduction of machinery operated by steam or electric power—the so-called “industrial revolution”—and of the cheapening of transportation, manufacture has to an ever-increasing extent been concentrated in factories, often employing hundreds and even thousands of persons and producing for a national or even an international market. So far as Canada is concerned, this “industrial revolution” may be said to have commenced shortly before Confederation and to be still in progress. The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 is outlined in this article and the accompanying Table 1, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the statistics of Table 7 of the Trade and Commerce section of the 1920 Year Book, which shows that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than \$3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-1875 to \$614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of “fully or chiefly manufactured” products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, amounted in value to \$490,449,198, and exports of “partly manufactured” products to \$183,260,068.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will in the beginning be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors and shoemakers, masons and carpenters, gunsmiths and edge-tool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be imported from the mother country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the

colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep-raising and the manufacturing of homespun woollens. The number of sheep in the colony increased from 1,820 in 1706 to 12,175 in 1720, 28,022 in 1765, 84,696 in 1784 and 829,122 in Lower Canada alone in 1827. This increase in sheep approximately measures the growth of the manufacture of homespun woollens. In the same year, according to census records, there were in Lower Canada 13,243 spinning-wheels, while 1,153,673 French ells of home-made cloth, 808,240 French ells of home-made flannel and 1,058,696 French ells of home-made linen were produced. In 1842 Upper Canada produced 433,527 yards of home-made cloth, 166,881 yards of home-made linen and 727,286 yards of home-made flannel, and in 1848, 624,971 yards of fulled cloth, 71,715 yards linen and 1,298,172 yards flannel. Nova Scotia in 1851 produced 119,698 yards fulled cloth, 790,104 yards non-fulled cloth and 219,352 yards flannel. Such production of homespun goods did not materially interfere with the market for the more elaborate factory-made goods imported from the United Kingdom, but supplied the daughters of pioneer families with useful work in their own homes.

In the days when ships were built of wood, Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a tonnage of 59,333 were placed on the register. Thereafter iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733, and furnaces set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, and the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast-furnaces.

The Introduction of the Factory System.—In Canada, as in the United States and in Great Britain, it was inevitable that manufactures, carried on in the household or in small adjoining workshops, should be supplanted in the leading industries of the country by manufactures carried on in factories. A factory has been defined as "an establishment where several workmen are collected for the purpose of obtaining greater and cheaper conveniences for labour than they could procure individually at their homes, for producing results by their combined efforts

which they could not accomplish separately and for preventing the loss occasioned by carrying articles from place to place during several processes necessary to complete their manufacture". Such factories began to exist in Canada in the sixties and the seventies of the last century and have since that time become the dominant factor in Canadian manufacturing industry.

Encouragement of Manufactures by Protective Tariffs.¹—In all new and developing countries, producing food products and raw materials in abundance, there comes, at a certain stage, a movement for working up these commodities within the country. Thus a movement to promote a rise of manufacturing industries in Canada took place in the fifties of the last century, and in 1858 the Canadian Legislature enacted a protective tariff against which English exporters of manufactured goods vehemently protested. Canada, however, claimed the right to raise her revenue in the manner which suited herself and Great Britain did not contest the point. From that day to this, there has been an element of protection in Canadian tariff legislation. For a considerable time, the protection afforded to Canadian manufacturers was described as "incidental protection", and after Confederation the tariff was reduced in deference to the low tariff sentiment prevailing in the Maritime Provinces, which were commercial rather than manufacturing communities. However, after a commercial depression which took place in the 1870's the people of Canada, at the general election of 1878, voted in favour of a higher tariff.

The policy of protection was definitely adopted in 1879, when the manufacturer was given an increase in the duty on his finished product, offset in some cases, it is true, by higher duties on his raw materials. Sugar and molasses products comprised some twelve tariff items, seven bearing a compound duty, the average *ad valorem* duty imposed being 26.25 p.c. On the lines of cotton goods likely to be manufactured in Canada, duties were raised from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem* equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c. The duties on woollens, which were all in the 17½ p.c. schedule in 1878, were practically doubled. On some of the 36 iron and steel articles enumerated in the schedule, the duties were specific, on some compound, but on the whole there was an average duty of 16.17 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, was made to pay \$2 a ton. The duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 p.c. to 35 p.c. protection. On coal, both bituminous and anthracite, a duty of 50 cents a ton was imposed. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on the dutiable imports in 1880 was 26.1 p.c. as compared with 21.4 p.c. in 1878. The maximum percentage was reached in 1889, when the rate was 31.9 p.c. By 1896 there was a slight drop in the rate to 30.0 p.c., and the declining trend continued until 1918 and 1919, when a rate of 21.5 p.c. was recorded. In 1922 the rate was 24.5 p.c., in 1926, 24.7 p.c. and in 1927, 24.1 p.c. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on all imports was 16.7 p.c. in 1923 and 15.4 p.c. in 1927. These rates are based on the gross sums collected; if the refunds and drawbacks were allowed for, the net rate of customs duty would be substantially lower.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later nineties, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industry was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced

¹ On this subject, see also the commencement of the subsection on External Trade, pp. 467-470.

to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from the Argentine, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Cuba and the British West Indies and wool from Australia and New Zealand, to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the war upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of product and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war-time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production, and in a great number of cases the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the industrial inactivity of Europe, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described above reached its height in the summer of 1920, statistics for that year showing greatest gross and net values of products. Statistics for 1921, as published in Table 1, show a great decline in values, which does not mean a corresponding decline in quantity of production, though a certain decline undoubtedly took place. There was also some decline in 1922, followed, however, by a general improvement during 1923. During the early months of 1924 the general outlook was good, but final statistics for that year were a little below those of 1923. The statistics for 1925 show a notable increase in both gross and net values of products, while the monthly reports of employers as to numbers employed would indicate still greater increases in 1926 and 1927.

1.—Growth of Manufacturing Production in the Provinces since 1870.

The growth of large-scale production in manufactures during the past 50 years is evident from the statistics of Table 1, though this tendency has been less marked in Canada than in more highly developed industrial communities, with larger populations able to absorb a larger amount of standardized commodities. Even so, in the electoral district of South Toronto, the most important manufacturing centre of

Ontario, the census of 1911 showed that one-half of the industrial establishments employed 90 p.c. of the workers. In the period immediately preceding the Great War many consolidations of independent manufacturing plants were effected, involving large economies in the purchase of materials and in selling expenses.

The historical Table 1 shows fairly well the advance of the "Industrial revolution" (which might better be called "evolution") in Canada. The average capital per manufacturing establishment, the average number of employees per establishment and the average value of product per establishment, if allowance be made for the inflation of values and generally disturbed conditions of the war period, have continued to increase. If the consolidation of industry lessens the chances of an employee becoming a master, it must also be remembered that the amounts paid to employees in salaries and wages have also increased, so that the position of the average employee has been greatly ameliorated, though the lack of statistics on Canadian prices before 1890 prevents any detailed comparison of the purchasing power of the average wages of the worker of 1870 and of the employee of the present.

The Censuses of Manufacturers.—The comparability of the statistics of various censuses is seriously affected by the different methods employed in census-taking. In the censuses of 1870, 1880 and 1890, all manufacturing establishments were included, the instructions to enumerators running as follows:—"An industrial establishment is a place where one or several persons are employed, in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption, quite irrespectively of the amount of capital employed or of the products turned out. All repairs, mending or custom work are understood to be industrial products and are to be entered accordingly, by value, in the returns of industrial establishments."

In the statistics of 1900, 1905 and 1910, however, only establishments employing five hands and upwards were included. The 1901 instructions were that no manufacturing establishment or factory was to be so recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as piece-workers employed out of it. This, however, did not apply to cheese and butter factories nor to certain mineral industries. The 1911 instructions stated that every factory in operation during the whole or part of 1910, and employing five or more persons, was to make a full report. All flour-mills, saw and shingle-mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, butter and cheese factories, fish-curing plants, electric light and power plants whatsoever, were nevertheless to be included. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments having an output of \$2,500 or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, fish-preserving factories, sawmills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, where all plants were included.

Under the Statistics Act of 1918, the policy of including mines, fisheries, manufactures and other industrial production in the decennial census was abandoned and an annual "census of industry" substituted therefor. (See first annual report of the Dominion Statistician, pp. 30-36.)

In the census of industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to 34,392¹ in 1917—an increase due mainly to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual

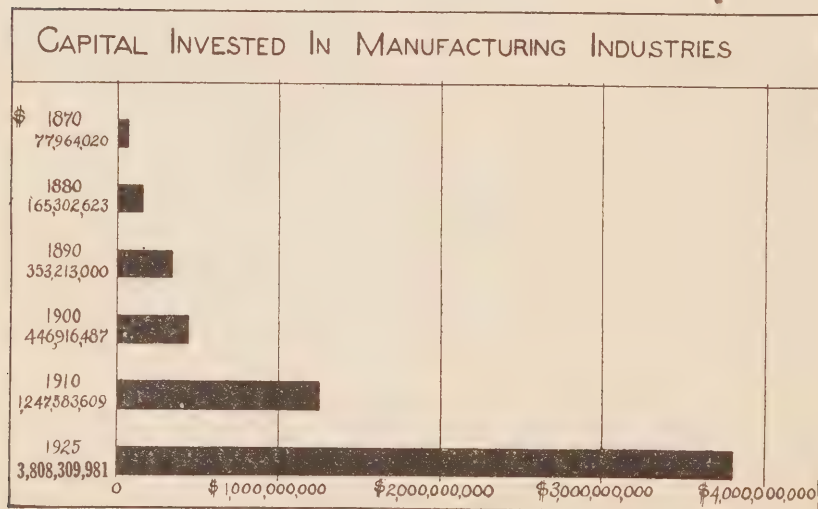
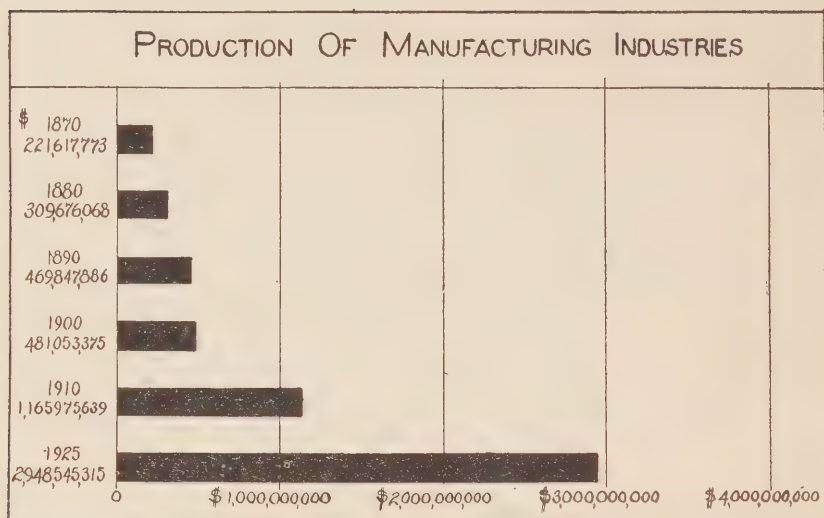
¹ The subsequent decision to omit the group of "construction, hand trades and repairs" from the census of manufactures, together with other less important changes, accounts for the reduction of the number of manufacturing establishments in 1917, as appearing in Table 1, to 22,838, a comparable figure with the 22,331 establishments recorded in 1925.

number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. In the taking of an annual canvass of the wide scope of the Canadian industrial census, it is inevitable that changes in the number of reporting industries shall be made from time to time, interfering with the comparability of the results. The statistics in regard to a large number of the custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922, resulting in the dropping from the compilation of the entire group of "construction, hand trades and repairs". Again, several custom industries, such as the custom clothing industry in the textile group, were not compiled for 1922. For 1923 again, statistics of ship and bridge-building and of various clay products industries were collected and included for the first time. The result has been that, in order to restore the desired comparability between statistics of various years, a complete revision of all figures from 1917 to 1924 has been made. Considerable changes have resulted, but statistics of these years are now free of all inaccuracies due to changes in methods of collection or compilation. In 1925 statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry were included for the first time in the figures for manufacturing, creating a slight incomparability with the statistics for the preceding years.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has been taken annually since 1917 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, instead of quinquennially as theretofore. The last of the quinquennial censuses was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and annual censuses have been taken in the years from 1918 to 1926 for the years 1917 to 1925.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 quinquennial census and the subsequent annual censuses, the rapid rise in prices must be borne in mind, and in comparisons between these annual censuses themselves the same factor must be taken into account. Thus, the new Canadian weighted index number of wholesale prices, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 243·5 in 1920, as compared with 209·2 in 1919, 199·0 in 1918, 178·5 in 1917 and 109·9 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great decline to 171·8—a decline of approximately 29·4 p.c. from the preceding year. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that up to 1920 phenomenal advances in the money value of manufactured products should have been recorded, and that wages and salaries paid should also have greatly advanced since 1915. It was equally inevitable that in all these respects 1921 should show a great decline, due in much larger measure to the fall in values than to the decrease in the volume of production. In 1925 the index number was 160·3—an increase of 3·3 p.c. over 1924, 4·8 p.c. over 1923 and 5·4 p.c. over 1922 but a drop of 6·7 p.c. from 1921 prices. This would indicate that the comparatively small decline in the gross production of manufactured goods in 1922 was entirely due to declining values and that the increased production of 1923 resulted from larger quantities, the slight recession in 1924 being due to lessened volume, while the 1925 total was swelled by increases in both values and volume. (See Table 4.)

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1925. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2,900,000 in 1880 to \$219,000,000 in 1925 and of Manitoba from \$3,400,000 in 1880 to \$124,000,000 in 1925. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2,400,000 in 1905 to \$40,000,000 in 1925 and Alberta from \$5,000,000 in 1905 to \$75,000,000 in 1925. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production.



1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1925.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1870.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
Nova Scotia.....	4,912	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,806,257	6,531,848	12,338,105
New Brunswick....	3,479	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,360	9,431,760	7,935,927	17,367,687
Quebec.....	13,818	28,071,868	66,714	12,389,673	44,555,025	32,650,157	77,205,182
Ontario.....	19,050	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	49,591,995	114,706,799
1880.	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
P.E. Island.....	1,617	2,085,776	5,767	807,208	1,829,210	1,570,998	3,400,208
Nova Scotia.....	5,493	10,183,060	20,390	4,098,445	10,022,030	8,553,296	18,575,326
New Brunswick....	3,005	8,425,282	19,922	3,866,011	11,060,842	7,451,816	18,512,658
Quebec.....	15,754	59,216,992	85,673	18,333,162	62,563,967	42,098,291	104,662,258
Ontario.....	23,070	80,950,847	118,308	30,604,031	91,164,156	66,825,714	157,989,870
Manitoba.....	344	1,383,331	1,921	755,507	1,924,821	1,488,205	3,413,026
British Columbia..	415	2,952,835	2,871	929,213	1,273,816	1,652,968	2,926,784
The Territories....	24	104,500	83	35,425	79,751	116,187	195,938
1890.	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
P.E. Island.....	2,679	2,911,963	7,910	1,101,620	2,092,067	2,253,843	4,345,910
Nova Scotia.....	10,495	19,730,736	34,944	7,233,111	16,062,479	14,905,913	30,968,392
New Brunswick....	5,429	15,821,855	26,675	5,970,914	12,501,453	11,348,202	23,849,655
Quebec.....	23,034	116,974,615	116,753	30,461,815	80,712,496	66,747,087	147,459,683
Ontario.....	32,151	175,972,021	166,322	49,730,359	127,737,371	111,504,555	239,241,926
Manitoba.....	1,031	5,684,237	4,403	1,905,981	5,688,151	4,467,031	10,155,182
British Columbia..	770	14,404,394	11,507	3,586,897	5,119,258	6,880,760	11,999,920
The Territories....	375	1,713,179	1,081	425,153	846,017	981,293	1,827,318
1890.	14,065	(Establishments with five hands and over.)					368,696,723
Canada	14,065	-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	-
1900.	14,650	416,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,325,517	481,053,375
P.E. Island.....	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	1,319,058	1,007,650	2,326,708
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	10,431,436	23,592,513
New Brunswick....	919	20,741,170	22,153	5,748,990	10,814,014	10,158,456	20,972,470
Quebec.....	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	71,668,215	158,287,994
Ontario.....	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	103,303,086	241,533,486
Manitoba.....	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,504	4,971,935	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan....	105	1,689,870	1,165	465,763	1,121,342	843,645	1,964,987
British Columbia..	392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	7,246,684	12,201,094	19,447,778
1905.	12,547	833,916,155	383,920	162,155,578	-	-	706,446,578
P.E. Island.....	223	2,553,916	2,770	409,915	-	-	1,696,459
Nova Scotia.....	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	-	-	31,987,449
New Brunswick....	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	-	-	21,833,564
Quebec.....	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	-	-	216,478,496
Ontario.....	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	-	-	361,372,741
Manitoba.....	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	-	-	27,857,396
Saskatchewan....	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381	-	-	2,443,801
Alberta.....	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	-	-	4,979,932
British Columbia..	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263	-	-	37,796,740
1910.	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
P.E. Island.....	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	1,319,666	3,136,470
Nova Scotia.....	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	26,647,869	52,706,184
New Brunswick....	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	16,906,260	35,422,302
Quebec.....	6,584	326,944,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	166,527,603	350,901,655
Ontario.....	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	282,230,100	579,810,226
Manitoba.....	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	30,499,829	23,173,780	53,673,609
Saskatchewan....	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	3,584,866	6,332,132
Alberta.....	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	8,790,048	18,788,825
British Columbia..	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	35,286,483	65,204,236

¹ These statistics are not available by provinces.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1925—con.

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.							
(Establishments with five hands or over.)							
Canada²	15,593	1,958,705,230	—	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
P.E. Island	261	1,841,690	—	543,954	1,499,066	1,087,757	2,586,823
Nova Scotia	781	125,754,562	—	17,175,818	36,194,004	33,151,815	69,345,819
New Brunswick	630	45,970,488	—	8,767,230	21,314,643	15,989,257	37,303,900
Quebec	5,743	530,312,464	—	80,324,171	213,754,115	167,449,884	381,203,999
Ontario	6,538	946,619,114	—	140,609,691	410,670,537	304,861,302	715,531,839
Manitoba	499	94,690,750	—	13,389,569	38,529,386	21,952,060	60,481,446
Saskatchewan	238	14,736,860	—	2,440,062	7,417,166	5,938,040	13,355,206
Alberta	282	41,198,897	—	4,791,281	20,699,967	8,716,254	29,416,221
British Columbia	621	157,580,405	—	15,269,729	41,864,549	30,457,423	72,321,972
1917.							
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
Canada	22,838	2,696,151,030	621,694	509,382,927	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
P.E. Island	418	2,225,482	1,588	693,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,048	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,685	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	686,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba	816	95,530,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,497,383
Saskatchewan	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon	11	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	863,189
1918.							
Canada	22,910	2,926,815,421	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	2,889,764,146
P.E. Island	390	2,606,886	1,266	670,093	3,354,829	1,737,195	5,092,024
Nova Scotia	1,357	126,563,220	23,909	20,475,961	89,667,282	57,838,599	147,505,881
New Brunswick	909	72,783,311	18,443	13,338,342	33,222,984	32,231,038	65,454,022
Quebec	7,350	833,095,963	190,646	163,483,036	454,373,411	420,651,473	875,024,884
Ontario	9,701	1,460,384,037	307,283	300,963,759	974,277,838	760,245,667	1,734,523,505
Manitoba	786	96,382,644	20,289	19,740,123	88,545,136	45,096,245	133,641,381
Saskatchewan	577	35,435,976	6,348	6,705,910	28,394,364	15,900,874	44,295,238
Alberta	638	58,284,599	8,457	8,857,536	53,159,734	24,747,604	77,907,338
British Columbia	1,188	237,645,059	41,605	48,119,819	104,023,957	102,038,534	206,062,491
Yukon	14	3,633,729	59	102,909	20,834	236,548	257,382
1919.							
Canada	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,509,585
P.E. Island	402	2,462,324	1,295	789,382	4,005,474	2,225,391	6,230,865
Nova Scotia	1,392	126,072,240	23,437	19,992,903	71,100,630	57,179,576	128,280,206
New Brunswick	938	87,428,854	22,262	17,710,448	51,643,683	43,647,725	95,291,406
Quebec	7,551	906,421,665	186,202	172,373,664	496,716,322	438,879,496	935,595,818
Ontario	9,626	1,516,458,331	291,740	304,314,318	894,055,235	732,279,292	1,626,334,527
Manitoba	777	101,709,099	21,963	24,528,624	83,948,482	50,330,559	134,279,041
Saskatchewan	625	30,035,353	7,240	8,789,389	32,167,014	19,038,862	51,205,876
Alberta	664	60,233,769	10,802	12,837,805	52,885,069	34,039,386	86,924,455
British Columbia	1,263	260,652,116	46,034	57,067,542	94,091,505	132,095,198	226,186,703
Yukon	11	3,552,048	33	59,064	16,426	155,260	171,686
1920.							
Canada	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,083,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
P.E. Island	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,999,493
New Brunswick	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,605,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario	9,473	1,668,079,488	300,794	369,846,193	1,071,843,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba	773	112,896,616	24,481	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta	722	61,063,132	11,387	15,905,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905

²For 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1925^{1, 2} concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1921.							
Canada	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
P.E. Island.....	339	2,308,216	893	522,488	2,516,415	1,356,940	3,873,355
Nova Scotia.....	1,208	105,254,364	14,521	14,400,509	41,099,835	36,384,726	77,484,561
New Brunswick.....	867	99,204,791	12,441	10,678,721	32,151,631	23,193,562	55,345,193
Quebec.....	7,173	981,177,681	146,763	151,474,436	390,119,293	361,964,897	752,084,190
Ontario.....	9,328	1,613,486,222	228,943	274,061,696	704,814,433	625,170,507	1,329,984,940
Manitoba.....	775	93,334,151	14,851	19,945,727	60,596,556	45,431,304	106,027,860
Saskatchewan.....	600	30,265,504	4,343	5,677,449	25,589,403	15,092,337	40,681,740
Alberta.....	709	55,685,908	8,227	10,072,714	33,912,502	26,152,276	60,064,778
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,236	209,309,521	25,094	31,951,397	76,093,617	74,396,795	150,490,412
1922.							
Canada	22,541	3,244,392,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
P.E. Island.....	352	2,946,329	1,127	628,540	2,621,443	1,787,569	4,409,012
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	106,647,616	14,286	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,962
New Brunswick.....	897	82,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,657
Quebec.....	7,410	970,019,442	147,952	144,368,667	337,752,977	370,276,067	708,029,044
Ontario.....	9,388	1,696,738,996	243,297	275,559,006	678,746,675	617,752,828	1,296,499,503
Manitoba.....	781	88,779,517	14,188	18,274,012	54,630,668	41,326,416	95,957,084
Saskatchewan.....	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,051	16,357,487	38,807,532
Alberta.....	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,493,543	30,306,395	22,813,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,704	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850
1923.							
Canada	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
P.E. Island.....	368	2,821,440	2,745	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,729	4,462,821
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	106,947,436	17,179	13,226,378	50,103,942	31,880,906	81,984,848
New Brunswick.....	872	84,563,968	16,221	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006
Quebec.....	7,142	1,009,898,982	163,622	164,356,082	396,714,471	414,388,925	811,103,396
Ontario.....	9,549	1,775,493,340	262,770	307,866,314	779,943,613	671,939,695	1,451,883,308
Manitoba.....	803	92,426,674	14,816	18,394,484	55,973,093	41,361,438	97,334,531
Saskatchewan.....	647	29,891,835	4,105	5,384,958	19,333,620	15,004,191	34,337,811
Alberta.....	723	61,659,305	8,767	10,633,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	216,619,970	35,042	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992
1924.							
Canada	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,613,901	2,695,053,582
P.E. Island.....	313	2,637,844	2,271	548,496	2,281,398	1,439,476	3,720,874
Nova Scotia.....	1,166	108,535,273	16,093	11,553,900	38,930,734	25,642,358	64,573,092
New Brunswick.....	846	85,357,818	15,805	12,812,718	40,503,685	26,952,341	67,456,026
Quebec.....	6,847	1,044,113,969	161,652	162,379,284	385,880,826	390,351,418	776,232,244
Ontario.....	9,453	1,836,269,551	252,596	296,508,913	754,469,383	643,403,906	1,397,873,744
Manitoba.....	768	110,011,602	14,778	18,706,742	59,036,763	43,215,250	102,252,013
Saskatchewan.....	645	30,269,547	4,151	5,544,416	22,179,147	14,134,784	36,313,931
Alberta.....	739	67,565,979	8,150	10,709,140	39,102,975	26,142,886	65,245,361
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,401	251,051,877	33,007	41,120,436	96,024,315	85,361,982	181,386,297
1925.							
Canada	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
P.E. Island.....	318	2,576,677	2,217	572,130	2,805,665	1,484,484	4,290,149
Nova Scotia.....	1,184	117,326,491	16,568	12,082,693	37,854,196	27,179,505	65,033,701
New Brunswick.....	861	91,509,933	17,275	14,430,252	44,886,292	28,488,368	73,374,660
Quebec.....	6,995	1,136,053,133	168,245	169,686,055	412,460,003	408,103,754	820,563,757
Ontario.....	9,386	1,925,593,482	262,483	307,304,007	828,939,668	698,214,992	1,527,154,660
Manitoba.....	769	120,362,238	20,023	25,286,173	71,683,113	52,462,650	124,145,763
Saskatchewan.....	650	31,607,896	4,402	5,755,629	24,353,581	15,739,692	40,093,273
Alberta.....	734	69,805,488	9,364	11,785,604	45,855,910	29,257,607	75,113,517
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,434	313,494,283	43,548	49,112,628	118,826,980	99,948,855	218,775,835

¹ Statistics of the construction and custom and repair industries have not been collected since 1921; the figures for these industries for 1917 to 1921 have consequently been deducted from the totals as previously published. The industries excluded comprise custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewelry, automobile and bicycle repairing, blacksmithing and custom and repair work by foundries.

Statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry are included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

² For preliminary figures for 1926, see p. 419.

2.—Manufacturing Production in the Industrial Groups since 1917.

The commodities required of the manufacturers of a country in time of war differ considerably from those needed in time of peace. Thus, while manufacturing as a whole reached its maximum value of gross production up to the present time in 1920, under the stimulus of inflated values, the "iron and its products" group reached its highest point of gross production in 1918, the last year of the war. The "chemicals and allied products" group was another group which reached its greatest development under war conditions, when the value of gross production was nearly three times as great as in 1925. Under the group of "non-ferrous metals", the production of the smelters is not included in these statistics, except for 1925.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1925¹.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1917.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	599,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
Vegetable products.....	3,816	274,722,765	61,288	14,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products....	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products....	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,096	248,218,859
Wood and paper....	7,255	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals.	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products....	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,272	449,481,864	37,949	35,422,540	30,967,785	94,438,064	125,405,849
1918.	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
Vegetable products.....	3,824	310,556,340	63,197	49,788,771	409,813,120	188,009,655	597,822,775
Animal products....	5,493	225,949,731	51,085	40,970,545	348,773,348	131,220,539	479,993,887
Textile products....	1,394	232,678,413	82,144	54,754,968	182,529,695	137,903,308	320,433,003
Wood and paper....	7,281	599,594,273	150,732	130,348,989	168,154,574	282,110,061	450,264,635
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,397	631,390,223	127,246	148,361,634	393,204,670	330,388,308	723,592,978
Non-ferrous metals.	286	78,075,726	17,741	17,635,814	40,988,990	38,406,413	79,395,403
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,264	168,367,861	20,940	20,397,078	56,541,480	56,791,607	113,333,087
Chemicals and allied products....	534	162,912,627	56,391	66,741,341	178,227,423	157,923,196	336,150,619
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,437	517,290,230	48,829	53,358,348	50,807,069	137,970,690	188,777,759
1919.	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
Vegetable products.....	3,964	336,730,861	69,780	62,545,616	497,887,117	199,785,015	697,672,132
Animal products....	5,433	242,003,094	54,372	50,709,455	401,105,903	142,322,561	543,428,464
Textile products....	1,524	257,860,265	87,275	69,661,851	213,282,721	163,841,996	377,124,717
Wood and paper....	7,623	707,052,570	166,176	157,240,646	215,115,868	359,322,951	574,438,819
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,523	611,291,790	129,157	162,103,816	249,399,965	348,540,736	597,940,701
Non-ferrous metals.	311	80,288,911	17,108	18,338,421	33,393,739	38,113,823	71,507,562
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,048	201,452,109	22,852	25,443,422	64,768,623	63,111,247	127,879,870
Chemicals and allied products....	406	106,110,959	14,719	15,255,350	45,399,060	49,168,100	94,567,160
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,417	552,235,240	49,569	57,164,562	60,276,844	145,664,316	205,941,160

¹See note to Table 1 on page 409.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1925—
continued.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.							
Canada.....	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
Vegetable products.	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products....	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	553,491,484
Textile products....	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
Wood and paper....	7,867	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,690	642,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	349,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals.	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products...	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,484	583,228,146	42,678	56,179,594	52,853,767	141,420,637	194,274,404
1921.							
Canada.....	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
Vegetable products.	3,946	360,945,194	61,161	63,130,893	364,123,395	205,448,326	569,571,721
Animal products....	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,667	267,878,165	117,534,101	379,412,266
Textile products....	1,627	260,158,327	76,379	71,321,283	164,139,109	140,773,447	304,912,556
Wood and paper....	7,152	775,207,859	111,322	131,089,861	203,856,170	283,260,565	487,116,735
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,138	575,680,424	77,080	98,363,983	194,725,179	187,672,905	382,398,084
Non-ferrous metals.	344	104,079,490	17,936	22,692,784	31,439,989	41,149,894	72,589,883
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,075	209,641,529	24,393	28,374,655	67,780,080	75,278,296	143,058,376
Chemicals and allied products...	468	118,382,642	12,571	16,192,457	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,434	585,233,366	29,508	39,494,554	29,842,728	118,530,675	148,373,403
1922.							
Canada.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
Vegetable products.	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,535,801
Animal products....	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,679	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,013
Textile products....	1,709	268,065,238	88,048	76,224,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,560,103
Wood and paper....	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,131,062	489,814,782
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,040	526,109,953	74,588	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	331,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	39,993,798	70,855,693
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,095	238,691,461	22,468	27,204,642	63,377,262	77,911,159	141,288,421
Chemicals and allied products...	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	47,039,926	48,904,259	95,944,185
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,447	656,822,508	25,748	31,731,505	19,796,279	115,276,950	135,073,229
1923.							
Canada.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,373	2,781,165,514
Vegetable products.	4,427	385,725,299	65,395	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286
Animal products....	5,078	207,000,471	61,517	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,515
Textile products....	1,817	283,248,204	92,669	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,593,766	334,439,196
Wood and paper....	6,875	801,085,402	128,404	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,000	552,272,800	88,071	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547
Non-ferrous metals.	333	106,644,467	21,409	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,091	243,519,222	24,978	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,960
Chemicals and allied products...	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,546	674,289,604	27,675	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193

See note to Table 1 on page 409.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1925¹— concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1924.							
Canada.....	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
Vegetable products.....	4,414	414,922,612	66,183	70,638,304	365,614,854	220,330,748	585,945,602
Animal products.....	4,816	208,466,666	57,779	53,270,202	269,993,396	109,783,926	379,777,322
Textile products.....	1,781	298,665,942	90,254	77,924,749	179,551,579	141,803,602	321,355,181
Wood and paper.....	6,906	879,307,261	127,551	148,529,075	246,078,592	300,425,516	546,504,108
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,003	535,924,351	78,314	99,567,510	195,981,347	174,107,327	370,088,674
Non-ferrous metals.	341	114,354,971	21,670	26,118,839	42,255,294	50,968,079	93,223,373
Non-metallic minerals ²	1,095	235,613,111	24,186	29,559,746	61,741,225	76,932,578	138,573,803
Chemicals and allied products...	457	126,495,685	13,796	17,074,529	54,311,913	53,905,324	108,217,237
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,365	725,062,861	28,770	37,201,091	22,881,481	128,486,801	151,368,282
1925.							
Canada.....	22,331	3,808,309,981	511,225	596,015,121	1,587,665,408	1,369,879,907	2,948,545,315
Vegetable products.....	4,558	439,490,764	72,035	72,796,657	404,684,887	227,526,377	632,211,264
Animal products.....	4,892	210,015,438	63,675	55,285,458	315,914,684	115,863,479	431,778,163
Textile products.....	1,640	305,776,409	94,531	81,573,988	193,238,560	143,950,124	337,188,684
Wood and paper.....	6,652	907,204,530	127,859	148,457,748	246,551,591	310,642,862	557,194,453
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,075	567,912,477	90,125	117,642,470	206,337,132	205,041,508	411,378,640
Non-ferrous metals.	378	181,600,227	27,735	35,713,903	74,068,260	85,701,766	159,770,026
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,191	239,823,825	24,468	29,892,659	65,278,752	78,969,840	144,248,592
Chemicals and allied products...	510	126,483,348	13,951	17,469,157	56,299,219	56,607,527	112,906,746
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,435	830,002,963	29,846	37,183,131	25,292,323	136,576,424	161,868,747

¹See note to Table 1 on page 409. For preliminary figures for 1925, see p. 419. ²A belated revision in the cement industry raised the salaries and wages paid in this group to \$29,561,746 and reduced the gross value of products to \$138,318,637.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 3 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of local manufactures for the five years from 1921 to 1925, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. Corresponding figures for the years from 1917 to 1920 will be found at p. 384 of the 1926 Year Book, but the inflation of values in the war and immediate post-war period makes the figures for these years largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly throughout the nine years, is concerned with the use of power, the total horse power employed increasing from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 2,888,164 in 1925 or by 74 p.c. in eight years. In the same period the horse power used per establishment increased from 75 to 135 and the horse power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 6.29, indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production.

The increases from \$143,469 to \$170,538 in average capital per establishment between 1921 and 1925, and in average number of employees from 20.5 to 24.4 are also very significant figures. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of salaried employees to total employees has declined between 1921 and 1925 from 16.4 to 14.3—or approximately from one-sixth to one-seventh. In other words, there are now six wage-earners employed to each salary earner, as compared with five wage-earners to each salary earner in 1921. This is probably due to the fact that in the depression of 1920-21, wage-earners, with a less secure tenure of their positions, were laid off to a proportionately much greater extent than salary earners, so that the proportion of salary-earners on the 1921 staffs was abnormally large.

3.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, 1921-25.

(All establishments other than construction and custom and repair industries, irrespective of the number of employees.)

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Establishments.....No	22,335	22,541	22,642	22,178	22,331
Capital.....\$	3,190,026,358	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981
Av. capital per establishment.....\$	143,469	143,929	149,295	159,563	170,538
Av. capital per employee.....\$	6,994	6,838	6,435	6,959	6,999
Av. capital per wage-earner.....\$	8,368	8,143	7,562	8,186	8,162
Total employees.....No	456,076	474,430	525,267	508,503	544,225
Av. no. employees per establishment.....No	20.5	21.1	23.2	22.9	24.4
Total salaries and wages.....\$	518,785,137	510,431,312	571,470,028	559,884,045	596,015,171
Av. salaries and wages per establishment.....\$	23,332	22,645	25,239	25,245	26,690
Av. salaries and wages per employee.....\$	1,138	1,076	1,089	1,101	1,095
Employees on salaries.....No	74,873	76,040	78,273	76,230	77,623
Av. salaried employees per establishment.....No	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Salaries.....\$	136,874,992	136,219,171	142,738,681	139,614,639	143,056,516
Av. salary.....\$	1,828	1,791	1,824	1,831	1,843
Employees on wages.....No	381,203	398,390	446,994	432,273	466,602
Av. no. of wage-earners per establishment.....No	17.1	17.7	19.7	19.5	20.9
Wages.....\$	381,910,145	374,212,141	428,731,347	420,269,406	452,958,655
Av. wage.....\$	1,002	939	959	972	971
Cost of material.....\$	1,366,893,685	1,283,774,723	1,470,140,139	1,438,409,681	1,587,665,408
Av. cost of material per establishment.....\$	61,475	56,953	64,930	64,858	71,097
Av. cost of material per employee.....\$	2,997	2,709	2,801	2,827	2,917
Value added in manufacture.....\$	1,209,143,344	1,198,434,407	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907
Av. value added per establishment.....\$	54,380	53,167	57,902	56,662	60,941
Av. value added per employee.....\$	2,651	2,523	2,494	2,473	2,501
Gross value of product.....\$	2,576,037,029	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315
Av. gross value of product per establishment.....\$	115,885	110,120	122,832	121,519	132,038
Av. gross value of product per employee.....\$	5,648	5,232	5,295	5,300	5,418
Power employed ¹H.P.	1,781,770	2,016,563	2,146,903	2,538,535	2,888,164
Av. no. of horse power per establishment ¹H.P.	83	95	99	120	135
Av. no. of horse power per wage-earner ¹H.P.	4.75	5.14	4.87	5.97	6.29
Piece workers ²No	11,777	6,095	8,642	7,674	3,735
Earnings of piece workers ²\$	2,468,231	1,284,437	1,627,055	1,485,422	692,302

¹The figures of power in this table represent the installation in manufactures exclusive of central electric stations. These figures are thus not comparable with those given in this table in the 1926 Year Book.

²Not included in general statistics of number of employees or earnings.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products for 1925 was reported as \$2,948,545,315; the cost of materials was \$1,587,665,408, leaving \$1,360,879,907 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include:—(1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output, and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This value would be very much greater than the \$1,360,879,907 added by manufacture.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially as applied to a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. This is, however, a difficult as well as an important subject of research, particularly on account of the constant changes in the commodities manufactured and in their relative proportions. It is, however, a subject on which tentative conclusions are better than none, and accordingly an estimate of the volume of manufactured commodities in recent years has been attempted in Table 4, on the following plan. First, the gross value of the manufactured commodities produced in 1917, the first year of the annual census of manufactures, is taken as 100, and later years given as a percentage of this. Next, the average index number of the wholesale prices of the 129 manufactured commodities used in the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices are given for each year, and in the next column reduced to a percentage relative to 1917. Finally, the values, expressed as a percentage, are divided by the prices, also expressed as a percentage, and the quotient is considered to be the volume of manufacturing production. In the table which follows may be noted the decline in the volume of production between 1918 and 1920, in spite of increasing values, the recovery in the volume of production in 1922, 1923 and 1924, in spite of diminished values, and the increase in both volume and values in 1925, when the volume of manufacturing production, thus estimated, was about one-eighth greater than in 1917.

4.—Volume of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1926.

Years.	Values.		Prices.		Index No. of Volume of Manufacturing Production.
	Gross Value Manufactured Production.	Percentage relative to 1917.	Index No. Prices of Manufactured Commodities.	Percentage relative to 1917.	
	\$				
1917.....	2,873,268,183	100.00	175.5	100.00	100.00
1918.....	3,289,764,146	114.49	196.9	112.19	102.05
1919.....	3,290,500,585	114.52	204.4	116.46	98.33
1920.....	3,772,250,057	131.28	242.0	137.89	95.20
1921.....	2,576,037,029	89.65	180.0	102.56	87.41
1922.....	2,482,209,130	86.38	155.0	88.31	97.81
1923.....	2,781,165,514	96.79	159.1	90.65	106.77
1924.....	2,695,053,582	93.80	157.3	89.63	104.65
1925.....	2,948,545,315	102.62	160.2	91.28	112.42
1926 (preliminary).....	3,247,803,438	113.03	154.3	87.92	128.56

2.—Production by Groups and Industries.

One of the factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries also make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth in the face of difficulty over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of nine millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is still one of the difficulties of the situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods. The exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States also exceed the exports of raw material. The rate at which this movement is to continue depends almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

A classification based on the chief component material in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial development.

The Vegetable Products Group.—With the exception of rubber and sugar factories, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products as raw materials. The milling industry, which has existed to meet domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest industries, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The war and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade, and the 455 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have now attained a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1926, productive capacity reached about 130,000 barrels per day, and during the crop year ended July 31, 1927, nearly 9,250,000 barrels were exported to many countries, Great Britain receiving the largest consignments. The flour manufactured from Canadian hard spring wheat is particularly sought after in overseas markets and is finding a ready sale in the Far East, where bread is being consumed to a greater extent than formerly. Other industries contributing largely to food manufacture are sugar refineries and, to a lesser degree, plants engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Raw material imported from tropical countries forms the basis for an industry of a different character. Canada now stands fourth among the countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. Existing plants represent a capital of over \$65,000,000 and give employment to about 13,000 workers.

Animal Products.—Another form of food manufacture—that of slaughtering and meat-packing—has also made great strides. It comes as a surprise to many that slaughtering and meat-packing was until lately at the head of all the single industries in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed by the pulp and paper and flour-milling industries. The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There

are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 188 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1925, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of nearly \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$40,000,000, and employing 13,791 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated, naturally, upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, this industry has become one of the most important, not perhaps as much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1925 there were in existence 846 establishments engaged in the canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish. One recent development of great possibilities is the setting up of establishments to utilize the catches from the large northern lakes of the Prairie Provinces.

Textiles.—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1925 to a total of over \$337,000,000, considerable quantities of yarns and cloth are still imported into Canada. Canadian textile factories are capable of supplying ordinary domestic needs without undertaking the production of the highest grade materials such as are manufactured in Great Britain, where for several centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended March, 1926, were \$131,704,000, or 39 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1925.

The woollen industry may be divided into four sections, according as the chief product of value is cloth, yarn, carpets and mats or miscellaneous goods. Of the 119 plants in operation during 1925, 57 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 16 in making yarns, 16 in making carpets and rugs and 30 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1925 amounted to \$31,250,000, as compared with \$30,175,000 in 1924.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" in the Manufactures section of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Wood and Paper.—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry. Lumber output fluctuated greatly and actually decreased in recent years, as a result of the post-war depression. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was 4,918,000,000 board feet, valued at \$75,831,000, as compared with 3,888,920,000 feet, valued at \$99,725,519, in 1925. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. Forty years ago, there were in existence in Canada only 36 paper and 5 pulp-mills. In 1926 there were 115 pulp and paper-mills, consuming more than 4,229,000 cords of pulpwood a year and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over 750,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1926, 3,229,791 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,388,081 tons. In 1926 the production was 1,889,208 tons, an increase of 23 p.c. over 1925. Included in the totals are hanging and poster papers. On this basis Canadian production in 1926 exceeded that of the United States by almost 200,000 tons, so that Canada now occupies first place among the countries of the world in the production of newsprint paper.

Iron and Steel.—The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada are workable deposits of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal, while iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, particularly in Ontario, where the secondary iron and steel industries are chiefly located, there are at present neither supplies of coal nor high-grade deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, however, that high-grade bodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though they require an unduly expensive smelting process, will become more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint, conditions are much more favourable, as these areas are abundantly supplied with both hydro-electric power and the metals, such as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, etc., used in the manufacture of alloy steels, which form an increasingly large part of the output from modern steel works. Many plants now specialize in the large-scale production of special steels that depend for their successful utilization on the forging and heat-treating operations to which they are subjected.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was treated in 1925 in 32 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of \$82,593,940 and a gross production valued at \$35,337,685. There were, in 1925, no fewer than 1,075 establishments handling iron and steel products, aside from the numerous custom and repair shops engaged in re-conditioning iron and steel goods. The plants represented a capital of \$567,912,477 and had a gross output valued at \$411,378,640. A great deal of this output is represented by agricultural implements, for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory equipment and commercial and passenger motor vehicles. The output of automobiles has increased rapidly in recent years, the total production in 1922 being valued at \$81,956,429, in 1923 at \$96,614,176, in 1924 at \$88,480,418, and in 1925 at \$110,835,380.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1925 there were 378 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. The aluminium, electric apparatus and lead, tin and zinc industries all showed increases over the previous year's production, but slightly offset by decreases in the brass and copper products, miscellaneous non-ferrous metal goods and precious metal products industries. Employment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in 1923, 21,670 in 1924 and 27,735 in 1925. The statistics for 1925 include 5,104 employees in the smelting industry, not previously included among manufacturing industries.

The aluminium industry in America dates from 1890, when the first successful process was worked out for the economical extraction of the metal from its ores. The lightness and ductility of the metal, and the fact that it is not readily attacked by organic acids, air or water, together with its capacity for transmitting heat readily, soon brought it into favour as a material for kitchen utensils, and in this connection it has become well known. Large quantities of aluminium wire are now used for electric transmission lines and quantities are used in the manufacture of such apparatus as cream separator parts and other light machinery. Alloyed with magnesium, it possesses great tensile strength and finds extensive use. Aluminium bronzes, too, are widely used, and during the war great quantities were utilized in the manufacture of aeroplane engines and parts.

A total of 122 plants was engaged during 1925 in manufacturing generators, motors, batteries, telephone and telegraph equipment, copper wires and cables, electric lamps, meters, vacuum cleaners and electrical fixtures of all kinds, of a total value of \$60,158,837. The development of cheap electric power has done much to popularize the use of electrical equipment, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably only be limited by the development of adequate power.

Another industry of some importance consisted of 91 firms engaged principally in the rolling, casting and manufacturing of brass and copper, the principal products being castings and machinery fittings, brass steam fittings, plates and sheets, rods and wire cloth. The selling value of the products was \$19,155,309, while the materials were worth \$10,147,373.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—The gradual recovery in business conditions since 1921 is demonstrated by developments in the non-metallic mineral group. The recent expansion is accentuated by the growth of the petroleum-refining industry, which in 1925 produced over 35 p.c. of the gross value of the entire production of the group. The 21 plants were located with a view to the economy of distribution, based on the greatest accessibility to the source of supply and the proximity of the markets. The refineries on the eastern and western coast obtain their crude petroleum from South America, Mexico and the United States by tank steamers, bringing transportation costs to a minimum. Those situated in the central part of the Dominion are necessarily supplied by rail or pipeline. The more general use of the automobile has resulted in a continually expanding demand for gasoline and lubricating oils. The installation of oil-using equipment in industrial plants for generating power and in buildings of various kinds for heating purposes has also increased the consumption of fuel oil.

The illuminating and fuel gas industry of Canada is chiefly centred in the larger cities, especially in parts of the country where manufacturing predominates. Coal gas and carburetted water gas are the most important products, but pintsch gas is made at many divisional points along the railways to meet the demand for lighting purposes on passenger trains. Acetylene gas is used in several prairie towns where the size of the municipality is not sufficient to warrant a gas plant. The facility with which by-products such as coke, tar and light oils, are turned out in connection with large-scale production, becomes an incentive to plant expansion, providing that a demand is assured by increasing population and industrial development in the vicinity. The burning of coke in the house furnace, the necessity of enriching the soils with nitrates, the increase of refrigerating operations and the extended use of tar and tar products have prompted the larger plants to increase their output. The industry is also intimately connected with the iron and steel industry or dependent upon the demand of the non-ferrous smelting plants. Coke plants are maintained at Sydney, Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie by the three principal iron and steel companies, and by the International Coal and Coke Co., the Crow's Nest Pass Co. and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co.

Other industries of a varied nature included in this group are the manufacture of asbestos products, the glass industry, the manufacture of abrasives, the preparation of ornamental and monumental stone, the bottling of aerated waters and the manufacture of various clay products and cement.

Chemicals.—Chemical industries, associated in many phases with the use of hydro-electric power, have recorded marked growth in Canada in recent years. Owing to Canada's great water power resources and in particular to the fact that many water powers are situated near tidal waters, there is an opportunity in this country for the expansion and establishment of new chemical industries. Electric refining, at first applied to copper only, is now being extended to all the metals, and electric current is also employed in their extraction from the ores. The production of aluminium, of cyanamid, of new refractory materials and of graphite have already created large industries. The fixation of nitrogen with its many subsidiary industries, such as the manufacture of nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and explosives, the reduction of magnesium and the production of innumerable chemical compounds are now also under commercial development. Noteworthy progress has been made in the output of calcium carbide, which can be readily marketed in countries dependent for their domestic manufacture on electrical energy derived from coal. Exports of this chemical, mainly to the United States, increased in value from \$161,000 in 1914 to \$1,508,000 in 1927. The development of cheap electrical power has contributed to the advance of industries using electro-thermic reactions, the intense heat which it is possible to develop by electrical means being an especially advantageous factor. The manufacture of chemicals during the war period represented enormous figures, and even in 1925 the output reached a total value of \$112,906,746. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1925 are presented in Table 5.

NOTE.—Preliminary statistics of the manufacturing industries of Canada for 1926, are given by provinces and by industrial groups, as follows:—

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1926.

Provinces and Industrial Groups.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,527	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,519,179,246	3,247,803,438
(a) Provinces.							
P.E. Island.....	299	2,850,010	2,261	690,403	2,637,960	1,431,375	4,069,335
Nova Scotia.....	1,163	118,050,902	16,782	13,014,707	39,137,265	34,368,377	73,505,642
New Brunswick.....	910	95,661,154	17,674	14,609,734	44,074,961	30,047,278	74,122,239
Quebec.....	7,164	1,216,975,958	180,659	189,326,145	442,927,613	462,373,211	905,300,824
Ontario.....	9,457	1,985,165,921	280,351	335,164,239	908,044,673	769,888,831	1,677,933,504
Manitoba.....	767	127,445,524	21,201	26,973,850	75,000,529	57,717,923	132,718,152
Saskatchewan.....	674	33,943,060	4,904	6,397,545	29,128,035	17,980,062	47,108,097
Alberta.....	749	72,468,286	10,233	12,808,554	49,826,532	33,599,099	83,425,631
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,495	329,008,375	47,462	54,865,756	137,846,624	111,773,090	249,619,714
(b) Industrial groups.							
Vegetable products...	4,529	446,259,094	73,908	75,349,586	414,316,414	244,004,302	658,320,716
Animal products.....	4,896	223,938,559	67,843	60,203,986	329,114,267	122,920,658	452,034,925
Textile products.....	1,698	317,275,429	100,562	88,596,752	202,832,383	163,502,261	366,334,644
Wood and paper.....	6,751	929,589,278	134,185	160,916,729	261,001,976	339,062,685	600,064,661
Iron and steel products.....	1,142	597,982,098	103,510	137,640,065	258,020,373	247,168,476	505,188,849
Non-ferrous metals.....	403	202,503,426	30,095	39,201,147	90,613,004	92,888,719	183,501,723
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,240	261,724,184	26,045	31,986,949	82,293,319	91,863,604	174,156,923
Chemicals and allied products.....	556	133,407,891	14,345	18,309,377	60,124,582	62,464,944	122,589,526
Miscellaneous industries.....	436	109,669,565	17,628	21,703,342	30,307,874	39,835,657	70,143,531
Central electric stations.....	1,057	756,220,066	13,406	19,943,000	-	115,467,940	115,467,940

5.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	Canada	22,331	3,808,309,981	60,385	17,238	143,056,516
	TOTALS BY GROUPS.					
1	Vegetable products.....	4,558	439,490,764	7,685	2,104	18,584,887
2	Animal products.....	4,892	210,015,438	8,529	1,689	15,587,875
3	Textile products.....	1,640	305,776,409	5,301	2,537	15,317,622
4	Wood and paper products.....	6,652	907,204,530	13,395	3,802	32,761,145
5	Iron and its products.....	1,075	567,912,477	9,676	2,514	24,316,566
6	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	378	181,600,227	3,888	1,247	9,570,624
7	Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,191	239,823,825	2,543	640	5,797,692
8	Chemicals and allied products.....	510	126,483,348	2,823	1,006	7,604,298
9	Miscellaneous industries.....	1,435	830,002,963	6,545	1,699	13,515,807
	TOTALS BY PROVINCES.					
1	Prince Edward Island.....	318	2,576,677	163	27	151,089
2	Nova Scotia.....	1,184	117,326,491	1,188	360	2,362,646
3	New Brunswick.....	861	91,509,933	1,313	331	2,870,937
4	Quebec.....	6,995	1,136,033,133	16,836	4,068	39,349,016
5	Ontario.....	9,386	1,925,593,482	31,644	10,515	77,806,238
6	Manitoba.....	769	120,382,238	2,775	693	6,299,535
7	Saskatchewan.....	650	31,607,896	1,001	176	1,989,405
8	Alberta.....	734	69,805,484	1,634	332	3,434,193
9	British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,434	313,494,283	3,831	736	8,793,457
	GROUP 1.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.					
	Total	4,558	439,490,764	7,685	2,104	18,584,887
1	Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum...	320	40,770,096	1,471	502	3,461,480
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	2,176	33,810,501	550	232	1,240,358
3	Breweries.....	62	51,222,456	596	67	1,606,085
4	Cigars and cigarettes.....	89	30,563,901	934	187	2,277,755
5	Cocoa and chocolate.....	5	4,518,332	100	21	249,034
6	Coffee and spices.....	50	8,865,438	265	90	742,256
7	Distilleries.....	16	24,506,712	105	25	274,233
8	Feed and grist-mills.....	855	5,093,202	28	9	42,462
9	Flour-mills.....	455	55,011,056	925	202	2,121,089
10	Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	242	24,424,064	330	99	652,398
11	Ice cream cones.....	8	731,300	6	1	18,570
12	Linseed oil and oil cake.....	8	2,490,462	31	6	81,691
13	Macaroni and vermicelli.....	11	1,292,049	41	11	94,058
14	Malt mills.....	5	3,580,979	25	6	67,840
15	Maple syrup and sugar.....	6	256,803	13	4	35,119
16	Miscellaneous food products.....	51	7,002,238	168	58	354,724
17	Miscellaneous vegetable products.....	8	2,035,379	42	3	104,963
18	Pickles, vinegar and cider.....	60	6,238,644	139	35	283,242
19	Rice mills.....	4	1,109,148	20	4	65,355
20	Rubber footwear.....	10	15,519,066	496	168	954,033
21	Rubber goods.....	30	50,043,668	768	225	1,770,716
22	Starch and glucose.....	7	4,764,140	46	27	157,068
23	Sugar refineries.....	8	50,089,717	303	53	931,333
24	Syrups.....	9	188,094	12	7	25,165
25	Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff.....	39	12,418,376	218	50	851,175
26	Wines and grape juice.....	24	2,944,943	47	13	124,685
	GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.					
	Total	4,892	210,015,438	8,529	1,689	15,587,875
1	Animal hair goods.....	6	673,330	17	5	51,321
2	Animal oils and fats.....	6	761,483	6	4	20,329
3	Belting, leather.....	9	1,611,999	37	13	101,231
4	Boot and shoe findings.....	15	1,336,404	33	4	74,012
5	Boots and shoes, leather.....	188	30,863,482	948	293	2,497,395
6	Butter and cheese.....	2,988	37,292,100	3,550	551	4,314,503
7	Condensed milk.....	24	7,015,458	109	37	259,142
8	Fish-curing and packing.....	846	21,139,985	574	58	806,418
9	Fur dressing.....	10	1,258,061	34	5	96,934
10	Fur goods.....	218	10,456,789	276	161	734,967
11	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	43	2,328,608	149	38	285,107
12	Harness and saddlery.....	267	6,168,362	223	63	316,705
13	Human hair goods.....	5	41,917	1	2	2,960
14	Leather goods, n.e.s.....	40	1,464,014	76	26	180,524
15	Leather, tanned, etc.....	104	30,095,917	261	50	811,445
16	Sausage, sausage casings.....	33	955,605	25	7	84,787
17	Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	74	54,316,043	2,156	353	4,814,491
18	Trunks and valises.....	16	2,235,881	54	20	135,604

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1925.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Fuel used.	Cost of materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
359,595	107,007	432,958,655	5,083,107 ¹	57,818,701	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315	
42,282	19,964	54,211,770	266,709	7,033,646	404,684,887	227,526,377	632,211,264	1
38,457	15,000	39,697,583	89,823	3,407,125	315,914,684	115,863,479	431,778,163	2
35,187	51,506	66,256,366	144,579	3,259,586	193,238,560	143,950,124	337,188,684	3
101,530	9,132	115,696,603	1,317,502	14,158,128	246,551,591	310,642,862	557,194,453	4
75,166	2,769	93,325,904	461,961	8,679,321	206,337,132	205,041,508	411,378,640	5
18,934	3,665	26,143,279	222,737	5,144,291	74,068,260	85,701,766	159,770,026	6
20,394	891	24,094,967	281,074	11,839,875	65,278,752	78,969,840	144,248,592	7
7,706	2,416	9,864,859	58,502	1,591,276	56,299,219	56,607,527	112,906,746	8
19,939	1,663	23,667,324	3,750,280	2,705,453	25,292,323	136,576,424	161,868,747	9
1,227	900	421,041	4,993	97,921	2,805,665	1,484,484	4,290,149	1
11,773	3,247	9,720,047	165,055	3,039,102	37,854,196	27,179,505	65,033,701	2
12,010	3,621	11,559,315	101,600	1,981,393	44,886,292	28,488,368	73,374,660	3
106,199	41,142	130,337,039	1,885,901	15,325,867	412,460,003	408,103,754	820,563,757	4
171,564	48,760	229,497,769	2,015,016	28,025,118	828,399,668	698,214,992	1,527,154,600	5
13,841	2,714	18,086,638	201,280	1,887,093	71,683,113	52,462,650	124,145,763	6
2,913	312	3,766,224	72,847	1,483,860	24,353,581	15,739,092	40,093,273	7
6,389	1,009	8,351,411	114,849	1,431,037	45,855,910	29,257,607	75,113,517	8
33,679	5,302	40,319,171	521,566	4,547,310	118,826,980	99,948,855	218,775,835	9
42,282	19,964	54,211,770	266,709	7,033,646	404,684,887	227,526,377	632,211,264	
4,385	5,600	7,051,290	17,438	577,256	23,227,967	23,517,388	46,745,355	1
10,285	1,371	12,645,043	9,441	1,404,933	31,795,203	28,597,256	60,392,439	2
3,371	39	4,027,850	17,203	614,811	14,692,473	24,205,522	38,897,995	3
1,701	3,024	3,020,227	2,038	60,123	14,425,683	27,559,871	41,985,554	4
258	225	414,829	2,750	34,962	2,423,240	1,451,679	3,874,919	5
657	303	564,911	2,308	36,221	11,456,239	3,012,770	14,469,009	6
1,006	99	775,752	7,206	268,476	3,212,010	6,685,853	9,897,863	7
3,875	117	4,383,602	82,464	504,399	147,069,973	20,967,926	168,037,899	9
2,634	4,105	2,292,230	10,368	309,183	13,527,832	8,848,481	22,376,313	10
171	20	54,054	72	24,133	125,041	313,097	438,138	11
41	2	199,155	1,623	28,413	4,876,835	1,129,134	6,005,969	12
111	98	130,420	825	10,173	795,203	455,746	1,250,949	13
141	-	235,101	2,299	134,646	2,503,525	1,512,109	4,015,634	14
19	1	19,838	99	4,944	274,066	165,289	439,355	15
427	202	657,733	4,531	79,903	4,172,707	4,162,234	8,334,941	16
108	20	147,138	1,797	48,847	2,504,237	886,739	3,390,976	17
635	391	720,142	1,891	101,768	3,521,914	4,440,890	7,962,804	18
40	-	41,153	460	400	1,470,906	254,648	1,725,554	19
3,294	1,984	4,240,764	13,330	163,688	8,729,999	15,264,612	23,994,611	20
5,069	958	7,177,652	34,393	430,146	29,659,353	24,575,610	54,234,963	21
428	22	459,287	2,015	222,965	3,490,016	1,605,024	5,095,040	22
2,325	103	2,897,109	18,904	1,815,135	54,457,385	13,988,494	68,445,879	23
39	10	35,681	77	3,961	380,937	118,369	499,306	24
853	1,256	1,255,879	1,219	48,057	9,105,141	9,152,084	18,168,225	25
101	10	122,061	325	9,780	781,307	843,435	1,624,742	26
38,457	15,000	39,697,583	89,823	3,407,125	315,914,684	115,863,479	431,778,163	
69	24	79,067	569	5,310	206,530	261,543	468,073	1
91	6	103,975	237	25,095	395,830	193,934	589,764	2
122	-	134,931	361	7,370	694,826	501,162	1,195,988	3
223	56	245,758	1,498	22,714	608,972	615,153	1,224,125	4
7,722	4,828	10,591,559	6,681	124,565	20,486,473	19,536,042	40,022,515	5
6,188	259	6,245,127	20,513	1,109,437	97,843,334	26,985,420	124,828,754	6
579	61	699,426	3,346	322,827	9,785,060	3,668,412	13,453,472	7
9,017	6,623	4,164,749	9,005	398,314	18,680,686	11,700,306	30,380,992	8
457	89	506,770	598	9,360	783,487	948,520	1,732,007	9
903	1,103	2,069,374	455	23,474	8,625,042	5,517,821	14,142,863	10
461	168	756,407	307	11,976	2,121,302	1,392,359	3,513,661	11
836	65	877,641	762	29,175	2,653,839	1,957,263	4,611,102	12
7	14	16,938	1	406	21,436	25,571	47,007	13
236	298	419,587	212	2,016	921,782	1,007,406	1,929,188	14
3,893	130	3,339,613	12,936	396,747	17,904,138	6,237,079	26,141,217	15
166	15	194,418	294	9,457	910,277	632,814	1,543,091	16
7,519	681	8,735,054	31,169	898,721	132,329,355	31,487,455	163,816,810	17
468	801	517,189	879	10,161	942,315	1,195,219	2,137,534	18

¹Net; see pp. 452 and 453.

5.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con-

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 3.—TEXTILES.						
Total		1,640	305,776,409	5,301	2,537	15,317,622
1	Awnings, tents and sails	54	1,923,725	82	24	176,011
2	Bags, cotton and jute	15	6,307,126	78	23	243,371
3	Batting	7	2,104,062	46	22	129,583
4	Carpets	16	4,080,905	119	31	309,386
5	Clothing, men's factory	175	24,180,348	947	335	2,399,322
6	Clothing, women's factory	374	21,704,956	930	649	3,131,437
7	Cordage, rope and twine	9	9,440,617	67	22	181,717
8	Corsets	17	4,224,722	197	175	473,351
9	Cotton and wool waste	7	1,325,849	22	11	73,072
10	Cotton goods, n.e.s.	15	923,761	30	10	85,298
11	Cotton thread	5	4,596,366	61	24	167,513
12	Cotton yarn and cloth	37	83,610,686	422	95	1,294,483
13	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	343	15,857,978	370	252	1,142,410
14	Flax, dressed	11	321,331	3		4,600
15	Furnishing goods, men's	135	16,650,582	451	226	1,087,096
16	Hats and caps	119	7,168,891	293	134	710,133
17	Hosiery and knit goods	162	49,350,474	670	336	2,088,073
18	Linen goods	6	86,624	12	2	39,510
19	Oiled and waterproof clothing	12	972,541	34	15	87,444
20	Silk and silk goods	11	9,224,224	114	52	275,116
21	Textiles, miscellaneous	7	2,686,728	37	7	106,624
22	Woollen cloth	57	21,342,909	215	45	684,897
23	Woollen goods, miscellaneous	30	7,849,502	69	27	274,850
24	Woollen yarns	16	9,041,492	32	20	152,325
GROUP 4.—WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS.						
Total		6,652	907,204,536	13,395	3,802	32,761,145
1	Beekeeper's and poultrymen's supplies	4	18,119	—	—	—
2	Blue prints	14	172,774	12	5	32,400
3	Boxes and bags, paper	99	14,379,233	347	147	1,030,596
4	Boxes and packing cases	129	8,251,696	222	35	533,539
5	Canoes, row-boats and launches	88	1,677,084	37	8	91,052
6	Carriage and wagon materials	9	1,068,673	22	6	66,840
7	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	470	7,496,505	136	16	277,167
8	Clothes pins	3	126,665	3	—	4,730
9	Coffins and caskets	35	2,721,300	44	14	97,532
10	Cooperage	101	2,143,950	38	9	83,179
11	Excelsior	8	174,066	8	—	7,198
12	Furniture and upholstering	336	32,864,975	713	227	1,854,740
13	Lasts, trees and pegs	12	973,731	34	5	83,759
14	Lithographing and engraving	110	15,126,492	505	267	1,775,045
15	Miscellaneous wood products	68	3,416,200	70	35	217,060
16	Paper goods, n.e.s.	28	3,617,277	108	91	296,865
17	Planing mills, etc.	751	48,743,683	969	189	2,097,518
18	Printing and bookbinding	782	31,556,870	1,308	446	3,370,628
19	Printing and publishing	668	48,399,803	3,881	1,479	8,648,734
20	Pulp and paper	114	460,397,772	2,550	421	6,816,191
21	Roofing paper, wall board, etc.	11	3,746,074	92	31	323,755
22	Sawmills	2,700	204,134,003	1,826	223	4,144,070
23	Sporting goods	20	1,818,985	28	14	58,981
24	Stationery and envelopes	27	3,785,649	201	90	184,781
25	Stereotyping and electrotyping	15	1,283,708	52	14	122,956
26	Wall paper	4	3,508,915	123	20	406,137
27	Woolenware	8	610,801	10	1	19,385
28	Wood turning	28	1,473,730	32	7	63,285
29	All other industries	10	3,515,797	24	2	53,022
GROUP 5.—IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS.						
Total		1,075	567,912,477	9,676	2,514	24,316,566
1	Agricultural implements	61	81,861,061	1,063	290	2,254,068
2	Automobiles	11	74,678,451	1,227	369	3,517,421
3	Automobile supplies	68	9,023,906	218	66	587,275
4	Bicycles and motorcycles	5	2,348,823	51	12	101,667
5	Boilers and engines	32	8,638,759	225	57	537,365
6	Castings and forgings	324	84,812,441	1,733	483	4,465,459
7	Hardware and tools	112	30,774,622	505	224	1,502,258
8	Iron and steel products, n.e.s.	65	11,069,342	421	93	1,064,208
9	Machinery	151	55,431,604	1,339	413	3,301,514
10	Railway rolling stock	35	78,039,179	1,447	100	3,122,230
11	Sheet metal products	127	29,624,294	805	261	1,990,464
12	Steel and rolled products, ferro-alloys, etc.	32	82,593,940	352	50	1,064,430
13	Wire and wire goods	52	19,015,655	290	96	808,207

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1925—
tinued.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Fuel used.	Cost of materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
35,187	51,506	66,256,366	144,579	3,259,586	193,238,560	143,950,124	337,188,684	
178	151	300,772	286	8,113	1,060,698	772,928	1,833,626	1
305	578	696,268	982	20,557	1,983,751	12,048,571	14,932,322	2
114	77	135,645	538	10,714	1,024,459	747,217	1,771,676	3
486	225	584,457	2,982	51,353	1,432,494	1,472,757	2,905,251	4
4,469	5,067	9,053,013	1,692	86,331	19,890,260	18,346,124	38,236,384	5
3,187	8,724	10,489,300	3,210	56,791	27,105,143	19,674,628	46,779,771	6
851	288	1,120,084	5,673	24,704	5,795,287	2,870,154	8,665,441	7
70	1,019	636,931	314	9,779	2,330,165	1,984,144	4,314,309	8
165	76	198,276	1,031	7,571	1,712,775	739,713	2,452,488	9
60	172	181,454	253	8,316	925,694	472,973	1,398,667	10
168	455	493,014	1,830	19,584	2,036,552	1,885,310	3,921,862	11
11,224	8,756	12,991,103	72,475	940,461	44,793,622	27,987,895	72,781,517	12
3,023	4,393	6,172,412	10,796	823,207	2,433,053	13,145,429	15,578,482	13
155	39	75,835	489	1,659	178,670	156,400	335,070	14
900	5,533	4,103,037	2,463	76,131	13,126,738	9,913,524	23,040,262	15
1,339	2,016	2,744,039	1,337	58,522	5,891,231	5,971,532	11,862,745	16
4,078	9,614	9,770,336	15,730	466,569	27,119,596	21,435,838	48,555,434	17
85	126	123,186	646	10,635	313,923	129,141	443,064	18
68	93	163,742	2,915	76,876	496,393	494,502	990,895	19
552	1,009	1,089,741	1,117	10,273	3,361,035	2,122,338	5,483,363	20
151	123	227,766	580	25,463	1,918,045	643,361	2,561,406	21
2,135	2,031	3,227,369	11,141	319,766	9,415,211	6,084,115	15,499,320	22
698	285	737,933	4,191	68,564	3,141,761	2,371,469	5,513,236	23
726	656	940,753	2,974	77,647	4,787,202	2,544,891	7,332,093	24
101,530	9,132	115,696,603	1,317,502	14,158,128	246,551,591	310,642,862	557,194,453	
3	1	2,806	33	26	5,293	26,155	81,448	1
43	6	36,708	37	1,234	60,519	120,750	181,269	2
1,483	1,955	2,618,053	862	8,637	6,472,726	6,698,956	13,171,682	3
2,955	232	2,522,990	4,122	98,869	4,716,897	4,682,581	9,399,478	4
445	—	479,509	13,845	27,612	305,976	911,027	1,217,003	5
184	3	187,144	4,494	111,933	465,901	476,828	942,729	6
1,544	10	1,589,651	1,385	17,944	2,240,169	3,156,583	5,396,752	7
163	17	75,006	475	70	43,001	145,503	188,504	8
440	85	476,404	1,482	23,822	884,065	1,207,749	2,091,814	9
610	3	537,366	2,402	17,562	1,873,241	1,071,339	2,944,580	10
42	7	37,089	415	1,764	37,630	76,991	114,621	11
7,686	361	7,599,412	18,556	368,143	9,923,696	17,181,766	27,110,462	12
217	47	234,255	1,537	12,823	180,138	493,929	674,067	13
2,372	957	4,333,445	3,265	55,598	4,465,954	9,803,866	14,269,820	14
547	75	548,071	2,076	21,316	1,338,343	1,656,028	2,994,371	15
366	145	494,319	1,141	24,780	1,919,253	2,355,760	4,275,013	16
8,831	116	8,855,127	54,480	269,200	22,508,135	17,501,017	40,009,152	17
6,139	2,050	8,979,566	7,149	144,990	9,919,719	21,252,776	31,172,495	18
7,542	1,285	11,514,854	14,852	304,526	13,807,325	40,079,477	53,886,802	19
24,148	912	31,744,714	883,369	11,867,971	76,514,990	116,577,947	193,092,937	20
294	3	350,085	835	80,454	2,819,058	1,483,186	4,302,244	21
33,382	27	29,952,936	295,246	546,025	78,219,728	56,194,117	134,413,845	22
236	82	272,917	755	10,039	634,965	679,868	1,314,833	23
326	565	758,533	700	13,915	2,776,819	2,204,551	4,981,370	24
226	18	380,145	614	16,280	234,928	864,161	1,099,089	25
358	113	405,733	884	35,047	1,311,916	1,479,617	2,791,533	26
217	17	183,310	491	2,922	201,821	320,900	522,701	27
396	40	308,294	1,500	6,387	416,080	624,436	1,040,516	28
335	—	218,161	500	68,239	2,248,305	1,314,998	3,563,303	29
75,166	2,769	93,325,904	461,961	8,679,321	206,337,132	205,041,508	411,378,646	
6,081	125	6,835,153	19,395	479,803	11,089,186	13,681,030	24,770,216	1
8,497	208	13,731,849	25,972	590,084	74,166,378	36,669,002	110,835,380	2
1,607	138	2,097,491	4,621	144,414	6,215,283	5,019,545	11,234,828	3
414	39	403,474	942	25,280	766,457	679,444	1,445,901	4
1,083	2	1,295,175	5,194	84,206	2,322,798	2,217,908	4,540,706	5
14,539	365	16,574,051	71,975	1,366,414	22,522,361	39,231,978	61,754,339	6
4,075	724	4,682,667	14,635	358,098	5,950,922	11,931,728	17,882,650	7
1,804	45	2,172,740	7,267	76,041	4,204,108	5,193,100	9,397,208	8
6,330	231	7,465,537	49,152	305,839	10,985,865	19,476,785	30,462,650	9
18,621	34	23,458,126	77,884	1,389,069	25,895,490	27,155,175	53,050,665	10
5,017	647	5,739,701	161,310	3,245,863	18,454,685	15,987,803	34,442,488	11
4,695	4	6,226,742	11,386	413,897	16,433,911	18,903,774	35,337,685	12
2,403	207	2,643,198	12,228	200,313	7,329,688	8,894,236	16,223,924	13

5.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of Materials

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 6.—NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS.						
Total		378	181,600,227	3,888	1,247	9,570,624
1 Aluminium and its products.....	12	12	9,191,213	84	26	205,758
2 Brass and copper products.....	91	20,508,838	696	131	1,299,668	5,648,877
3 Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	122	75,375,623	2,374	826	226,626	112,700
4 Lead, tin and zinc products.....	22	3,782,120	87	40	1,079,242	997,753
5 Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.....	17	919,733	42	4		
6 Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	6	61,691,928	397	40		
7 Precious metal products.....	108	10,130,772	308	180		
GROUP 7.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.						
Total		1,191	239,823,825	2,543	640	5,797,692
1 Aerated and mineral waters.....	313	10,673,331	325	57	599,041	
2 Asbestos and allied products.....	12	2,624,260	48	12	110,488	
3 Cement.....	11	38,081,583	97	8	213,666	
4 Cement products.....	197	2,594,736	82	8	125,567	
5 Clay products.....	190	27,760,864	272	38	630,793	
6 Coke.....	6	23,905,454	27	-	80,090	
7 Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	44	46,129,651	577	292	1,326,359	
8 Glass products.....	52	12,694,338	218	59	530,774	
9 Imported clay products.....	12	2,762,951	54	11	149,888	
10 Lime.....	62	5,154,046	75	14	145,983	
11 Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.....	35	8,322,096	122	35	297,567	
12 Petroleum products.....	21	50,580,549	396	68	1,014,940	
13 Salt.....	13	2,563,508	45	12	114,960	
14 Sand-lime brick.....	9	960,729	16	1	35,337	
15 Stone, ornamental and monumental.....	214	5,015,729	189	25	422,239	
GROUP 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.						
Total		510	126,483,348	2,823	1,006	7,604,298
1 Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	40	35,656,528	434	102	1,001,360	
2 Coal tar and its products.....	15	3,281,337	35	8	84,939	
3 Explosives, ammunition and matches.....	15	16,827,321	185	31	507,154	
4 Fertilizers.....	13	2,095,608	35	11	79,417	
5 Inks, dyes and colours.....	27	2,669,720	100	32	359,188	
6 Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	120	16,037,286	524	240	1,525,593	
7 Paints and varnishes.....	62	21,460,431	612	183	1,628,885	
8 Washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	88	16,731,558	435	187	1,240,140	
9 Wood distillation.....	10	2,287,109	22	1	36,454	
10 All other industries.....	120	9,436,455	441	211	1,141,168	
GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.						
Total		1,435	830,002,963	6,545	1,699	13,515,807
1 Advertising and other novelties.....	7	113,631	7	6	23,745	
2 Artificial feathers and flowers.....	7	322,834	19	12	45,735	
3 Bridge-building.....	10	13,630,615	524	64	1,349,419	
4 Brooms, brushes and mops.....	82	4,166,973	185	72	477,057	
5 Buttons.....	13	1,273,044	50	16	135,516	
6 Candles and tapers.....	9	422,838	6	1	14,867	
7 Electric light and power.....	1,007	726,721,087	4,562	1,164	8,504,608	
8 Fountain pens.....	3	1,064,595	29	13	65,943	
9 Ice, artificial.....	26	4,616,317	34	13	96,271	
10 Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	5	183,732	6	8	19,140	
11 Mattresses and springs.....	56	6,470,690	176	47	497,995	
12 Musical instruments.....	48	13,727,283	220	88	601,104	
13 Pipes, tobacco.....	3	43,309	4	-	5,555	
14 Refrigerators.....	9	802,540	20	11	49,298	
15 Regalia and society emblems.....	9	187,437	10	6	26,578	
16 Scientific and professional equipment.....	20	13,093,657	152	82	424,557	
17 Shipbuilding.....	38	40,510,984	395	48	826,185	
18 Stamps and stencils.....	29	584,786	45	19	83,451	
19 Statuary and art goods.....	20	513,359	23	6	48,567	
20 Store and display forms.....	5	255,228	9	3	37,827	
21 Toys and games.....	15	253,720	18	4	25,066	
22 Typewriter supplies.....	4	485,430	24	9	97,956	
23 Umbrellas and parasols.....	9	467,680	25	7	54,867	
24 All other industries.....	1	101,197	2	-	4,500	

and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1925—concluded.

Wage-Earners.			Power installed.	Fuel used.	Cost of materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.				Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	H.P.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
18,934	3,665	26,143,279	222,737	5,144,291	71,068,260	85,701,766	159,770,026	
974	85	1,201,161	52,645	61,321	3,638,761	5,448,544	9,137,305	1
2,632	376	3,685,977	15,846	334,167	10,147,373	9,007,936	19,155,309	2
8,204	2,706	10,823,430	37,727	567,874	25,434,836	34,724,001	60,158,837	3
366	36	393,347	1,860	73,374	3,130,257	973,475	4,103,732	4
132	55	200,445	417	3,818	346,518	652,759	999,277	5
4,667	—	7,489,755	111,842	4,018,554	27,329,409	29,304,384	56,633,793	6
1,657	411	2,349,114	2,400	55,183	3,991,106	5,590,667	9,581,773	7
20,391	891	24,094,967	281,074	11,839,875	65,278,752	78,969,840	144,248,592	
1,220	82	1,250,213	1,992	106,153	3,076,563	3,800,961	6,877,524	1
1,780	26	171,894	2,259	32,919	783,063	561,034	1,344,097	2
1,782	39	2,297,734	50,527	2,229,065	—	14,046,704	14,046,704	3
724	5	572,149	1,431	27,989	730,296	1,289,943	2,020,239	4
3,801	23	3,413,282	21,286	1,691,425	—	9,529,691	9,529,691	5
555	1	805,547	8,312	1,117,116	7,112,311	3,907,987	11,020,298	6
2,928	7	3,731,343	3,277	1,086,914	6,178,609	11,085,879	17,871,479	7
2,291	210	2,761,138	3,364	974,076	4,029,035	6,088,569	10,117,604	8
441	42	503,323	384	150,209	326,023	1,415,722	1,741,745	9
917	—	814,451	3,603	717,940	—	3,387,652	3,387,652	10
765	394	1,074,328	159,036	68,818	2,686,856	5,291,327	7,978,183	11
3,250	24	4,760,106	17,506	3,263,712	38,261,024	12,501,103	50,762,127	12
310	35	352,527	1,446	296,229	—	1,410,697	1,410,697	13
189	—	207,659	1,194	47,546	130,155	651,400	781,555	14
1,046	2	1,389,273	5,407	29,467	1,964,817	3,391,180	5,355,997	15
7,706	2,416	9,864,859	58,502	1,591,276	56,299,219	56,607,527	112,906,746	
1,865	8	2,472,930	35,645	487,865	12,843,256	14,640,139	27,483,395	1
144	3	190,477	373	76,753	1,418,892	1,203,929	2,622,821	2
1,301	555	1,396,615	5,607	202,908	6,848,921	5,464,234	12,313,155	3
155	—	125,756	1,052	15,432	1,045,294	392,493	1,437,787	4
231	40	317,889	1,053	13,404	968,830	1,780,977	2,749,807	5
688	821	1,367,382	1,697	66,389	4,798,120	9,189,729	13,987,849	6
1,379	181	1,464,306	2,711	209,332	12,613,995	9,620,273	22,234,268	7
957	471	1,378,367	5,988	235,933	10,093,741	7,294,765	17,388,506	8
285	1	202,394	3,602	182,114	847,663	1,142,333	1,989,996	9
701	336	948,743	774	101,146	4,820,507	5,878,655	10,699,162	10
19,939	1,663	23,667,224	3,759,280	2,705,453	25,292,323	136,576,424	161,868,747	
11	34	23,406	12	101	53,045	88,701	141,746	1
19	128	92,700	23	537	161,955	224,609	386,564	2
1,520	—	1,947,407	—	—	5,572,323	4,791,521	10,363,841	3
871	221	783,394	1,622	24,765	1,909,865	2,267,675	4,177,540	4
249	232	323,365	512	10,413	316,170	714,344	1,030,511	5
33	19	39,852	36	3,508	224,248	139,949	364,197	6
7,537	—	10,251,294	3,742,697	2,266,236	—	102,587,882	102,587,882	7
92	48	113,693	175	2,836	338,744	687,296	1,026,010	8
247	9	346,784	6,919	9,363	104,991	1,233,563	1,333,551	9
31	53	51,570	66	925	43,127	107,061	150,188	10
693	157	1,136,491	3,327	42,600	3,987,886	3,533,924	7,521,810	11
2,300	145	2,581,750	4,549	120,501	4,031,417	4,926,723	8,958,140	12
28	—	29,236	21	—	25,036	53,705	78,741	13
227	2	241,685	787	2,614	331,381	550,101	881,485	14
16	38	44,359	20	713	106,800	121,072	227,872	15
462	284	783,294	1,562	41,624	3,019,953	4,045,033	7,064,986	16
4,830	5	4,194,257	24,974	161,878	3,639,591	8,602,890	12,242,481	17
152	11	193,391	140	3,965	126,795	450,264	577,059	18
105	112	251,021	83	2,972	258,149	457,558	716,007	19
76	12	80,581	114	1,659	63,701	192,562	256,262	20
69	38	85,299	102	2,765	271,542	221,411	492,973	21
33	16	58,341	135	4,128	239,742	268,181	507,923	22
38	97	96,208	39	309	439,873	276,886	716,759	23
3	2	6,028	58	1,038	25,666	33,513	59,179	24

¹Net.

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification, based on the chief purpose of the products, was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented for the year 1925 in Table 6.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perhaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries was 26 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.4 p.c. for the clothing industries. The greater production of the food group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being 14.3 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 9.9 p.c. for the clothing group. Each of these industries gave employment to approximately the same number of work people, the food industries showing some 400 more persons working than the clothing industries. In 1924 the employment in the food and clothing groups was 14.7 p.c. and 16.1 p.c. respectively of the total payroll. The position of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown for 1925 in Table 6¹.

6.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1925.¹

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
Food	8,264	373,825,362	84,596	74,946,850	579,235,628	194,189,294	773,424,922
Breadstuffs.....	3,834	141,398,331	31,127	32,292,744	223,082,515	79,430,287	302,512,800
Fish.....	846	21,139,985	16,272	4,971,167	18,680,686	11,700,306	30,380,992
Fruits and vegetables.....	310	32,698,087	8,541	4,200,113	19,553,983	14,176,110	33,730,093
Meats.....	107	55,271,648	10,922	13,828,750	133,239,632	32,120,269	165,359,901
Milk products.....	3,012	44,307,558	11,334	11,518,198	107,628,394	30,653,832	138,282,226
Oils and fats.....	6	761,483	107	124,304	395,830	193,934	589,764
Sugar.....	23	50,534,614	2,889	3,944,245	55,112,388	14,272,152	69,384,546
Infusions.....	55	13,383,770	1,624	1,971,030	13,879,479	4,464,449	18,343,928
Miscellaneous.....	71	14,329,886	1,780	2,096,299	7,662,723	7,177,955	14,840,678
Drink and tobacco	543	132,329,719	14,985	16,184,956	45,204,177	72,247,726	117,451,903
Beverages, alcoholic.....	78	75,729,168	4,907	6,683,920	17,904,483	30,891,375	48,795,858
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	337	13,618,274	1,855	2,096,000	3,857,870	4,644,396	8,502,266
Tobacco.....	128	42,982,277	8,223	7,405,036	23,441,824	36,711,955	60,153,779
Clothing	1,820	203,546,060	84,197	77,458,211	141,218,864	134,493,045	275,711,909
Boots and shoes.....	198	46,382,548	19,733	18,283,751	29,216,472	34,800,654	64,017,126
Fur goods.....	228	11,714,850	3,028	3,408,045	9,408,529	6,466,341	15,874,870
Garments and personal furnishings.....	701	66,760,608	32,879	31,373,487	62,452,306	49,918,420	112,370,726
Gloves and mitts.....	43	2,328,608	1,316	1,041,514	2,121,302	1,392,359	3,513,661
Hats and caps.....	126	7,491,725	3,960	3,592,607	6,053,168	6,196,141	12,249,309
Knitted goods.....	162	49,350,474	14,698	11,858,409	27,119,596	21,435,838	48,555,434
Waterproofs.....	12	972,541	227	251,186	496,393	494,502	990,895
Miscellaneous.....	350	18,544,706	8,356	7,649,212	4,351,098	13,788,790	18,139,888

¹ For corresponding figures for previous years, see past issues of the Canada Year Book as follows:—1926, p. 396; 1925, p. 410; 1924, p. 393; where figures are given for 1924, 1923 and 1922 respectively.

6.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1925—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal utilities	369	48,340,883	9,675	11,370,442	21,861,904	22,187,650	44,049,554
Jewelry and time-pieces	113	10,314,504	2,654	3,417,577	4,034,233	5,697,728	9,731,961
Recreational supplies	83	15,799,988	3,239	3,625,117	4,937,944	5,828,002	10,765,946
Personal utilities, n.e.s.	173	22,226,391	3,782	4,327,748	12,889,727	10,661,920	23,551,647
House furnishings	548	63,734,869	15,468	16,475,111	24,101,107	33,036,414	57,137,521
Books and stationery	1,644	103,942,573	30,499	40,928,979	33,184,517	76,681,341	109,865,858
Vehicles and vessels	944	260,962,556	46,700	61,847,302	139,327,253	103,706,994	243,034,247
Producers' materials	5,723	1,349,435,816	170,860	187,777,736	418,569,586	435,004,736	853,574,322
Farm materials	13	2,095,608	201	205,173	1,045,294	392,493	1,437,787
Manufacturers' materials	1,001	925,765,571	97,579	112,452,463	260,898,509	288,430,039	549,328,548
Building materials	4,116	349,863,364	57,089	59,484,464	126,547,683	116,050,326	242,598,009
General materials	594	71,711,273	15,991	15,635,636	30,078,100	30,131,878	60,209,978
Industrial equipment	2,319	1,242,146,247	82,955	104,411,931	170,162,687	277,016,343	447,179,030
Farming equipment	65	81,880,080	7,563	9,092,027	11,094,479	13,707,185	24,801,664
Manufacturing equipment	163	56,405,335	8,616	11,085,065	11,166,003	19,970,714	31,136,717
Trading equipment	71	6,055,392	770	1,041,666	588,274	2,233,271	2,821,545
Service equipment	195	32,365,602	4,142	4,074,350	8,960,587	14,900,069	23,860,656
Light, heat and power	1,241	932,363,122	37,039	49,015,351	80,004,404	168,135,913	248,140,317
General equipment	584	132,476,716	24,825	29,203,472	58,348,940	58,069,191	116,418,131
Miscellaneous	157	30,045,896	4,290	4,613,653	14,799,685	12,316,364	27,116,049

Classification of Manufacturing Production according to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Table 7 for the year 1925.¹ By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the external trade classification according to origin.

Judged by the gross value of their products, those industries which finish materials of farm origin far exceed any other group, with about 41 p.c. of the total manufactures of Canada. However, the relative importance of the various groups is better shown by the net value of their products, *i.e.* the value added by manufacture. On this basis the mineral origin group leads with 31 p.c., but is closely followed by the farm origin group with 29 p.c. and forest origin with 23 p.c. of the total. In the matter of the numbers of employees engaged, the farm products group leads with 29.7 p.c., followed by the mineral and forest origin groups with 28.6 p.c. and 23.4 p.c. respectively, but in salaries and wages the mineral origin group exceeds the others, probably partly because of a proportion of seasonal operation in the other two major groups. In the amount of capital invested the mineral origin group also stands highest with over 29 p.c. of the total.

¹ Corresponding figures for 1924 were given at p. 398 of the 1926 Year Book.

7.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Origin of the Material used, 1925.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Origin.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops	4,724	550,930,521	97,097	91,507,352	475,475,138	265,271,859	740,746,997
Canadian origin	4,459	310,364,866	54,938	52,931,797	296,599,421	169,145,736	465,745,157
Foreign origin	265	240,565,655	42,159	38,575,555	178,875,717	96,126,123	275,001,840
(b) From animal husbandry	4,123	252,880,383	64,720	66,635,408	329,853,432	130,638,516	460,491,948
Canadian origin	4,112	243,656,159	62,993	65,270,551	326,492,397	128,516,188	455,008,585
Foreign origin	11	9,224,224	1,727	1,364,857	3,361,035	2,122,328	5,483,363
(c) Total farm origin	8,847	803,810,904	161,817	158,142,760	805,328,570	395,910,375	1,201,238,945
Canadian origin	8,571	554,021,025	117,931	118,202,348	623,091,818	297,661,924	920,753,742
Foreign origin	276	249,789,879	43,886	39,940,412	182,236,752	98,248,451	280,485,203
Wild life origin	228	11,714,850	3,028	3,408,045	9,408,529	6,466,341	15,874,870
Marine origin	846	21,139,985	16,272	4,971,167	18,680,686	11,700,306	30,380,992
Forest origin	6,617	904,101,837	127,189	147,622,749	245,681,698	309,098,833	554,780,531
Mineral origin	3,098	1,119,830,868	155,781	200,158,857	400,883,859	423,960,965	824,844,824
Mixed origin	1,688	220,990,450	66,875	62,955,686	107,682,066	111,155,205	218,837,271
Electric light and power	1,007	726,721,087	13,263	18,755,907	—	102,587,882	102,587,882

The Forty Leading Industries.—The six foremost industries in Canada during 1925 were pulp and paper-making, the milling of grain, meat-packing, saw-milling, the manufacture of butter and cheese and the manufacture of automobiles. In point of value of gross production, the first five of these industries have, with slight changes in the order of their rank, been the five chief industries since 1920, while the sixth place was occupied by sugar refineries in 1920, by the electric light and power industry in 1921, 1922 and 1924 and by automobile manufacturing in 1923 and 1925. Pulp and paper-mills are gaining in relative importance. From third place in 1921, they rose to second in 1922 and first in 1923, being second in 1924 by only a narrow margin and rising again to first place in 1925. If the cost of materials be deducted, leaving the value added by manufacture, the pulp and paper-mills exceeded any other industry in Canada. They also paid the largest salary and wage bill. Sawmills, which include lath and shingle-mills, occupied fourth place in value of gross production in 1921 and 1922 and third place in 1923 and 1924, dropping to fourth place in 1925.

It is interesting to note that of the ten leading industries, six, including the five leading manufactures and the production of electric light and power, are directly dependent upon Canadian natural resources, while the manufacture of automobiles, rubber and cotton goods and sugar all work upon materials which are very largely imported in a raw or semi-finished state. The manufacture of rubber goods, principally vehicle tires, has risen from 30th place in 1921 to 8th in 1925. Other interesting comparisons may be made between the various industries, with regard to the relations between capital invested, the number of employees, salaries and wages paid, the cost of materials and value of gross production as shown in Table 8.

8.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1925.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Pulp and paper	114	460,397,772	28,031	38,560,905	76,514,990	193,002,937
Flour and grist-mill products	1,310	60,104,258	6,166	7,190,222	163,164,668	187,944,731
Slaughtering and meat-packing	74	54,316,043	10,709	13,549,515	132,329,355	163,816,810
Sawmills	2,700	204,134,003	35,458	34,097,006	78,219,728	134,413,845
Butter and cheese	2,988	37,292,100	10,548	10,559,630	97,843,334	124,828,754
Automobiles	11	74,678,451	10,301	17,249,270	74,166,378	110,835,380
Electric light and power	1,007	726,721,087	13,263	18,755,907	-	102,587,882
Rubber goods including footwear	40	65,562,734	12,962	14,143,165	38,389,352	78,229,574
Cotton yarn and cloth	37	83,610,686	20,497	14,285,586	44,793,622	72,781,517
Sugar refineries	8	50,089,717	2,784	3,828,442	54,457,385	68,445,879
Castings and forgings	324	84,812,441	17,120	21,039,510	22,522,361	61,754,339
Bread and other bakery products	2,176	33,810,501	12,438	13,885,401	31,795,203	60,392,439
Electrical apparatus and supplies	122	75,375,623	14,112	16,472,357	25,434,836	60,158,837
Non-ferrous metal smelting	6	61,691,928	5,104	8,568,097	27,329,409	56,633,793
Printing and publishing	668	48,399,803	14,187	20,163,588	13,807,325	53,886,802
Railway rolling stock	35	78,039,179	20,202	26,580,356	25,895,490	53,050,665
Petroleum	21	50,580,549	3,738	5,775,046	38,261,024	50,762,127
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves	162	49,350,474	14,668	11,858,409	27,119,596	48,555,434
Clothing, women's factory	374	21,704,956	13,490	13,620,737	27,105,143	46,779,771
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum	320	40,770,096	11,958	10,512,770	23,227,967	46,745,355
Cigars and cigarettes	89	30,563,901	5,846	5,297,982	14,425,683	41,985,554
Boots and shoes, leather	188	30,863,482	13,791	13,088,951	20,486,473	40,022,515
Planing mills, sash and door factories	751	48,743,683	10,105	10,952,645	22,508,135	40,009,152
Breweries	62	51,222,456	4,073	5,633,935	14,692,473	38,897,995
Clothing, men's factory	175	24,180,348	10,818	11,452,335	10,890,260	38,236,384
Rolled products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys	32	82,593,940	5,101	7,291,172	16,433,911	35,337,685
Sheet metal products	127	29,624,294	6,730	7,730,165	18,454,685	34,442,488
Printing and bookbinding	782	31,556,870	9,043	12,350,194	9,919,719	31,172,495
Machinery	151	55,431,604	8,313	10,767,051	10,985,865	30,462,650
Fish-curing and packing	846	21,139,985	16,272	4,971,167	13,680,686	30,380,992
Acids, alkalis, salts and compressed gases	40	35,656,528	2,409	3,474,290	12,843,256	27,483,395
Furniture and upholstery	336	32,864,975	8,987	9,454,192	9,928,696	27,110,462
Leather tanneries	104	30,095,917	3,834	4,151,058	17,904,138	26,141,217
Agricultural implements	61	81,861,961	7,559	9,089,221	11,089,186	24,770,216
Furnishing goods, men's	135	16,650,582	7,110	5,190,133	13,126,738	23,040,262
Fruit and vegetable canneries	242	24,424,064	7,168	2,944,628	13,527,832	22,376,313
Paints and varnishes	62	21,460,431	2,355	3,093,191	12,613,995	22,234,268
Brass and copper products	91	20,508,838	4,032	4,985,645	10,147,373	19,185,309
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	39	12,418,376	2,377	2,107,054	9,016,141	18,168,225
Hardware and tools	112	30,774,622	5,528	6,184,925	5,950,922	17,882,650
Total, forty leading industries	16,922	3,074,079,258	420,117	460,906,546	1,305,003,333	2,365,007,098
Grand Total, all industries	22,331	3,808,399,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	2,948,545,315
Percentage of forty industries to all industries	75.78	80.72	77.22	77.33	82.19	80.20

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 9, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period approximately corresponding to 1925 was \$2,927,553,393, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products in 1925 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable, textile and iron products led the other groups in the value of

finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of vegetable products made available for consumption was due to the large production, as the exports exceeded the imports, while textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of \$135,000,000 for textiles and \$104,000,000 for iron and steel products.

9.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1925.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1925. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of manufactured products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	2,948,545,315	671,932,363	692,924,285	2,927,553,393
Vegetable products.....	632,211,264	112,567,721	146,052,587	598,726,398
Animal products.....	431,778,163	24,088,734	113,075,195	342,791,702
Textile products.....	337,188,684	142,236,709	6,597,159	472,828,234
Wood and paper.....	557,194,453	39,705,788	257,047,423	339,852,818
Iron and its products.....	411,378,640	179,176,515	74,718,455	515,836,700
Non-ferrous metals.....	159,770,026	44,524,299	53,278,278	151,016,047
Non-metallic minerals.....	144,248,592	48,039,815	8,246,663	184,041,744
Chemicals and allied products.....	112,906,746	28,404,276	17,493,628	123,817,394
Miscellaneous industries.....	161,868,747	53,188,506	16,414,897	198,642,356

3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1925 amounted to \$2,347,718,417, or almost 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount, Ontario contributed \$1,527,154,660 and Quebec \$820,563,757. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the water power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States, have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had, in 1925, the third largest gross manufacturing production, \$218,775,835, and Manitoba the fourth, \$124,145,763. Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia followed with \$75,113,517, \$73,374,660 and \$65,033,701 respectively, succeeded by Saskatchewan with a production of \$40,093,273 and Prince Edward Island with \$4,290,149.

1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1925.

Table 10 contains statistics of the ten leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the calendar year 1925. In Prince Edward Island the manufacture of butter and cheese, with a gross production in 1925 of \$1,107,803, was the leading industry, followed closely by fish-curing and packing, with a gross production of \$1,101,820. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. Fish-curing and preserving, the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery, electric light and power production and butter and cheese-making are also of considerable relative importance. The sawmilling industry of New Brunswick, with a gross value of products in 1925 of \$14,648,407 or almost 20 p.c. of the total manufacturing production of the province, provided almost 11 p.c. of the total of the gross production of the industry throughout the Dominion.

10.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1925.

NOTE.—(Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry are, in Prince Edward Island: Castings and forgings, coffins and caskets, slaughtering and meat-packing and aerated waters; in Nova Scotia: Petroleum and sugar refineries; in New Brunswick: sugar refineries. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand totals.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Butter and cheese....	34	216,197	98	62,413	917,056	1,107,803
Fish-curing and packing	156	262,680	1,732	126,409	737,899	1,101,820
Flour and grist-mill products....	24	111,792	27	14,262	225,734	277,206
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff....	3	76,105	35	32,660	77,188	153,316
Printing and publishing....	3	203,425	74	57,720	23,337	140,807
Electric light and power....	10	525,488	32	31,908	-	132,573
Sawmills....	44	139,038	28	12,775	72,328	131,853
Bread and other bakery products....	6	57,642	22	16,374	55,869	101,197
Starch and glucose....	4	44,551	14	5,151	19,369	40,040
Boxes and packing cases....	3	38,300	7	3,340	7,748	20,651
Grand Total, all industries	318	2,576,677	2,317	572,130	2,805,665	4,299,149

NOVA SCOTIA.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Rolled iron, steel products, pig iron and ferro-alloys....	4	17,184,711	1,190	1,136,133	4,046,019	6,967,662
Fish-curing and packing	249	3,794,654	3,604	1,006,287	4,237,119	6,257,683
Biscuits and confectionery....	13	3,630,094	1,155	758,126	1,526,806	3,239,680
Sawmills....	343	4,620,668	1,705	799,252	1,721,767	3,043,069
Electric light and power....	67	11,913,291	457	541,772	-	2,559,231
Butter and cheese....	27	732,448	224	213,710	1,860,602	2,381,911
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves....	3	2,807,756	442	317,611	864,453	1,704,706
Printing and publishing....	32	1,471,123	571	700,741	354,897	1,602,064
Pulp and paper....	8	5,799,099	457	331,526	478,913	1,140,023
Shipbuilding and repairs....	11	12,074,128	484	448,850	219,844	1,091,402
Grand Total, all industries	1,184	117,326,491	16,568	12,082,693	37,854,196	65,033,701

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Sawmills....	224	24,163,332	4,133	3,173,631	8,999,292	14,648,407
Pulp and paper....	5	17,436,817	1,361	1,603,692	3,920,274	8,425,210
Cotton, yarn and cloth....	4	5,697,518	1,969	1,514,882	2,721,128	5,235,676
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum....	11	2,020,451	693	535,936	1,403,439	2,560,171
Fish-curing and packing	194	1,556,624	2,401	346,935	1,535,269	2,468,055
Coffee and spices....	4	1,255,375	102	112,616	1,693,055	1,924,164
Electric light and power....	39	10,007,553	281	321,407	-	1,624,445
Boots and shoes, leather	5	1,034,187	531	471,117	820,220	1,572,539
Butter and cheese....	37	683,497	159	163,300	1,027,812	1,442,613
Planing mills, sash and door factories....	24	1,160,394	358	349,368	677,840	1,177,223
Grand Total, all industries	861	91,509,933	17,275	14,430,252	44,886,292	73,374,660

2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1925.

The pulp and paper-mills of Quebec, the most important manufacturing unit in the province, produced goods to the gross value of \$93,911,109 in the calendar year 1925. This amount exceeded by over \$40,000,000 the gross value of the products of the cotton yarn and cloth mills (\$51,126,834), which in their turn showed an excess of value of products of nearly \$12,000,000 when compared with establishments engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes (\$39,406,058). These three industries were followed in order of gross value of products by flour and grist-milling, butter and cheese-making and the generation of electric light and power.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is shown by a comparison with the industry throughout the Dominion. The Quebec industry,

in addition to supplying over 11 p.c. of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the province, furnished over 48 p.c. of the products of pulp and paper-mills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebec mills formed almost 71 p.c. of the Dominion total; the gross value of cigars and cigarettes formed 94 p.c. of the same total, the value of railway rolling stock over 52 p.c. and the value of the boot and shoe products (the eighth industry in order of value of products) almost 60 p.c. Thus Quebec is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her great individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activities.

11.—Statistics of Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1925.

NOTE.—Industries having less than 3 establishments are: Sugar refineries, aluminium products, cement-making and bridge-building.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	50	227,031,019	13,752	17,736,616	36,457,756	93,911,109
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	16	59,361,372	13,796	8,915,119	32,694,774	51,126,834
Cigars and cigarettes.....	46	28,411,777	5,140	4,640,637	13,226,623	39,406,058
Flour and grist-mill products..	392	11,260,723	995	1,171,623	28,300,232	32,250,490
Butter and cheese.....	1,599	8,095,199	2,161	1,510,891	26,026,053	30,658,717
Electric light and power.....	162	225,333,339	3,235	3,681,905	—	28,129,838
Railway rolling stock.....	9	35,640,048	9,636	12,781,591	14,331,642	27,816,287
Boots and shoes, leather.....	112	18,157,824	8,456	8,127,450	12,340,698	23,962,708
Slaughtering and meat-packing	20	8,321,688	1,771	2,116,818	19,000,276	23,385,450
Clothing, men's factory.....	112	15,981,021	6,848	6,648,724	12,621,405	23,218,979
Sawmills.....	984	37,548,860	6,063	4,572,383	14,724,377	22,802,029
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	19	21,333,492	5,104	6,443,677	8,007,849	18,568,118
Bread and other bakery pro- ducts.....	740	10,962,216	3,852	4,010,426	9,106,802	17,776,097
Breweries.....	9	20,705,026	1,670	2,016,824	6,450,449	17,461,266
Clothing, women's factory....	172	7,780,757	4,379	4,184,711	9,818,713	16,619,894
Castings and forgings.....	67	20,967,600	3,749	4,294,256	5,385,356	15,568,672
Rubber goods (including foot- wear).....	10	10,630,521	3,897	3,253,310	5,586,509	15,384,586
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	28	8,919,990	1,899	1,664,770	5,608,463	13,451,738
Printing and publishing.....	55	12,115,208	3,646	4,480,452	3,578,481	12,771,011
Machinery.....	25	17,516,138	3,267	4,213,980	4,442,057	10,469,144
Furnishing goods (men's)....	62	8,138,084	3,645	2,187,462	5,270,424	9,747,050
Hosiery and knit goods.....	35	9,412,718	3,041	2,293,938	5,427,519	9,311,627
Paints and varnishes.....	17	11,856,253	1,073	1,329,513	5,402,905	9,217,135
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	46	8,078,459	2,911	2,174,106	5,164,207	9,197,134
Explosives, ammunition, fire- works and matches.....	7	12,076,729	1,628	1,488,844	4,919,277	9,050,065
Petroleum products.....	4	9,677,552	676	979,712	6,710,109	8,667,838
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	284	10,812,583	2,464	2,219,404	4,545,112	8,380,570
Printing and bookbinding.....	209	8,068,276	2,644	3,120,775	2,369,070	7,895,105
Sheet metal products.....	16	7,462,734	1,677	1,798,716	3,666,137	6,961,175
Gas, illuminating and fuel....	4	6,999,625	1,124	1,425,271	2,161,354	6,441,871
Fur goods.....	76	5,815,861	1,224	1,807,179	3,809,738	6,415,263
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	5	14,894,674	2,162	2,394,291	1,960,657	5,475,585
Hats and caps.....	54	2,575,207	1,843	1,633,197	2,702,629	5,251,510
Bags, cotton and jute.....	3	2,138,788	298	278,570	4,602,347	5,149,029
Acids, alkalis, salts and com- pressed gases.....	10	8,362,333	608	811,473	1,377,794	4,953,172
Furniture and upholstering....	63	4,029,946	1,850	1,850,033	1,684,677	4,748,071
Hardware and tools.....	23	10,218,338	1,315	1,365,738	1,370,123	4,599,059
Rollad iron, steel products, pig iron, ferro-alloys, etc....	9	12,550,280	1,189	1,442,960	1,011,769	4,597,849
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	72	5,179,593	2,281	1,987,011	742,288	4,366,892
Glass products.....	10	5,845,085	1,360	1,466,105	1,957,927	4,189,038
Wire and wire goods.....	9	3,488,705	639	746,222	900,902	4,169,845
Total, forty leading in- dustries.....	5,645	973,755,646	138,968	140,666,683	331,965,480	673,533,908
Grand Total, all indus- tries.....	6,995	1,136,033,133	168,245	169,686,055	412,460,003	820,563,757
Percentage of forty indus- tries to total.....	80.3	85.7	82.5	83.5	80.1	82.0

3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1925.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1925 represented nearly 52 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to about 28 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show:—in 1924, 52 p.c.; 1923, 52 p.c.; 1920, 50 p.c.; 1918, 53 p.c.; 1910, 50 p.c.; 1900, 50 p.c.; 1890, 51 p.c. and 1880, 51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production more than equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

The automobile manufacturing industry of Ontario in 1925 came first in the value of its products, which amounted to \$110,835,380, as compared with \$104,522,309 for the flour and grist-milling industry, which held second place. Other important industries in descending order, with the value of their products in 1925, were:—slaughtering and meat-packing, \$94,427,211; pulp and paper, \$74,179,929. As compared with 1924, automobile manufacturing showed a gain of over \$22,000,000 and advanced from second to first place. Flour and grist-mill products, which held first place in 1924, showed a reduction of over \$1,500,000. Slaughtering and meat-packing showed an increase of over \$16,000,000 and pulp and paper manufacturing showed a slight increase over the figures for 1924.

As an indication of the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentage which the 40 leading industries bear to the total manufacturing of the province is higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. This feature of industrial development in Ontario is more marked if the ten leading industries be taken and comparison made with provinces other than Quebec. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario is pre-eminent is that of automobile manufacturing, which is carried on in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario leads, with the percentage which its production bore to that of the Dominion in 1925, are as follows:—agricultural implements, 95 p.c.; leather tanneries, 85 p.c.; rubber goods, 79 p.c.; furniture and upholstery, 78 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 69 p.c.; electric apparatus and supplies, 68 p.c.; castings and forgings, 66 p.c.; steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc., 63 p.c.; slaughtering and meat-packing, 58 p.c.; flour and grist-mill products, 56 p.c.

12.—Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1925.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Automobiles.....	11	74,678,451	10,301	17,249,270	74,166,378	110,835,380
Flour and grist-mill products..	664	29,012,816	3,154	3,483,077	90,811,425	104,522,309
Slaughtering and meat-packing	24	30,352,706	5,488	7,032,749	76,793,615	94,427,211
Pulp and paper.....	45	170,462,147	10,050	14,452,522	31,672,039	74,179,929
Rubber goods (including foot- wear).....	28	54,353,969	8,990	10,796,430	32,597,694	62,360,401
Butter and cheese.....	1,009	16,853,677	5,369	5,258,514	48,791,824	61,678,608
Electric light and power.....	418	356,375,495	6,290	9,657,160	-	49,651,990
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	91	53,563,573	8,868	9,862,246	17,126,501	40,952,860
Castings and forgings.....	188	55,475,604	11,450	14,250,534	15,357,728	40,613,286
Sawmills.....	710	52,755,427	8,361	8,490,771	22,073,392	36,141,672
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves	109	35,846,327	10,759	8,873,932	20,020,546	36,085,171

12.—Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1925
—concluded.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Bread and other bakery products.....	877	15,459,466	5,886	6,720,214	15,488,996	28,552,332
Clothing, women's factory.....	179	13,145,150	8,504	8,859,385	16,110,263	28,094,100
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	4	30,694,160	2,431	3,455,754	5,822,350	27,040,892
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	169	23,688,367	6,067	5,899,026	12,597,770	26,383,977
Printing and publishing.....	280	21,548,753	6,274	9,032,199	6,492,169	24,495,813
Agricultural implements.....	43	79,115,119	7,143	8,629,977	10,613,864	23,361,259
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	328	27,431,873	5,213	5,931,848	13,165,619	22,624,982
Steel and rolled products, pig iron, etc.....	14	51,392,949	2,457	4,321,064	11,057,354	22,348,471
Leather tanneries.....	36	25,110,814	3,046	3,377,099	15,381,967	22,309,980
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	18	25,997,700	1,654	2,425,421	11,239,962	21,464,766
Furniture and upholstering.....	208	27,754,862	6,785	7,204,222	7,722,107	21,124,384
Sheet metal products.....	67	17,133,609	3,772	4,425,628	10,937,809	20,892,643
Petroleum products.....	7	16,969,751	1,824	2,797,730	15,808,948	20,425,854
Machinery.....	111	36,908,205	4,827	6,239,639	6,252,294	18,962,328
Printing and bookbinding.....	357	17,127,299	4,993	6,202,828	5,115,235	16,129,472
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating, etc.....	164	19,662,959	4,761	1,984,046	9,056,761	15,711,169
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	16	16,657,638	4,338	3,453,571	8,313,478	14,721,113
Clothing, men's factory.....	54	7,707,767	3,560	4,528,708	6,695,462	14,037,515
Brass and copper products.....	58	12,885,924	2,744	3,411,067	8,052,255	14,035,823
Boots and shoes (leather).....	61	10,283,275	4,467	4,206,772	6,824,560	13,669,274
Woollen cloth.....	42	18,128,132	3,582	3,312,779	7,775,375	12,982,583
Hardware and tools.....	79	19,481,265	4,056	4,649,177	4,421,809	12,822,590
Condensed milk.....	20	6,274,389	694	854,304	8,735,270	12,072,918
Soaps, washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	47	11,076,202	1,259	1,565,844	6,630,784	11,092,205
Railway rolling stock.....	17	22,321,459	3,859	5,098,485	5,388,087	10,405,571
Automobile supplies.....	43	8,488,468	1,801	2,372,521	5,874,548	10,385,695
Lithographing and engraving.....	26	11,067,243	2,968	4,434,384	3,134,214	10,322,625
Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	69	6,993,844	902	1,345,976	5,400,476	9,660,171
Boxes and bags, paper.....	61	9,946,181	2,508	2,544,828	4,693,200	9,324,151
Total, forty leading industries.....	6,752	1,540,183,017	201,455	238,691,751	684,212,128	1,226,903,473
Grand Total, all industries	9,386	1,925,593,482	262,483	307,304,007	828,939,668	1,527,154,660

4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1925.

The flour-milling industry is outstanding among the manufactures of the Prairie Provinces. During 1925, as will be seen from Table 13, the gross value of the products of flour-mills was greater in each instance than that of any other industry and amounted to \$19,450,481 in Manitoba, \$12,468,343 in Saskatchewan and \$16,213,735 in Alberta, a combined total of over 23 p.c. of the gross value of products of manufactures in these provinces. The second industry in point of gross production is slaughtering and meat-packing, with products valued at \$18,860,389 in Manitoba and \$14,538,881 in Alberta. Butter and cheese-making showed a gross value of production of \$8,092,802 in Manitoba, \$7,373,498 in Saskatchewan and \$8,188,104 in Alberta.

The importance of these industries, based on the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces as grain-growing and cattle-raising areas, is evident. Attention may also be drawn to the generation of electric light and power in all three provinces and to the production of petroleum in Alberta.

13.—Statistics of Ten Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1925.

NOTE.—Other leading industries of the Prairie Provinces, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are:—in Saskatchewan, petroleum products and slaughtering and meat-packing; in Alberta, malt and malt-mills, men's furnishing goods and railway rolling stock. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand total.

MANITOBA.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Flour and grist-mill products..	36	6,530,119	597	730,337	17,368,935	19,450,481
Slaughtering and meat-packing	7	6,145,724	1,358	1,679,883	14,763,506	18,860,389
Railway rolling stock.....	3	8,485,115	4,338	5,635,031	3,610,046	9,863,162
Butter and cheese.....	63	2,766,852	813	1,140,945	5,229,282	8,092,802
Bags, cotton and jute.....	4	2,045,539	284	297,709	4,232,985	5,022,085
Electric light and power.....	37	35,610,354	872	1,341,313	—	4,767,119
Breweries.....	7	3,654,812	494	705,490	1,095,916	4,397,859
Printing and publishing.....	64	3,278,810	1,015	1,633,080	988,575	4,255,575
Printing and bookbinding.....	55	3,180,507	1,125	1,478,276	1,294,479	3,541,264
Bread and other bakery products.....	94	1,812,054	660	779,356	1,599,873	3,303,467
Total, ten leading industries.....	370	73,509,886	11,556	15,421,420	50,183,597	81,554,203
Grand Total, all industries	769	120,362,238	20,023	25,286,173	71,683,113	124,145,763

SASKATCHEWAN.

Flour and grist-mill products..	61	4,210,715	569	801,222	10,586,543	12,468,343
Butter and cheese.....	78	3,475,233	604	759,356	4,910,080	7,373,498
Electric light and power.....	134	8,761,597	444	605,884	—	2,802,368
Printing and publishing.....	116	2,577,790	673	1,116,978	615,692	2,851,539
Bread and other bakery products.....	96	1,210,027	345	422,321	862,885	1,785,181
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	14	1,278,194	265	320,897	565,674	1,126,875
Breweries.....	3	926,033	73	101,834	403,117	779,273
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	14	479,615	223	221,252	81,806	497,194
Sawmills.....	12	693,538	220	137,346	195,913	371,189
Aerated waters.....	16	553,592	74	84,203	151,972	359,290
Total, ten leading industries.....	544	21,166,334	3,490	4,571,293	18,374,282	30,474,750
Grand Total, all industries	650	31,607,896	4,402	5,755,629	21,353,581	40,093,273

ALBERTA.

Flour and grist-mill products..	65	6,929,787	586	764,708	13,460,069	16,213,735
Slaughtering and meat-packing	6	5,711,691	1,217	1,605,448	11,321,849	14,538,881
Butter and cheese.....	103	2,952,167	641	797,371	6,153,469	8,188,104
Petroleum products.....	4	5,431,170	227	373,757	3,742,372	5,458,412
Breweries.....	6	6,430,855	362	560,861	1,515,834	4,578,295
Electric light and power.....	76	14,946,921	573	857,138	—	3,533,728
Bread and other bakery products.....	116	1,424,502	485	558,681	1,260,665	2,523,276
Printing and publishing.....	53	2,700,027	456	794,900	442,160	2,259,146
Biscuits and confectionery.....	13	605,008	158	170,762	463,995	1,067,752
Sawmills.....	43	1,302,774	468	367,773	442,213	996,593
Total, ten leading industries.....	485	48,434,902	5,173	6,851,399	38,802,626	59,357,922
Grand Total, all industries	734	69,805,848	9,364	11,785,604	45,855,910	75,113,517

5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia, 1925.¹

British Columbia was in 1925 the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods to a gross value of \$218,775,835. Almost 25 p.c. of this production, or \$53,851,612, is seen in Table 14 to be that of the saw-milling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of

¹ Including the Yukon Territory.

the province is emphasised if to this figure be added \$15,436,666, the gross value of products of the pulp and paper industry and \$2,970,718, that of the planing mills and sash and door factories. Second in importance among the industries of the province is that of fish-curing and packing, with a gross value of products of \$19,769,631, followed by the pulp and paper industry, electric light and power generation and slaughtering and meat-packing.

14.—Statistics of Fifteen Leading Industries of British Columbia, 1925.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than 3 establishments in each industry, are: non-ferrous metal smelting, sugar refining and petroleum products. The statistics for these industries are included in the grand total.

Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Sawmills.....	314	78,985,887	13,917	15,938,079	28,871,174	53,851,612
Fish-curing and packing.....	145	14,844,219	7,438	3,351,518	11,636,277	19,769,631
Pulp and paper.....	6	39,668,690	2,411	4,436,549	3,986,008	15,436,666
Electric light and power.....	64	63,247,049	1,079	1,717,420	—	9,326,590
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	5	2,619,305	547	737,295	7,628,888	8,786,310
Printing and publishing.....	46	3,554,360	1,150	1,870,856	1,093,990	4,505,421
Bread and other bakery products.....	153	1,861,280	766	976,972	2,221,074	4,234,878
Sheet metal products.....	16	2,184,652	594	679,420	2,881,830	4,231,007
Butter and cheese.....	37	1,516,830	479	653,130	2,926,556	3,904,698
Fruit and vegetable canning, evaporating, etc.....	29	2,238,060	1,189	577,853	2,350,216	3,551,274
Breweries.....	10	5,457,799	284	476,580	1,512,063	3,382,514
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	12	4,876,978	1,575	915,094	477,732	3,103,782
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	39	2,833,491	847	1,050,323	1,496,689	2,970,718
Coffee and spices.....	8	647,826	95	101,956	2,177,281	2,731,406
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	56	1,484,390	1,128	1,101,378	252,540	2,094,601
Total, fifteen leading industries.....	940	226,020,816	33,499	34,584,423	69,512,318	141,881,108
Grand Total, all industries	1,434	313,494,283	43,548	49,112,628	118,826,980	218,775,835

4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

1.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital investment in 1925 in all establishments irrespective of the number of employees was \$3,808,309,981, as compared with \$3,538,813,460 in 1924, and with \$3,190,026,358 in 1921, an increase of 19.4 p.c. in 4 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by the investments of capital. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, 50.6 p.c. in 1921, 52.3 p.c. in 1922, 52.5 p.c. in 1923, 51.8 p.c. in 1924 and 50.4 p.c. in 1925. The percentage employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 in 1920, 30.8 in 1921, 29.9 in 1922, 29.9 in 1923, 29.5 in 1924 and 29.9 in 1925. British Columbia held third place in 1925 with a capital of 8.3 p.c. of the total, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick followed in the order named, with proportions of between 2 p.c. and 4 p.c. each. (Table 15.)

From a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the wood and paper group led in 1925, with an investment of 23·8 p.c. of the total. Leaving the miscellaneous group out of consideration, the iron and steel group was second with 14·9 p.c., and the vegetable products group third, with 11·5 p.c. The proportion of the capital employed by the miscellaneous group, including the electric power industry, increased from 18·4 p.c. in 1921 to 21·8 p.c. in 1925 (Table 16).

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportions of fixed and liquid assets. In 1921, lands, buildings and machinery constituted 60 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1923 the proportion had increased to 64 p.c., in 1924 to 65 p.c. and in 1925 to 66 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to \$2,525,173,575 in 1925, while quick assets, including the materials on hand, stock in process, cash and sundries, were valued at \$1,283,136,406. Details by industrial groups and by provinces are given in Table 17.

15.—Provincial Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages, 1918-1925.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Nova Scotia.....	4·3	4·1	4·2	3·3	3·3	3·2	3·1	3·1
New Brunswick.....	2·5	2·8	3·1	3·1	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·4
Quebec.....	28·5	29·3	30·5	30·8	29·9	29·9	29·5	29·9
Ontario.....	49·9	49·0	49·5	50·6	52·3	52·5	51·8	50·4
Manitoba.....	3·3	3·3	3·4	2·9	2·7	2·7	3·1	3·2
Saskatchewan.....	1·2	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·0	0·9	0·9	0·8
Alberta.....	2·0	1·9	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·8	1·9	1·8
British Columbia.....	8·1	8·4	6·5	6·5	6·5	6·5	7·1	8·3
Yukon.....	0·1	0·1						
Total.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

16.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Industrial Groups and Percentages, 1924 and 1925.

Industrial Groups.	1924.		1925.	
	Amount.	Percent- age.	Amount.	Percent- age.
	\$		\$	
Vegetable products.....	414,922,612	11·7	439,490,764	11·5
Animal products.....	208,466,666	5·9	210,015,438	5·5
Textile products.....	298,665,942	8·4	305,776,406	8·1
Wood and paper.....	879,307,261	24·9	907,204,530	23·8
Iron and its products.....	535,924,351	15·1	567,912,477	14·9
Non-ferrous metals.....	114,354,971	3·2	181,600,227	4·8
Non-metallic minerals.....	235,613,111	6·7	239,823,825	6·3
Chemical and allied products.....	126,495,685	3·6	126,483,348	3·3
Miscellaneous industries.....	725,062,861	20·5	830,002,963	21·8
Total.....	3,538,813,460	100·0	3,808,309,981	100·0

17.—Forms of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1925.

Description.	Number of establishments.	Fixed Capital, land, buildings, machinery, etc.	Working Capital.		Total capital.
			Materials on hand, stocks in process and miscellaneous supplies.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grand Total.....	22,331	2,525,173,575	694,918,828	588,217,578	3,808,309,981

(A) BY PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.....	318	1,685,453	466,533	424,691	2,576,677
Nova Scotia.....	1,184	94,651,909	13,571,152	9,103,430	117,326,491
New Brunswick.....	861	62,125,258	19,241,957	10,142,718	91,509,933
Quebec.....	6,995	777,375,677	195,373,813	163,283,643	1,136,033,133
Ontario.....	9,386	1,207,098,214	381,268,193	337,227,075	1,925,593,482
Manitoba.....	769	86,515,540	19,168,008	14,678,690	120,362,238
Saskatchewan.....	650	22,676,021	5,307,383	3,624,492	31,607,896
Alberta.....	734	49,922,142	12,016,037	7,867,669	69,805,848
British Columbia and Yukon....	1,434	223,123,361	48,505,752	41,865,170	313,494,283

(B) BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Vegetable products.....	4,558	246,196,266	112,055,229	81,239,269	439,490,764
Animal products.....	4,892	104,456,792	60,286,898	45,271,748	210,015,438
Textile products.....	1,640	154,044,891	82,905,441	68,826,077	305,776,409
Wood and paper.....	6,652	607,272,548	172,086,600	127,845,382	907,204,530
Iron and its products.....	1,075	327,078,561	126,676,186	114,157,730	567,912,477
Non-ferrous metals.....	378	98,586,400	44,052,687	38,961,140	181,600,227
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,191	181,017,528	38,694,325	20,111,972	239,823,825
Chemicals and allied products....	510	69,364,543	28,695,068	28,423,737	126,483,348
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,435	737,156,046	29,466,394	63,380,523	830,002,963

2.—Employment in Manufactures.

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1925 was in that year 544,225, as compared with 508,503 in the same industries in 1924 and 525,267 in 1923.¹ The 1925 employees included 77,623 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 466,602 wage-earners, the average number employed, as derived from the manufacturers' records of numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table 18. Then, taking the percentage of those employed in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 4 for method used in obtaining this figure), the quotient gives a tentative conclusion regarding the efficiency of production per person employed in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. How far the increased efficiency may be due to the use of improved appliances of production, (the horse-power used per wage-earner employed increased from 3.04 in 1917 to 6.29 in 1925), how far to increased efficiency in the employees and how far to improvements in methods of organization, is a problem which cannot be solved for the country as a whole with our present information. It may, however, be

¹ For statistics showing the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 and 1927, see in the index, "Employment as reported by employers".

possible for those having intimate knowledge of the business of individual firms to solve this problem with approximate accuracy for their own particular plants. The table here published may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being at the time concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.

18.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1925.

Years.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Efficiency of Production.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.		
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	99.5	102.1	102.6
1919.....	81,681	529,327	611,008	98.3	98.3	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	98.1	95.2	97.0
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	73.4	87.4	119.1
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	76.3	97.8	128.2
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84.5	106.8	126.4
1924.....	76,230	432,273	508,503	81.8	104.7	128.0
1925.....	77,623	466,602	544,225	87.5	112.4	128.5

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1925, derived from the census of manufactures, are shown in Table 5 of this section.

According to these statistics, the 22,331 establishments covered employed 77,623 salaried employees and 466,602 wage-earners, a total of 544,225 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 143 were classed as salary earners and 857 as wage-earners; the former earned 24.0 p.c. and the latter 76.0 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1925.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 42,159 or 54.3 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 31,644 were males and 10,515 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 52.4 p.c., while female office employees constituted 61.0 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 20,904 persons, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 27.9 p.c. of the male and 23.6 p.c. of the female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 6.3 p.c. of male to 4.3 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$77,806,238 or 54.3 p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$39,349,016 or 26.9 p.c. in Quebec, and \$8,793,457 or 5.9 p.c. in British Columbia.

The male wage-earners numbered 359,595 and the female 107,007; 47.7 p.c. of the former and 45.6 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29.5 p.c. of the males as compared with 38.4 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 9.4 p.c. of the males and 5.0 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 50.5 p.c. of the total, Quebec 28.6 p.c. and British Columbia 8.8 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,197 persons, reported a larger number of salaried employees than any other group, having 22.2 p.c. of the total and paying 22.9 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 23.7

p.c. of the total wage-earners belonged to this group, which paid out 25.5 p.c. of the wages. Only 8.5 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 28.2 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 18.6 p.c. of the wage-earners, who earned 14.6 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 48.1 p.c. of the total females and the males only 9.8 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage-earners. In the iron and steel group, 16.7 p.c. of the total workers were paid 20.6 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 20.9 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in 1925, while only 2.6 p.c. of the total female wage-earners were engaged in iron and steel plants.

19.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1925.

Provinces and Groups.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
PROVINCES.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Nova Scotia.....	2.0	2.1	2.0	3.3	3.0	2.1
New Brunswick.....	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.4	2.4
Quebec.....	27.9	23.6	26.9	29.5	38.4	28.6
Ontario.....	52.4	61.0	54.3	47.7	45.6	50.5
Manitoba.....	4.6	4.0	4.5	3.8	2.5	4.1
Saskatchewan.....	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.8
Alberta.....	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.8
British Columbia and Yukon...	6.3	4.3	5.9	9.4	5.0	8.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	12.7	12.2	13.0	11.8	18.7	12.0
Animal products.....	14.1	9.8	10.9	10.7	14.0	8.8
Textile products.....	8.8	14.7	10.7	9.8	48.1	14.6
Wood and paper.....	22.2	22.1	22.9	23.2	8.5	25.5
Iron and its products.....	16.0	14.6	17.0	20.9	2.6	20.6
Non-ferrous metals.....	6.5	7.2	6.7	5.3	3.4	5.8
Non-metallic minerals.....	4.2	3.7	4.1	5.7	0.8	5.3
Chemical and allied products.....	4.7	5.8	5.3	2.1	2.3	2.2
Miscellaneous industries.....	10.8	9.9	9.4	5.5	1.6	5.2

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures, 1925.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners, by sex, employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled by the Census of Industry, is given in Table 20, which shows that the peak of employment was in September, when manufacturing generally was at a high level. The number engaged in factories increased steadily from the beginning of 1925 until June; during July and August less activity was reported, while employment reached its maximum in the following month. During this period of almost continuous expansion, 70,914 persons were added to the pay rolls of the reporting manufacturers.

While employment for male operatives expanded from the beginning of the year to its maximum in June, the number of female workers was greatest in October, chiefly on account of seasonal activity in the vegetable and fruit preserving group, which employs a considerable proportion of women. Textiles, the one group in which the majority of workers are women, also reported more than average employment during the autumn.

20.—Total Number of Wage-earners employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, 1925.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	310,598	90,940	401,538
February.....	318,517	93,449	411,966
March.....	330,806	95,186	425,992
April.....	347,755	96,277	444,032
May.....	366,986	99,128	466,114
June.....	371,957	99,517	471,474
July.....	368,804	98,208	467,012
August.....	365,876	99,908	465,784
September.....	366,270	106,182	472,452
October.....	364,066	106,215	470,281
November.....	348,721	103,705	452,426
December.....	337,605	100,053	437,658

Days in Operation and Hours Worked.—During 1925, each plant, on the average, operated full time 230 days. The average day was 8·9 hours. The time in operation and the average number of hours worked are shown by provinces and industrial groups in Table 21.

21.—Number of Days in Operation and of Hours worked per Shift in the Manufactures of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1925.

Provinces and Groups.	Number of Establish- ments.	Time in Operation—Number of Days.			Average Days in Full Time Operation per Establish- ment.	Average Hours Worked per Shift.
		Full time.	Part time. ¹	Idle. ¹		
PROVINCES.						
Prince Edward Island.....	318	37,542	—	—	118	8·8
Nova Scotia.....	1,184	208,923	—	—	176	8·0
New Brunswick.....	861	146,049	—	—	170	9·4
Quebec.....	6,995	1,535,424	—	—	220	9·1
Ontario.....	9,386	2,281,471	—	—	243	8·9
Manitoba.....	769	206,940	—	—	269	8·5
Saskatchewan.....	650	181,404	—	—	279	8·8
Alberta.....	734	196,481	—	—	268	8·6
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,434	348,975	—	—	243	8·6
Total.....	22,331	5,143,209	—	—	230	8·9
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	4,558	1,107,365	90,821	207,030	243	9·2
Animal products.....	4,892	1,042,525	25,167	15,971	213	8·9
Textile products.....	1,640	413,540	42,937	38,611	252	8·9
Wood and paper.....	6,652	1,262,853	92,617	666,925	190	9·0
Iron and its products.....	1,075	310,487	—	—	289	8·8
Non-ferrous metals.....	378	109,078	—	—	289	8·5
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,191	276,987	—	—	233	9·3
Chemicals and allied products.....	510	143,513	—	—	281	8·8
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,435	476,861	9,757	11,049	332	8·7

¹ Information on these points is incomplete for a number of industrial groups.

3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1925.

The total amount disbursed by manufacturers in salaries and wages during 1925 was \$596,015,171 paid to 544,225 workers, as compared with \$559,884,045 paid to 508,503 persons in 1924, and \$571,470,028 paid to 525,267 employees in 1923. Of the 1925 aggregate, \$143,056,516 or 24·0 p.c. was paid to 77,623 salaried employees who constituted 14·3 p.c. of the total number, and \$452,958,655 or 76·0 p.c. was paid in wages to 466,602 wage-earners, who formed 85·7 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1925 was \$1,843, compared with \$1,831 in 1924, \$1,824 in 1923 and \$1,791 in 1922. The average wage paid was \$971 in 1925, \$972 in 1924, \$959 in 1923 and \$939 in 1922.

The increase of 7.8 p.c. recorded in aggregate wages in 1925 as compared with the preceding year was accompanied by a 7.9 p.c. gain in the number of operatives employed, while the average wage showed practically no change. Employees on salaries increased by 1.8 p.c. and aggregate salaries by 2.5 p.c., while average salaries advanced by 0.7 p.c.

The proportion of female wage-earners per 1,000 was 229 and of male operatives 771 during 1925, while in each 1,000 salary earners 222 were women and 778 were men. These proportions were practically the same as in the preceding year. The number of male salary earners increased by 1.6 p.c. in 1925 as compared with 1924, while there was a gain of 2.5 p.c. in the number of women office help employed. The percentages of increase among wage-earners were 7.93 for the males and 7.96 for the females.

Average Earnings, by Provinces, of Persons Employed in Manufactures.—Table 22 shows the number of salary and wage-earners and the average salary and wage paid in 1925 by manufacturers in the various provinces, also average earnings in 1924.

There were successive rises in average salaries from Prince Edward Island to Quebec, while the mean in Ontario, unlike that in 1924, was slightly lower than in Quebec. In the Prairie Provinces, the averages were also smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, where salaries were, on the whole, below those in New Brunswick. In British Columbia and the Yukon the average, at \$1,925, was higher than elsewhere in Canada. In Ontario 61 p.c. of the total female salary earners were employed, as compared with 52 p.c. of the total male salaried workers; in Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the proportion of women workers was lower than that of men.

As in 1923 and 1924, there were steady increases in average wages from the eastern provinces through to Saskatchewan, where the mean for the year, \$1,167, was the highest in the Dominion, being \$196 greater than the general average. In that province, where the number employed in manufacturing was not large, there was an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces situated to the east, average wages in manufacturing were lower than the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case.

The seasonal nature of some of the leading manufactures, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tended to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces. Those industries, in which 37.1 p.c. of the reported employees were engaged, worked on the average only 92 and 97 days respectively during 1925. Quebec, in which the mean wage was below the general average, reported a larger proportion of female workers than the other provinces; of these a considerable number were employed in the textile, food and other industries. That province had 38.4 p.c. of the total number of women employed in manufacturing in the Dominion, as compared with 29.5 p.c. of the aggregate male operatives, but the 31.6 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in Quebec received only 28.6 p.c. of the total wages,

On the other hand, in Ontario, where the mean was higher than the general average, 47·7 p.c. of the total male and 45·6 p.c. of the total female, or 47·2 p.c. of the general aggregate, were paid 50·5 p.c. of the total wages disbursed. The fact that average wages in Alberta and British Columbia were lower than in Saskatchewan was partly a result of the seasonal nature of some of the industries in these provinces, especially fish and fruit-preserving and sawmilling in British Columbia.

22.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries and Average Salary and Wage, by Provinces, 1924 and 1925.

Provinces.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1925.	1924.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1925.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island....	163	27	190	795	803	1,227	900	2,127	198	192
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	360	1,548	1,526	1,502	11,773	3,247	15,020	647	638
New Brunswick.....	1,313	331	1,644	1,746	1,708	12,010	3,621	15,631	740	713
Quebec.....	16,836	4,068	20,904	1,882	1,827	106,199	41,142	147,341	885	883
Ontario.....	31,644	10,515	42,159	1,846	1,854	171,564	48,760	220,324	1,042	1,039
Manitoba.....	2,775	693	3,468	1,816	1,776	13,841	2,714	16,555	1,146	1,122
Saskatchewan.....	1,001	176	1,177	1,690	1,675	2,913	312	3,225	1,167	1,209
Alberta.....	1,634	332	1,966	1,747	1,821	6,389	1,009	7,398	1,129	1,168
British Columbia and Yukon.....	3,831	736	4,567	1,925	1,928	33,679	5,302	38,981	1,034	1,148
Canada.....	60,385	17,238	77,623	1,843	1,831	359,595	107,007	466,602	971	972

Average Earnings in 40 Leading Industries.—Table 23 is a record of employees by sex and of average salaries and wages paid in the 40 leading industries of Canada during 1925, together with the average number of days the establishments in each industry operated. Averages for 1924 are also given.

Average Salaries.—In 18 industries the average salaries were in excess of \$2,000; in 19 they ranged between \$1,500 and \$2,000, while in only three were they below \$1,500 during 1925. None of the four groups paying the highest salaries—smoking and chewing tobacco, rolled products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys, sugar refining and leather tanning—reported a proportion of female workers equal to the general percentage in the 40 industries, while the numbers employed were comparatively small. In the groups paying an average salary of over \$2,000, only the automobile, castings and forgings, hardware and tools, paints and varnishes, hosiery and knit goods and leather footwear industries employed more than the general proportion of female office help.

The lowest salaries, ranging between \$1,000 and \$1,500, were reported in the butter and cheese, fish-curing and packing and electric light and power industries, in all of which the percentage of women workers was below the average. Various factors contributed to reduce the mean yearly remuneration of these groups. Fish-preserving plants operate during a very short active season; butter and cheese factories, which also work below the average number of days, are mainly situated in small towns and country places, while the regularity of the work has an effect upon salaries in such establishments as electric light and power plants, many of which are also located in the smaller centres.

Average Wages.—The highest wages, varying between \$1,300 and \$1,600, were paid in the non-ferrous metal smelting, automobile, petroleum, electric light and power, rolled products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys, acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases, and printing and publishing industries, in all of which

the proportion of female workers was below the general average. In 15 industries, the wages paid averaged between \$1,000 and \$1,300; in 16 groups, they averaged between \$500 and \$1,000; while in two highly seasonal industries—fish-curing and packing and fruit and vegetable canning—they were under \$500. In these two, the number of days in operation throughout the Dominion during 1925 averaged 98 and 154 respectively; the proportion of female workers was also high, being 42.3 p.c. in the former and 60.9 p.c. in the latter, as compared with the general proportion of 21.9 p.c. in the 40 industries. In the textile divisions wages generally were low, employees in men's clothing factories receiving the highest remuneration in the group. The proportion of women workers employed in these trades was large, while the number of days in operation was about the average. Sawmills worked on the average 101 days, employing only males, who were paid an average wage of \$897 during the season of 1925.

23.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1925, with Average Number of Days operated by Plants in each Industry.

SALARIES.

Industries.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salary.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1925.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
Pulp and paper.....	2,550	421	2,971	2,328	2,317
Flour and grist-mill products.....	953	211	1,164	1,859	1,865
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	2,156	353	2,509	1,919	1,885
Sawmills.....	1,826	223	2,049	2,022	1,890
Butter and cheese.....	3,550	551	4,101	1,052	1,002
Auto obiles.....	1,227	369	1,596	2,316	2,335
Electric light and power.....	4,562	1,164	5,726	1,485	1,462
Rubber goods (including footwear).....	1,264	393	1,657	1,644	1,593
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	422	95	517	2,503	2,360
Sugar refineries.....	303	53	356	2,616	2,490
Castings and forgings.....	1,733	483	2,216	2,015	1,962
Bread and other bakery products.....	550	232	782	1,586	1,534
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	2,374	826	3,200	1,765	1,763
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	397	40	437	2,470	2,272
Printing and publishing.....	3,881	1,479	5,360	1,614	1,614
Railway rolling stock.....	1,447	100	1,547	2,018	1,950
Petroleum.....	396	68	464	2,187	2,103
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	670	336	1,006	2,076	2,112
Clothing, women's factory.....	930	649	1,579	1,983	2,012
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	1,471	502	1,973	1,754	1,775
Cigars and cigarettes.....	934	187	1,121	2,032	1,910
Boots and shoes (leather).....	948	293	1,241	2,012	2,118
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	969	189	1,158	1,811	1,787
Breweries.....	596	67	663	2,422	2,450
Clothing, men's factory.....	947	335	1,282	1,872	1,936
Rolled products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys.....	352	50	402	2,648	2,470
Sheet metal products.....	805	261	1,066	1,867	1,755
Printing and bookbinding.....	1,308	446	1,754	1,922	1,918
Machinery.....	1,339	413	1,752	1,884	1,886
Fish-curing and packing.....	574	58	632	1,276	1,316
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	434	102	536	1,868	1,988
Furniture and upholstering.....	713	227	940	1,973	1,890
Leather tanneries.....	261	50	311	2,009	2,575
Agricultural implements.....	1,063	290	1,353	1,666	1,798
Furnishing goods, men's.....	451	226	677	1,606	1,772
Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	330	99	429	1,521	1,525
Paints and varnishes.....	612	183	795	2,049	2,110
Brass and copper products.....	596	131	727	1,888	1,882
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	218	50	268	3,176	3,055
Hardware and tools.....	505	224	729	2,061	1,968
Total, forty leading industries.....	46,617	12,429	59,046	1,820	1,795
Grand Total, all industries.....	60,385	17,238	77,623	1,843	1,831

23.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages Paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1925, with Average Number of Days operated by Plants in each Industry—concluded.

WAGES.

Industries.	Employees on Wages.			Average Wage.		Average number of days in operation.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.
Pulp and paper.....	24,148	912	25,060	1,267	1,247	267	253
Flour and grist-mill products.....	4,881	121	5,002	1,005	1,028	217	210
Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	7,519	681	8,200	1,065	1,110	288	291
Sawmills.....	33,382	27	33,409	897	922	101	104
Butter and cheese.....	6,188	259	6,447	969	982	227	224
Automobiles.....	8,497	208	8,705	1,577	1,388	301	283
Electric light and power.....	7,537	—	7,537	1,360	1,352	365	366
Rubber goods (including footwear).....	8,363	2,942	11,305	1,010	954	271	281
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	11,224	8,756	19,980	652	616	279	242
Sugar refineries.....	2,325	103	2,428	1,193	1,250	244	213
Castings and forgings.....	14,539	365	14,904	1,112	1,085	290	286
Bread and other bakery products.....	10,285	1,371	11,656	1,085	1,095	302	302
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	8,006	2,706	10,712	1,010	1,011	294	292
Non-ferrous metal smelting.....	4,667	—	4,667	1,605	1,364	365	—
Printing and publishing.....	7,542	1,285	8,827	1,305	1,343	299	298
Railway rolling stock.....	18,621	34	18,655	1,257	1,246	265	277
Petroleum.....	3,250	24	3,274	1,454	1,490	266	296
Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	4,078	9,614	13,692	713	666	281	272
Clothing, women's factory.....	3,187	8,724	11,911	881	884	279	280
Biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum.....	4,385	5,600	9,985	706	694	275	268
Cigars and cigarettes.....	1,701	3,024	4,725	639	640	248	274
Boots and shoes (leather).....	7,722	4,828	12,550	844	853	269	285
Planing mills, sash and door factories.....	8,831	116	8,947	990	962	252	242
Breweries.....	3,371	39	3,410	1,181	1,201	278	292
Clothing, men's factory.....	4,469	5,067	9,536	949	910	254	273
Rollad products, pig iron, steel products and ferro-alloys.....	4,695	4	4,699	1,325	1,262	263	263
Sheet metal products.....	5,017	647	5,664	1,013	1,003	299	294
Printing and bookbinding.....	6,139	2,050	8,189	1,097	1,131	298	295
Machinery.....	6,330	231	6,561	1,138	1,118	291	294
Fish-curing and packing.....	9,017	6,623	15,640	266	245	98	94
Acids, alkalies, salts and compressed gases.....	1,865	8	1,873	1,320	1,297	313	318
Furniture and upholstery.....	7,686	361	8,047	944	950	284	286
Leather tanneries.....	3,393	130	3,523	948	1,000	287	282
Agricultural implements.....	6,081	125	6,206	1,101	1,083	293	288
Furnishing goods, men's.....	900	5,533	6,433	638	633	287	277
Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	2,634	4,105	6,739	340	494	154	162
Paints and varnishes.....	1,379	188	1,567	934	932	303	294
Brass and copper products.....	2,932	373	3,305	1,115	1,093	285	283
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff.....	853	1,256	2,109	595	588	254	274
Hardware and tools.....	4,075	724	4,799	976	931	278	285
Total, forty leading industries.....	281,714	79,164	360,878	979	982	—	—
Grand Total, all industries.....	359,595	107,007	466,602	971	972	—	—

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—The total amount paid to the employees in industrial plants during 1925 was \$596,015,171, as compared with \$509,382,027 in 1917. The wage payments in 1925 were \$452,958,655, while the salaried employees received a remuneration of \$143,056,516. The average yearly wage of the wage-earner was \$971 in 1925, as compared with \$760 in 1917, an increase of 27·9 p.c. in average earnings. When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, with the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by 10·2 p.c. from 1917 to 1925. The details of the computation are given in Table 24.

24.—Average Yearly Earnings and Real Wages of Wage-earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-1925.

Years.	Amount of wages paid.	Average number of wage-earners.	Average yearly earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average yearly earnings.	Retail prices.	Real value of average yearly earnings.
	\$	No.	\$			
1917.....	420,094,869	552,968	760	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	480,949,599	547,599	878	115.5	113.7	101.6
1919.....	496,570,995	529,327	938	123.4	122.2	101.0
1920.....	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145.9	142.8	102.2
1921.....	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131.8	125.1	105.4
1922.....	374,212,141	398,390	939	123.6	115.7	106.8
1923.....	428,731,347	446,994	959	126.1	116.7	108.1
1924.....	420,269,406	432,273	972	127.9	114.7	111.5
1925.....	452,958,655	466,602	971	127.8	116.0	110.2

Percentage of Wages and Salaries to Value of Product.—An interesting inquiry is that regarding the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often erroneously used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must in the long run come are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant, and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, of interest, rent and taxes and of charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs and all other overhead charges. While amounts paid on some of these accounts are not readily ascertainable, amounts paid in wages and salaries are available from the statistics of the Census of Manufactures. These figures are given for 1917 and subsequent years in Table 25, and show the increasing part of the manufacturer's dollar which has gone to his salaried and wage-earning employees in the years since 1917. In the five latest years, salaries seem to bear a particularly large percentage to the total net production of Canadian manufacturing industries, while the percentage of wages to total product was not very much larger in 1925 than in 1917.

25.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries paid to Total Net Value of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1925.

Years.	Value added by process of manufacture.	Salaries paid.	Wages paid.	Percentage		
				of salaries to values added.	of wages to values added.	of total salaries and wages to values added.
	\$	\$	\$			
1917.....	1,332,180,767	89,287,158	420,094,869	6.7	31.5	38.2
1918.....	1,460,723,777	101,507,889	480,949,599	6.9	32.9	39.8
1919.....	1,509,870,745	121,892,144	496,570,995	8.1	32.9	41.0
1920.....	1,686,978,408	148,267,360	583,853,225	8.8	34.6	43.4
1921.....	1,209,143,344	136,874,992	381,910,145	11.3	31.6	42.9
1922.....	1,198,434,407	136,219,171	374,212,141	11.4	31.2	42.6
1923.....	1,311,025,375	142,738,681	428,731,347	10.9	32.7	43.6
1924.....	1,256,643,901	139,614,639	420,269,406	11.1	33.4	44.5
1925.....	1,360,879,907	143,056,516	452,958,655	10.5	33.3	43.8

4.—Size of Manufacturing Establishments.

An essential characteristic of the recent evolution of industry has been the increase in the size of the typical manufacturing establishment. The full utilization of highly specialized machinery necessitates large-scale production, while the improvements in transportation have widened the market, and the development of more efficient methods of business administration has made it possible for the

individual manufacturer to supervise effectively a larger plant. The increase in the scale of production of the typical manufacturing establishment has been experienced in all industrial countries which have been affected by the so-called "Industrial Revolution", and not least in Canada, where the rise of the factory system in industry has taken place approximately since Confederation.

The size of the manufacturing establishment is generally measured either by the number of employees or by the value of product, but each of these methods has its limitations. The former takes no account of the differences in capital equipment at different times or in various industries; obviously the increased use of machinery, as in the flour-milling industry, may lead to increased production where there is no increase in the number of employees. The latter measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industries, it makes those which handle expensive raw materials appear to operate on a larger scale. Both measures are subject to two limitations: first, they depend on the fluctuation of business activity and the demand of the consumer; secondly, over any lengthy period of time there is the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the method of the census.

Thus, while it is possible in a general way to state that the average size of the manufacturing establishment in Canada has increased between 1870 and 1925, the 1925 figures are not on the same basis as the 1870 figures, especially since they do not include all the small custom and repair establishments included at the earlier date. The same difficulty arises right up to the most recent times. It is only in the last few years that the statistics have been so analyzed as to be strictly comparable, and the results of this analysis are given in Tables 26 to 29.

Size as Measured by Gross Value of Products.—In Tables 26 and 27 the size of the establishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures is shown by the gross value of products—Table 26 giving comparative figures for 1922 (the first year for which the figures are available) and 1925, and Table 27 the figures by provinces for 1925.

The comparative Table 26 shows that, while in 1922 the 420 establishments which had each a gross production of over \$1,000,000 had an aggregate value of products of \$1,268,056,129 or 51.1 p.c. of the total production of all manufacturing industries, the 508 establishments producing over \$1,000,000 each in 1925 had an aggregate value of products of \$1,633,819,502, or 55.4 p.c. of the grand total for all manufacturing establishments—a very significant change in the short period of three years when the general trend of prices was not very greatly upward.

26.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified according to Gross Value of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, 1922 and 1925.

Gross Value of Products.	1922.			1925.		
	Estab- lish- ments.	Total production.	Average pro- duction.	Estab- lish- ments.	Total production.	Average pro- duction.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	13,767	128,136,892	9,308
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000.....	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,848	101,560,373	35,660
50,000 " 100,000.....	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	1,965	138,666,931	70,568
100,000 " 200,000.....	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,511	220,370,354	145,844
200,000 " 500,000.....	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,234	381,156,927	308,879
500,000 " 1,000,000.....	516	363,341,076	704,149	498	344,834,336	692,438
1,000,000 " 5,000,000.....	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	427	830,283,857	1,944,459
5,000,000 and over.....	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	81	803,535,645	9,920,193
Total.....	22,547	2,482,209,130	110,119	22,331	2,948,545,315	132,038

27.—Manufacturing Establishments, Classified according to Gross Value of Products, with Total Value of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1925.

Value of Products. (000 omitted.)	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	281	1,844,008	921	6,276,220	619	4,447,728
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	19	652,939	109	3,811,329	84	2,936,361
50—100.....	15	1,049,636	67	4,769,394	59	4,167,108
100—200.....	2	285,366	42	5,868,817	42	5,938,840
200—500.....	1	458,200	29	8,148,041	36	11,127,781
500—1,000.....	—	—	8	5,672,862	8	5,869,136
1,000—5,000.....	—	—	5	10,495,231	12	21,061,011
5,000 and over.....	—	—	3	19,991,807	1	17,826,695
Total.....	318	4,290,149	1,184	65,033,701	861	73,374,660

—	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	4,954	57,757,240	4,871	40,436,001	422	4,292,483
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	704	24,334,495	1,486	53,850,935	85	3,021,404
50—100.....	421	29,563,051	1,033	72,817,389	98	6,991,386
100—200.....	360	57,528,394	792	112,658,207	61	8,494,475
200—500.....	290	90,093,075	672	207,449,034	53	15,610,432
500—1,000.....	127	87,477,538	269	184,979,631	21	15,587,661
1,000—5,000.....	110	221,636,214	227	439,699,487	25	41,928,169
5,000 and over.....	29	252,173,750	36	415,263,976	4	28,219,753
Total.....	6,995	820,563,757	9,356	1,527,154,660	769	124,145,763

—	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.	Estab- lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$ 25.....	476	3,062,430	463	3,138,583	760	6,882,199
\$ 25—\$ 50.....	67	2,438,815	95	3,277,731	199	7,236,364
50—100.....	52	3,691,359	77	5,419,374	143	10,198,234
100—200.....	30	3,912,606	44	6,096,480	138	19,587,169
200—500.....	14	4,003,896	27	8,915,829	112	35,350,639
500—1,000.....	6	4,017,304	12	8,265,253	47	32,964,951
1,000—5,000.....	3	5,407,964	14	28,958,128	31	61,097,653
5,000 and over.....	2	13,558,899	2	11,042,139	4	45,458,626
Total.....	650	40,093,273	734	75,113,517	1,434	218,775,835

Size of Establishments, as Measured by Number of Employees.—In Tables 28 and 29 the establishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures are classified by the number of their employees. In the comparative Table 28, it is shown that out of a total increase of 34,722 employees in our manufacturing industries between 1923 and 1925, 20,958, or 60 p.c., were in establishments with over 500 employees.

The total number of employees, as given in Tables 28 and 29, is rather in excess of that shown in other tables of this section. The intention of other tables giving the number of employees is to show the employment afforded; consequently the sum of the monthly numbers of those employed is divided by twelve even in seasonal industries which operate for only a few months in the year. In these tables, however, the object is to show the size of the group of employees in each establishment, whether in a seasonal industry or not, and the sum of the monthly numbers of employees in each establishment is divided only by the number of months in which the plant was in operation.

28.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, grouped according to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923 and 1925.

Number of Employees per Establishment.	1923.			1925.		
	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.
Fewer than 5 persons.....	13,156	23,632	1.7	12,254	25,025	2.0
5 to 20 persons.....	5,310	53,852	10.1	5,652	56,453	9.9
21 " 50 ".....	2,093	67,408	32.2	2,239	71,481	32.2
51 " 100 ".....	1,031	73,449	71.2	1,060	75,866	71.6
101 " 200 ".....	566	79,737	140.8	627	85,287	137.6
201 " 500 ".....	374	115,585	309.0	369	112,315	304.4
501 and over.....	112	112,447	1,004.0	130	133,405	1,026.2
Total.....	22,642	526,110	23.2	22,331	560,832	24.4

29.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1925.

Provinces.	Under 5 employees.	5-20.	21-50.	51-100.	101-200.	201-500.	501 and over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	181	107	28	2	—	—	—	318
Employees.....	346	1,122	802	120	—	—	—	2,390
Average per establishment.....	2.9	10.4	28.6	60.0	—	—	—	7.5
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	588	417	121	33	13	11	1	1,184
Employees.....	1,078	4,196	3,687	2,255	1,577	3,701	971	17,465
Average per establishment.....	1.8	10.1	30.4	68.3	121.3	336.4	971.0	14.8
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	358	335	104	34	15	12	3	861
Employees.....	670	3,372	3,261	2,238	2,035	3,847	2,897	18,320
Average per establishment.....	1.8	10.1	31.3	65.8	135.6	320.5	965.6	21.3
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	4,490	1,355	558	259	158	124	51	6,995
Employees.....	10,364	13,911	18,051	17,970	22,116	38,292	52,902	173,606
Average per establishment.....	2.3	10.2	32.3	69.3	139.9	308.8	1,037.2	24.8
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	4,722	2,506	1,062	524	334	176	62	9,386
Employees.....	9,076	24,625	33,923	38,384	45,937	53,090	61,667	266,702
Average per establishment.....	1.9	9.8	31.9	73.2	137.5	301.6	994.6	28.4
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	381	207	100	46	21	10	4	769
Employees.....	68.3	2,080	3,213	3,156	3,103	2,758	5,309	20,302
Average per establishment.....	1.5	10.0	32.1	68.6	147.7	275.8	1,427.5	26.4
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	494	115	24	11	3	3	—	650
Employees.....	754	1,078	819	777	418	720	—	4,566
Average per establishment.....	1.5	9.2	34.1	70.6	139.3	240.0	—	7.0
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	470	169	47	30	11	7	—	734
Employees.....	888	1,538	1,483	2,154	1,388	2,371	—	9,822
Average per establishment.....	1.8	9.1	31.5	71.8	126.1	338.7	—	13.4
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	570	441	195	121	72	26	9	1,434
Employees.....	1,166	4,531	6,242	8,812	9,713	7,536	9,659	47,659
Average per establishment.....	2.0	10.2	32.0	72.8	134.9	289.8	1,073.2	33.2

5.—The Integration of Industrial Operation in Canada.¹

The individual establishment, with its local habitation, is the natural unit for census purposes. Generally speaking, the public desires to have the statistics of manufacturing industries compiled according to the provinces and localities in which they are situated; indeed, such statistics are the most generally useful. Never-

¹Based upon a special investigation made by Prof. V. W. Bladen, of the University of Toronto, at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the summer of 1926.

theless, these statistics, showing as they do the increase in the average size of the establishments, are still far from indicating the centralization of control which has been going on in various of the more important industries of Canada, particularly in the last quarter of a century. In the great industries of to-day the unit of operation often consists of several or even of many establishments, and the increasing concentration of control which has taken place of late years in Canadian industry is a matter of common knowledge. While the names of a very few large combinations have become household words, the smaller combinations of two or three establishments in an industry have almost escaped notice. Some evidence of the extent to which such combinations exist in Canada and how far the operations of a group of establishments are controlled from a single head-office is supplied by the Census of Manufactures. A file is kept in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of all the establishments to which the schedules for the annual census of manufactures are sent, and a separate file for those cases where the schedules for two or more establishments are sent to a single head-office. This file gives us a list of combinations in their simplest and most openly acknowledged form, where two or more establishments are controlled from a single head-office. This, of course, does not cover the cases where control is maintained through stock ownership or interlocking directorates.

A study of the "head-office" file at Ottawa for 1924 reveals the existence of 295 such combinations, operating in all 1,273 establishments or about 6 p.c. of the total. These combinations are not peculiar to any particular class of industry, but are scattered throughout the nine industrial groups, as classified on the "chief component material" classification. The relative importance of this development in each of these industrial groups is roughly indicated by the percentage of all establishments in "head-office" combinations—as shown in Table 30. It will be seen that combinations, as thus indicated, are proportionately most numerous in the chemical products group.

30.—Establishments in Head-Office Combinations by General Groups of Industries, 1924.

Industrial Groups.	Number of head-office combinations.	Number of establishments in head-office combinations.	Total number of establishments.	Percentages of establishments in head-office combinations.
Vegetable products.....	36	228	4,414	5.2
Animal products.....	84	394	4,816	8.2
Textiles.....	39	137	1,781	7.7
Wood products.....	70	201	6,906	2.9
Iron products.....	26	102	1,003	9.8
Non-ferrous metal products.....	3	16	341	4.9
Non-metallic mineral products.....	18	101	1,095	9.1
Chemical products.....	13	75	457	16.4
Miscellaneous industries.....	6	19	1,365	1.4
Total.....	295	1,273	22,178	5.7

Since the 295 "head-office" combinations represent 1,273 establishments, each head-office on the average controls more than 4 operating factories, but this average conveys a misleading impression. No fewer than 141 of the head-offices each control only 2 establishments, while nine head-offices control 11 to 15 establishments each, four from 16 to 25 establishments each, two from 26 to 50 establishments each, and one over 50 establishments. The numbers of establishments controlled by these head-office combinations and their distributions by industrial groups are given in Table 31.

31.—Number of Head-Office Combinations Operating Given Numbers of Manufacturing Establishments, 1924.

Industrial Groups.	2 estab- lish- ments.	3-5 estab- lish- ments.	6-10 estab- lish- ments.	11-15 estab- lish- ments.	16-25 estab- lish- ments.	26-50 estab- lish- ments.	Over 50 estab- lish- ments.
Vegetable products.....	10	20	5	—	—	—	1
Animal products.....	38	31	8	4	1	2	..
Textiles.....	23	12	2	1	1	—	..
Wood products.....	46	19	4	1	—	—	..
Iron products.....	12	10	3	1	—	—	..
Non-ferrous metals.....	1	1	1	—	—	—	..
Non-metallic minerals.....	5	5	7	—	1	—	..
Chemical products.....	3	6	1	2	1	—	..
Miscellaneous industries.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	..
Totals of Head-Office Combinations.	141	107	31	9	4	2	1

“Horizontal” and “Vertical” Combinations.—The combinations in modern manufactures are of two main kinds. The first and most general are described as “horizontal”, where the factories which combine are using the same things as raw material, subjecting them to the same processes, and turning out the same manufactured articles as their finished products. The second are known as “vertical” combinations, where the finished product of one establishment becomes the raw material of another establishment in the same combination, as where boot and shoe factories are operated in combination with tanneries, or furniture factories in combination with sawmills. Of the 295 “head-office” combinations in Canadian manufacturing industries 212 were “horizontal” combinations of establishments turning out the same finished products. A good many of the remainder carried on two or more really separate industries, while only a few were really “vertical” combinations. These latter included five combinations of dairies and condenseries, eight of tanneries with boot and shoe factories, three of tanneries with glove factories, one of a tannery with boots and gloves, one of a tannery with boot findings and belting, two of boot factories with harness factories. There are also 22 combinations of sawmills and pulp and paper-mills operating 38 sawmills and 30 pulp and paper-mills. There is one case of a sawmill combined with a furniture factory, and one of a sawmill combined with a sash and door factory. Details are given in Table 32.

32.—Distribution of Head-Office Combinations according to the Number of Industries represented among the Establishments operated by them, by General Industrial Groups, 1924.

Industrial Groups.	Number of Head-Office combinations classified by number of industries represented in each.						
	1 Indus.	2 Indus.	3 Indus.	4-5 Indus.	6-7 Indus.	8-9 Indus.	10 Indus. and over.
Vegetable products.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal products.....	60	22	2	—	—	—	—
Textiles.....	24	11	2	1	—	—	1
Wood products.....	43	25	2	—	—	—	—
Iron products.....	18	5	—	2	1	—	—
Non-ferrous metals.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals.....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical products.....	7	4	1	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous industries.....	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals of Head-Office Combinations.	212	69	7	4	2	—	1

6.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is dependent on the power equipment and increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Power equipment will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are included in Table 33 with miscellaneous industries and are included also with the industries of each province. To avoid duplications the motors driven by power generated by the equipment of the central electric stations are not included in the total power equipment of Canada, of the provinces or of the miscellaneous industries, but are included in the total power equipment of other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasoline engines, natural coal and producer gas engines and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

Comparisons with the data for 1924 show an increase of 783,203 h.p. or 18 p.c. in 1925 in the total primary power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments, by far the largest increase being in the miscellaneous group, where the increase was 724,996 h.p. The water power development of central electric stations increased by 708,061 h.p., and the total power of these stations by 725,145 h.p., there being slight decreases in some of the smaller industries comprised in this group. It was in the provinces with large water power developments that the greatest total increases were made, Quebec leading with an increase of 436,882 h.p., Ontario coming second, with an increase of 187,709 h.p., and British Columbia third, with an increase of 86,210 h.p.

33.—Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1925.

A.—BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.		
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,365	1,872	1,756	4,993	195	70	265
Nova Scotia.....	107,685	4,100	53,270	165,055	21,670	41,285	62,955
New Brunswick.....	63,324	4,830	33,446	101,600	8,550	26,426	34,976
Quebec.....	180,303	8,679	1,696,919	1,865,901	472,446	141,628	614,074
Ontario.....	322,954	32,970	1,659,092	2,015,016	854,042	155,915	1,009,957
Manitoba.....	45,866	2,489	152,925	201,280	44,701	575	45,276
Saskatchewan.....	61,721	11,126	-	72,847	9,769	127	9,896
Alberta.....	76,941	4,351	33,557	114,849	20,943	3,737	24,680
British Columbia and Yukon.	132,757	7,018	381,791	521,566	115,438	64,915	180,353
Total.....	992,916	77,435	4,012,756	5,083,107	1,547,754	434,678	1,982,432

33.—Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1925—concluded.

B.—BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Industrial Groups.	Total Power Equipment Employed.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.		
		Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Vegetable products	266,709	60,339	9,738	40,426	110,503	156,206	23,149	179,355
Animal products...	89,823	24,580	4,866	1,789	31,235	58,588	2,737	61,325
Textile products...	144,579	27,572	1,224	29,670	58,466	86,113	23,044	109,157
Wood and paper...	1,317,502	359,945	15,118	444,395	819,458	498,044	247,445	745,489
Iron and its products.....	461,961	145,630	21,459	4,227	171,316	290,645	85,050	375,695
Non-ferrous metals	222,737	20,090	173	68,860	89,123	133,614	29,172	162,786
Non-metallic minerals.	281,074	26,349	4,207	901	31,457	249,617	17,973	267,590
Chemicals and allied products....	58,502	14,509	290	6,470	21,269	37,233	4,583	41,816
Miscellaneous industries.....	3,750,280 ¹	313,902	20,360	3,416,018	3,750,280	37,694	1,525	39,219
Total	6,593,167¹	992,916	77,435	4,012,756	5,083,107	1,547,754	434,678	1,982,432

¹ Net: exclusive of purchased power in the miscellaneous group, since this group includes the central electric stations which produce the power purchased by other industries.

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1925 included 5,902,197 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$34,034,531, constituting 58.9 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, comprising 12.6 p.c., coke 8.7 p.c. and anthracite coal 4.4 p.c. Out of a fuel account of nearly \$58,000,000, Ontario expended \$28,000,000 or 48.5 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$15,300,000, those of British Columbia \$4,500,000 and those of Nova Scotia over \$3,000,000.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1925 were wood and paper, \$14,158,000, non-metallic minerals, \$11,840,000, iron and steel, \$8,679,000, and vegetable products, \$7,034,000. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that enters into the actual composition of the product are the manufactures of coke and gas. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast-furnaces and steel mills, brick, tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum-refining and the glass industry.

34.—Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1925.

Provinces and Groups.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite coal.	Lignite coal.	Coke.	Gasoline.	Oil.	Total. ¹
PROVINCES.	Tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island...	7,027	62,929	884	118	2,548	2,975	8,870	97,921
Nova Scotia.....	261,337	1,387,647	34,191	1,544	244,059	18,156	671,216	3,039,102
New Brunswick.....	290,372	1,680,771	17,426	91	12,762	9,339	62,210	1,981,393
Quebec.....	1,438,530	9,209,215	1,437,260	11,683	478,880	179,227	2,675,833	15,325,867
Ontario.....	3,008,179	17,736,400	956,396	45,010	2,941,740	324,421	1,902,969	28,025,118
Manitoba.....	175,099	957,798	92,307	248,822	81,439	42,344	207,303	1,887,093
Saskatchewan.....	141,168	725,759	7,587	164,216	7,240	65,679	357,186	1,483,860
Alberta.....	321,413	875,413	12,794	180,239	36,645	37,550	92,954	1,431,037
British Columbia and Yukon.....	259,072	1,398,299	5,644	6,564	1,239,926	87,021	1,268,420	4,547,310
Total.....	5,902,197	34,034,531	2,564,489	658,287	5,045,239	766,712	7,246,961	57,818,701
GROUPS.								
Vegetable products.....	711,807	3,940,504	524,170	198,221	431,423	158,727	791,321	7,033,646
Animal products.....	328,201	2,044,626	106,354	232,042	43,969	99,614	104,098	3,407,125
Textile products.....	396,620	2,564,084	248,307	57,384	47,823	98,478	69,808	3,259,586
Wood and paper.....	1,596,984	10,349,532	1,097,447	22,826	21,981	107,870	1,332,831	14,158,128
Iron and its products.....	851,234	4,646,262	206,476	113,840	461,249	110,492	1,396,995	8,679,321
Non-ferrous metals.....	223,545	1,335,843	76,746	4,717	2,737,995	32,744	742,255	5,144,291
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,054,618	5,835,527	178,724	26,777	1,171,739	57,833	2,419,466	11,839,875
Chemicals and allied products.....	211,860	1,197,586	113,398	635	107,743	16,305	89,355	1,591,276
Miscellaneous industries..	527,328	2,120,567	12,867	1,845	20,817	84,649	300,832	2,705,453

¹Includes other varieties of fuel.

5.—Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of many of the cities and towns in Canada, especially in the East, is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a very large number of their gainfully employed population. In the West, the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are rapidly increasing there also.

The five chief manufacturing cities of Canada in 1925, in the order named, were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, with a gross production of over \$75,000,000 each in 1925. Statistics showing the trend of production in these cities during the last five years for which the figures are available are given in Table 35. It will be noticed that the fluctuations in production in different years are proportionately greatest in Hamilton, perhaps because the industries of Hamilton are not so diversified as those of Montreal and Toronto.

According to the census of 1921, Hamilton is proportionately the most largely dependent of these cities upon manufacturing industries. About 45 p.c. of its gainfully employed population were engaged in manufacturing industries, as compared with 30 p.c. in Montreal and Toronto, and with 17 p.c. in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

There were in 1925 no cities with a gross production of from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, but eighteen other important cities with a gross production of manufactured goods of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 each in 1925 were as follows, in descending order of the value of their products:—Oshawa, Ford City, Kitchener, Port Colborne, Three Rivers, London, Ottawa, Calgary, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Saint John, Peterborough, Brantford, St. Boniface, Windsor, Shawinigan Falls, Edmonton, New Toronto. Statistics of the manufactures of all cities and towns with a gross production of \$100,000 and over and with three or more manufacturing establishments are given for 1925 in Table 36.

35.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Five Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1921-25.

Cities.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	1921 1,326	437,159,896	74,320	81,709,683	212,796,716	413,475,166
	1922 1,468	456,898,909	79,996	83,973,965	200,918,219	406,846,230
	1923 1,451	473,624,425	85,603	93,943,718	226,198,441	459,254,656
	1924 1,560	469,354,640	86,648	94,725,516	224,134,382	444,852,084
	1925 1,666	523,125,905	91,624	99,755,986	235,304,377	467,055,393
Toronto.....	1921 1,706	370,426,285	66,708	84,147,050	192,588,233	371,090,034
	1922 1,811	392,469,184	78,833	92,930,846	205,568,765	394,065,052
	1923 1,933	389,772,678	82,267	97,417,033	210,786,422	400,829,557
	1924 1,928	410,244,068	80,001	96,554,310	213,493,889	401,367,127
	1925 1,957	429,165,022	82,728	100,769,782	246,399,540	447,098,824
Hamilton.....	1921 399	142,006,725	28,192	28,062,403	53,074,110	109,803,883
	1922 437	143,168,098	23,476	26,256,146	50,844,910	100,280,131
	1923 436	170,378,119	25,797	31,399,136	77,140,899	141,097,732
	1924 427	170,993,755	23,772	28,513,251	56,884,010	118,591,000
	1925 414	166,284,301	23,629	27,987,009	62,110,974	122,305,950
Winnipeg.....	1921 419	67,354,844	11,046	15,521,375	39,701,665	75,180,039
	1922 436	46,251,208	10,679	13,858,116	36,766,668	66,925,392
	1923 425	70,872,528	11,596	14,782,426	38,172,282	70,647,027
	1924 411	87,489,506	11,934	15,395,262	40,837,275	74,755,670
	1925 409	89,688,323	14,346	18,390,797	42,388,504	79,614,829
Vancouver.....	1921 441	72,065,459	10,438	12,446,231	35,287,999	65,035,973
	1922 485	75,030,953	10,598	10,579,482	35,507,418	63,172,964
	1923 507	80,053,568	11,400	13,815,995	40,518,790	71,221,905
	1924 498	93,699,451	13,417	16,920,959	43,691,647	77,860,759
	1925 507	102,105,028	13,334	16,384,973	42,020,970	75,823,721

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown.....	27	1,391,308	331	289,952	872,046	1,554,304
Summerside.....	14	304,686	70	52,971	90,110	184,385
Montague.....	5	113,604	38	27,593	52,180	116,917
Nova Scotia—						
Dartmouth.....	17	18,155,883	1,067	1,285,650	11,561,507	15,549,800
Sydney.....	32	31,011,059	1,936	2,053,826	7,620,968	12,962,021
Halifax.....	87	28,557,801	2,995	2,867,782	4,209,119	10,700,999
Truro.....	24	3,754,724	662	539,654	1,580,517	3,060,869
Yarmouth.....	28	2,723,614	622	568,214	1,325,895	2,386,704
Amherst.....	22	4,578,824	811	682,273	1,163,443	2,255,278
New Glasgow.....	26	5,454,348	479	468,936	784,044	1,528,779
Canso.....	5	452,878	192	127,411	430,260	715,006
Windsor.....	16	1,835,968	214	151,977	390,149	645,735
Pictou.....	16	447,938	312	130,305	282,161	507,926
Liverpool.....	11	3,019,919	163	103,861	230,282	470,608
Middleton.....	10	276,711	66	47,874	348,621	463,239
Port Hawkesbury.....	5	747,144	133	106,487	249,551	434,894
Lunenburg.....	11	441,294	174	148,327	192,147	411,861
Stellarton.....	7	531,222	44	47,345	123,991	381,523
Oxford.....	11	418,146	131	78,916	183,510	335,017
Lockport.....	5	411,360	122	54,497	215,014	317,005
Bridgetown.....	11	263,095	135	72,247	155,750	304,303
Bridgewater.....	19	755,561	162	93,656	140,713	288,935
North Sydney.....	15	238,897	171	97,092	117,597	263,500
Digby.....	6	180,925	68	43,150	196,659	216,585
Glace Bay.....	7	262,111	45	53,702	40,845	203,217
Shelburne.....	11	223,028	85	63,633	85,645	194,888
Wolfville.....	7	129,691	70	41,526	103,044	192,263
Clark's Harbour.....	7	38,525	74	20,028	152,633	147,327
Parrsboro.....	11	180,999	63	28,560	84,812	127,012
Antigonish.....	6	114,363	34	31,376	71,759	122,086
Malone Bay.....	11	119,005	100	53,940	64,874	122,026
Stewiacke.....	3	151,257	58	46,472	54,856	105,645
Kentville.....	10	158,872	38	34,672	21,549	

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick—						
Saint John.....	128	25,792,924	3,161	3,410,119	21,026,960	29,249,907
Moncton.....	37	7,395,675	2,226	2,505,738	2,697,111	5,789,373
Bathurst.....	14	9,867,159	750	766,516	1,989,097	4,195,134
St. Stephen.....	16	2,569,587	739	664,344	1,824,841	3,365,257
Edmundston.....	7	5,035,238	360	436,071	1,459,109	3,210,866
Fredericton.....	30	2,963,704	737	677,598	1,291,425	2,309,486
Newcastle.....	13	3,825,364	453	336,932	1,249,891	1,866,409
Campbellton.....	16	2,869,717	458	388,848	1,025,670	1,856,217
Chatham.....	12	2,892,230	388	331,778	644,564	1,148,628
Dalhousie.....	4	1,543,403	206	164,597	466,384	742,252
Sackville.....	11	970,423	282	240,036	286,208	633,238
Sussex.....	12	285,503	101	70,865	271,512	513,435
Grand Falls.....	10	473,005	203	168,255	337,419	490,286
Richibucto.....	4	874,101	151	153,924	98,303	386,527
Woodstock.....	18	498,092	130	107,251	70,700	326,811
Hartland.....	3	301,617	46	33,457	76,539	124,915
Port Elgin.....	6	103,324	48	32,803	69,886	114,038
Quebec—						
Montreal.....	1,666	523,125,905	91,624	99,755,986	235,304,377	467,055,393
Three Rivers.....	44	55,781,869	5,628	5,670,467	13,740,304	32,734,025
Quebec.....	247	42,713,564	8,902	7,645,682	13,231,758	30,885,111
Shawinigan Falls.....	20	53,837,083	2,637	3,368,162	7,986,773	22,628,624
Sherbrooke.....	73	21,250,202	3,656	3,475,949	6,064,507	12,162,114
Hull.....	36	13,633,808	2,136	2,194,565	5,741,130	10,767,244
Valleyfield.....	22	10,508,528	2,778	2,151,589	3,944,271	10,275,019
Grand'Mere.....	11	53,514,062	1,394	2,014,736	2,902,453	9,851,374
Lachine.....	24	14,659,068	1,902	2,820,709	4,902,376	9,727,809
Granby.....	28	8,698,575	2,207	1,890,162	3,789,907	8,368,742
Magog.....	15	5,987,107	1,352	844,784	5,687,167	7,135,822
St. Hyacinthe.....	46	8,112,854	2,225	1,569,670	3,978,410	7,102,470
St. Johns.....	25	7,376,041	2,229	2,227,455	3,187,936	6,516,498
St. Jérôme.....	25	4,539,793	1,527	1,245,354	2,025,877	5,349,374
East Angus.....	5	16,231,190	764	969,594	2,600,926	5,194,489
Donnacoona.....	3	9,659,316	501	845,293	1,499,261	4,666,530
Drummondville.....	18	7,674,189	1,280	1,029,267	3,009,194	4,645,394
La Tuque.....	8	8,021,448	581	747,022	2,053,444	4,435,374
Belœil.....	7	3,964,109	241	301,072	2,659,415	4,356,168
Victoriaville.....	24	3,668,214	983	675,784	1,248,210	3,501,413
Chicoutimi.....	15	12,847,117	616	571,291	831,985	2,835,426
Port Alfred.....	3	8,154,531	404	480,323	1,072,722	2,578,735
Joliette.....	35	2,264,554	654	433,996	1,330,063	2,311,042
Berthier.....	8	3,654,684	417	352,913	589,521	2,093,348
Sorel.....	16	2,661,719	1,197	977,576	745,264	2,037,790
Buckingham.....	14	3,035,357	389	417,565	904,854	2,007,105
Windsor.....	6	2,695,856	490	594,354	860,130	1,992,500
Beauharnois.....	8	3,331,114	410	373,394	707,531	1,804,094
Coaticook.....	25	1,852,694	625	403,635	1,049,473	1,720,532
Chandler.....	3	3,728,351	351	357,495	745,354	1,623,720
Lauson.....	5	3,927,696	380	438,031	466,233	1,597,300
Jonquière.....	10	1,695,252	254	338,241	620,655	1,687,789
Cowansville.....	11	1,452,517	471	390,430	601,729	1,278,500
Marieville.....	10	1,099,945	318	312,462	706,159	1,215,639
Verdun.....	10	784,891	758	363,754	851,845	1,192,725
Bromptonville.....	3	426,099	275	232,708	803,024	1,184,142
Longueuil.....	7	2,422,157	346	518,911	144,288	1,086,653
Rock Island.....	17	2,035,990	352	303,697	468,058	1,075,260
Laprairie.....	10	7,042,857	384	416,779	53,172	1,023,745
St. Rémi.....	10	567,528	147	91,052	822,127	997,697
Rimouski.....	10	2,372,669	354	310,183	343,000	952,589
Ste.-Thérèse.....	11	1,095,668	279	230,713	486,387	874,057
Plessisville.....	13	1,089,614	282	228,224	403,099	863,830
Portneuf.....	10	981,906	172	140,304	609,788	850,379
Charlemagne.....	3	1,145,401	137	141,176	729,341	806,693
Asbestos.....	7	1,071,865	135	121,206	541,371	781,253
St. Raymond.....	11	888,124	144	160,886	277,619	777,873
St. Laurent.....	7	869,819	259	304,149	404,712	760,815
Louiseville.....	7	894,352	298	201,857	426,257	727,106
St. Edmond.....	3	2,825,850	227	100,840	391,718	688,253
Montmagny.....	19	2,579,897	234	190,705	215,037	682,193
Loretteville.....	18	657,695	264	156,543	342,204	668,235
Farnham.....	15	430,109	269	157,972	332,133	653,777
Terrebonne.....	9	1,273,277	282	267,686	228,000	617,082
Warwick.....	11	536,176	173	147,455	357,581	592,095

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—concluded.						
Bedford.....	8	627,184	252	205,981	60,906	546,509
Lévis.....	12	662,097	181	128,469	171,238	528,365
Amos.....	11	707,822	255	109,035	305,605	498,037
Port Rouge.....	7	1,241,220	118	100,379	294,507	476,677
Westmount.....	3	1,092,639	144	186,048	21,370	459,992
Calumet.....	4	562,130	101	94,401	297,110	419,079
Contrecoeur.....	4	276,323	163	111,753	242,647	414,511
Danville.....	10	709,711	105	78,856	218,188	367,556
Lennoxville.....	7	296,113	84	88,560	119,388	325,870
Rivière du Loup.....	15	1,731,184	149	122,459	126,667	313,738
Acton Vale.....	12	182,458	95	52,611	199,323	310,578
St. Tite.....	15	184,142	108	63,564	189,396	301,802
Theftford Mines.....	11	1,511,175	143	134,067	91,391	291,802
Lachute.....	9	611,360	67	50,054	138,620	291,656
Beebe Plains.....	6	197,732	87	68,388	184,662	284,369
Waterloo.....	12	217,544	102	81,403	142,187	278,975
Shawville.....	8	114,342	28	18,421	194,371	253,809
Gaspé.....	3	684,927	214	71,131	146,764	235,232
Sutton.....	9	186,811	67	55,452	122,120	226,420
St. Lambert.....	6	379,871	117	93,382	46,346	213,880
Roberval.....	14	246,570	91	34,680	121,233	198,787
Cookshire.....	7	129,068	58	38,291	94,953	184,877
Macamic.....	8	374,200	64	40,741	110,415	183,858
Huntingdon.....	8	145,614	38	34,453	119,880	182,307
St. Alexis.....	5	29,900	10	6,817	97,399	166,979
Val Brilliant.....	6	7,700	50	40,185	100,933	161,414
Iberville.....	7	132,065	78	41,003	75,874	155,393
Ste. Geneviève.....	7	142,640	63	42,898	91,111	154,406
Ormstown.....	7	124,698	37	22,784	96,170	152,323
West Shefford.....	4	26,850	7	5,074	121,477	149,859
D'Israeli.....	4	89,880	69	44,441	80,838	148,541
Upton.....	9	104,865	17	9,026	116,573	144,932
Trois Pistoles.....	13	99,658	66	29,334	81,629	140,215
St. Jacques.....	9	57,390	25	10,613	93,129	130,736
Roxton Falls.....	7	70,809	15	9,805	97,856	130,691
Pointe aux Trembles.....	4	181,569	39	45,914	51,603	124,263
Compton.....	3	84,915	129	47,830	41,881	124,026
St. Ours.....	13	83,650	42	17,238	83,607	121,681
St. Pie.....	10	98,903	56	26,734	80,953	119,814
Warden.....	3	26,226	8	6,530	101,804	117,774
Rigaud.....	5	126,794	21	16,686	84,273	116,740
Napierville.....	6	151,758	33	15,994	63,336	115,628
St. Denis.....	9	43,700	24	6,139	86,323	111,944
Mont Laurier.....	8	176,100	20	14,043	68,760	110,830
Beaumont.....	3	40,246	23	22,182	69,203	104,018
L'Assomption.....	6	180,209	54	49,721	39,660	102,125
Papineauville.....	8	193,703	38	22,719	67,827	100,321
Ontario—						
Toronto.....	1,957	429,165,022	82,728	100,769,782	246,399,340	447,098,824
Hamilton.....	414	166,284,301	23,629	27,987,009	62,110,974	122,305,950
Oshawa.....	34	21,832,973	4,987	6,269,918	30,345,887	47,529,284
Ford City.....	11	43,368,198	5,535	10,317,055	21,687,086	41,389,677
Kitchener.....	127	35,819,569	6,874	7,460,067	18,323,791	38,012,401
Port Colborne.....	14	16,649,921	1,358	2,036,167	16,589,770	33,527,147
London.....	218	40,560,023	8,663	9,657,684	14,577,627	32,201,399
Ottawa.....	192	48,777,659	7,110	8,554,138	15,952,660	31,305,494
Niagara Falls.....	57	35,400,855	2,641	3,645,357	14,784,415	29,374,543
Peterborough.....	80	24,592,003	4,425	4,343,449	19,568,309	29,058,140
Brantford.....	94	33,160,669	5,556	6,075,286	12,261,857	24,390,573
Windsor.....	124	43,975,165	4,448	6,393,344	11,287,167	22,676,153
New Toronto.....	10	19,674,663	2,501	3,460,102	13,889,082	20,731,269
Sarnia.....	38	19,904,324	2,624	3,649,955	13,315,035	19,675,775
Sault Ste. Marie.....	40	61,392,698	1,926	3,283,705	8,645,062	19,629,638
Walkerville.....	55	22,525,205	2,365	3,875,812	10,885,463	19,345,344
Guelph.....	91	16,062,472	3,737	3,891,731	8,720,418	17,587,890
Welland.....	37	23,231,136	2,519	2,844,340	8,914,644	15,397,268
Keewatin.....	5	5,853,622	394	563,051	13,383,994	14,533,840
Thorold.....	17	21,410,197	1,348	2,174,530	4,653,568	12,660,237
Galt.....	75	14,273,463	3,129	3,353,580	6,177,523	11,955,070
Chatham.....	67	13,754,417	1,939	2,265,403	7,503,439	11,674,153
St. Catharines.....	93	16,869,082	2,833	3,220,777	4,722,382	11,495,389
Stratford.....	62	10,951,733	2,819	3,301,022	6,513,337	11,008,886

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued.						
Iroquois Falls.....	3	30,452,137	1,105	1,932,190	3,337,000	10,365,592
Cornwall.....	50	15,746,916	2,854	2,363,795	4,711,497	9,340,147
Fort William.....	36	20,973,799	960	1,273,298	4,929,120	9,002,657
Woodstock.....	61	9,341,674	1,841	1,860,492	3,906,140	7,674,266
Wallaceburg.....	19	6,939,399	892	1,175,223	4,824,287	7,195,448
Leaside.....	3	10,477,301	1,207	1,784,981	5,631,356	8,398,898
Brockville.....	31	4,846,696	780	803,350	4,336,641	6,440,766
Fort Frances.....	9	7,242,232	739	1,004,896	4,189,717	6,334,509
Goderich.....	18	1,997,584	306	347,194	5,346,481	6,239,050
Midland.....	15	4,556,386	899	935,190	3,713,943	5,326,388
Kingston.....	63	11,596,749	1,358	1,401,256	2,693,718	5,317,045
Simcoe.....	32	3,610,780	707	546,626	3,591,431	5,269,819
Preston.....	31	5,194,825	1,421	1,546,975	2,487,954	5,137,450
Waterloo.....	37	11,812,382	1,178	1,350,006	2,923,272	5,075,767
Hawkesbury.....	13	7,531,785	726	783,802	2,330,767	4,662,366
Port Arthur.....	22	9,817,221	783	1,017,268	1,420,199	4,624,533
Kenora.....	13	13,342,002	346	435,493	3,036,928	4,592,501
Owen Sound.....	51	7,702,087	1,588	1,509,577	2,152,460	4,513,307
Belleville.....	49	7,847,066	1,009	1,044,432	2,619,678	4,475,885
St. Thomas.....	46	3,901,591	909	903,496	3,036,981	4,441,404
Ingersoll.....	36	4,721,587	700	703,777	3,036,981	4,441,404
Leamington.....	14	2,456,494	503	431,078	1,614,715	4,402,354
Pembroke.....	36	7,259,516	1,074	952,013	2,638,107	4,368,329
Huntsville.....	12	5,035,963	523	469,310	2,873,651	4,303,994
Paris.....	21	4,769,035	1,116	942,939	2,403,574	4,226,747
Renfrew.....	22	4,891,412	753	763,867	2,426,770	3,865,289
Hespeler.....	15	5,997,267	1,136	961,123	2,032,198	3,747,744
Fergus.....	13	2,409,216	534	605,672	1,333,270	3,287,361
Cardinal.....	7	3,055,654	320	395,654	2,286,485	3,117,392
Bowmanville.....	18	3,456,866	519	483,779	1,703,238	3,106,987
Orillia.....	35	5,749,844	970	966,333	1,654,638	2,993,007
Trenton.....	24	2,560,073	392	339,946	1,882,210	2,962,647
Newmarket.....	15	2,005,284	492	548,443	1,395,180	2,946,138
Merrittton.....	8	3,907,565	463	668,862	1,291,732	2,862,548
Brantpton.....	22	2,117,503	756	664,026	1,367,037	2,724,137
Chippawa.....	4	949,619	157	226,040	587,504	2,699,750
Acton.....	13	2,672,722	406	397,137	2,069,633	2,667,435
Sturgeon Falls.....	8	6,232,749	480	675,601	1,415,684	2,636,952
Hanover.....	16	3,155,255	646	634,091	1,209,255	2,595,544
St. Marys.....	23	4,110,390	452	409,791	712,051	2,570,327
Petrolia.....	17	2,188,049	201	240,119	1,977,935	2,527,730
Sudbury.....	28	3,707,248	589	490,998	1,236,657	2,504,128
Elmira.....	16	2,020,246	708	483,068	921,701	2,403,059
Weston.....	9	3,236,368	699	714,927	1,034,142	2,343,612
Lindsay.....	38	2,271,699	518	450,741	1,107,401	2,170,834
Aurora.....	8	1,140,083	349	329,875	1,323,746	2,164,857
Georgetown.....	17	2,618,071	458	431,364	1,217,590	2,127,984
Gananoque.....	24	3,112,204	573	641,505	893,978	2,119,720
Rockland.....	5	1,481,470	378	332,662	1,502,602	2,110,375
Perth.....	22	3,838,946	463	613,104	903,665	2,061,063
Cobourg.....	28	2,389,512	374	358,838	888,635	2,049,906
Dundas.....	20	4,399,439	582	649,370	1,011,098	2,018,901
Carleton Place.....	20	2,705,922	641	578,158	1,081,158	2,018,711
Arnprior.....	17	5,076,706	488	494,425	1,231,251	2,014,336
Campbellford.....	27	2,315,566	422	401,006	1,270,998	2,011,957
Chesterville.....	6	973,320	151	171,188	1,445,604	2,010,304
Bridgeburg.....	20	1,413,152	191	259,989	1,031,158	1,957,064
Port Credit.....	4	1,711,755	193	209,465	1,175,233	1,907,846
Aylmer.....	8	1,471,515	165	160,879	1,157,892	1,902,559
Kapuskasing.....	4	10,494,648	371	461,320	788,474	1,889,826
Port Hope.....	33	2,730,662	558	624,851	602,183	1,869,707
Amherstberg.....	8	7,590,440	237	379,236	311,335	1,869,380
Sandwich.....	10	2,229,487	314	508,174	444,211	1,830,816
Smiths Falls.....	19	3,473,666	560	580,902	970,767	1,760,861
Dunnville.....	18	1,998,174	571	552,837	851,898	1,745,330
Milton.....	13	2,711,325	407	411,075	658,989	1,700,412
Tilsonburg.....	24	1,351,264	454	392,666	997,860	1,692,929
Napanee.....	19	1,195,617	313	257,294	939,142	1,660,080
Port Dalhousie.....	6	1,206,748	457	363,952	562,759	1,599,104
Norwich.....	21	669,917	161	151,680	1,167,761	1,555,302
Collingwood.....	27	6,081,233	538	537,008	810,491	1,540,906
Kincardine.....	17	1,263,403	368	306,606	670,905	1,473,957
Oakville.....	19	1,468,851	337	338,063	763,842	1,473,628

36.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—continued.						
Timmins.....	16	15,990,788	258	298,306	220,987	1,457,221
Barrie.....	20	1,449,257	273	262,218	933,917	1,449,509
Walkerton.....	20	1,318,295	294	245,317	862,239	1,401,704
Almonte.....	19	1,487,858	380	327,991	790,519	1,377,641
Caledonia.....	13	628,201	143	166,898	791,224	1,339,684
Strathroy.....	19	1,401,813	228	202,312	824,873	1,316,083
Meaford.....	14	1,400,569	316	268,149	819,146	1,260,717
Tavistock.....	13	458,196	148	123,684	986,211	1,226,918
Penetanguishene.....	14	1,265,090	322	331,272	452,676	1,161,230
Cobalt.....	4	13,465,656	173	273,734	52,052	1,128,475
Pictou.....	29	1,056,868	254	130,272	605,487	1,127,855
Cache Bay.....	3	1,087,221	209	238,724	825,370	1,096,579
Listowel.....	18	726,343	226	195,932	652,262	1,059,317
Grimsby.....	13	973,875	335	239,404	574,461	1,052,065
Frankford.....	9	1,414,184	191	171,166	579,496	1,050,282
Wingham.....	20	971,919	234	216,185	600,468	1,020,959
Chesley.....	12	931,241	296	274,091	445,879	1,005,490
Ayr.....	8	693,534	109	91,552	457,282	997,418
Prescott.....	15	871,339	229	207,709	495,199	990,922
Thessalon.....	7	726,495	172	230,359	313,524	987,954
Woodbridge.....	5	964,960	93	65,032	643,083	981,612
Dryden.....	6	4,499,204	225	346,914	373,752	956,406
Tilbury.....	10	710,806	181	213,331	373,802	821,529
West Lorne.....	7	722,020	112	100,188	524,897	814,665
Clinton.....	17	666,423	198	162,177	441,321	808,423
Kingsville.....	14	1,092,382	86	95,834	620,359	798,252
Alexandria.....	20	657,562	169	98,720	546,503	782,894
Blind River.....	4	258,377	151	143,200	541,603	769,192
Whitby.....	8	613,211	210	236,975	299,559	766,638
New Hamburg.....	14	879,751	197	162,188	455,715	764,612
Elora.....	10	720,930	230	226,953	250,976	758,874
Bloomfield.....	14	696,382	217	73,997	478,463	739,839
New Liskeard.....	13	947,003	189	195,609	432,874	717,319
Forest.....	11	480,101	128	91,708	432,758	703,396
Mount Forest.....	17	558,665	136	105,797	450,333	689,675
Mitchell.....	13	633,919	127	134,401	371,245	653,551
Waterford.....	10	556,637	138	68,300	357,744	620,004
Exeter.....	14	467,190	134	66,535	392,238	602,929
Durham.....	11	544,492	202	164,842	335,850	589,996
Humbershore.....	5	342,303	116	105,271	357,675	588,895
Southampton.....	6	677,841	179	171,909	191,880	579,250
Palmerston.....	8	159,159	35	27,779	423,557	510,008
Brighton.....	17	563,805	225	62,139	283,741	506,117
Lucknow.....	16	308,532	88	63,218	353,105	502,188
Delhi.....	7	700,067	74	60,442	317,646	496,264
Sterling.....	12	97,916	47	32,474	419,374	486,909
Warton.....	14	574,424	105	84,482	328,065	486,481
Port Elgin.....	9	543,079	180	177,767	241,872	484,876
Burks Falls.....	6	1,101,896	123	118,336	280,447	471,864
Jarvis.....	6	131,871	23	21,915	380,201	469,982
Wellington.....	7	439,056	142	45,755	242,963	467,789
Bracebridge.....	13	1,130,909	154	131,960	245,653	467,591
Orangeville.....	9	616,185	131	87,215	301,930	467,356
Streetsville.....	8	459,727	96	98,347	175,931	466,775
Deseronto.....	11	623,939	132	82,058	279,622	461,440
Tweed.....	13	287,400	111	86,357	289,144	453,901
Seaforth.....	14	274,322	87	71,122	231,424	448,003
Dresden.....	14	410,842	114	84,648	217,873	427,572
Uxbridge.....	13	353,463	105	87,722	251,405	416,239
Victoria Harbour.....	3	1,339,342	133	123,160	252,150	411,459
Dutton.....	11	137,787	49	25,339	309,399	409,321
Mimico.....	9	905,422	129	173,897	35,409	408,980
Burlington.....	8	486,764	90	83,540	256,373	391,185
Winchester.....	12	100,618	43	23,538	268,737	365,556
Teeswater.....	12	302,945	74	61,256	225,446	365,121
Essex.....	12	259,049	50	57,072	207,910	363,839
Port Dover.....	10	492,263	79	47,557	221,070	358,668
Havelock.....	9	310,162	57	53,855	208,289	357,533
Gravenhurst.....	8	602,301	155	143,426	93,264	355,621
Ridgetown.....	14	459,659	78	45,305	207,101	353,579
Paisley.....	10	99,257	29	21,818	257,277	345,462
Hagersville.....	6	81,555	15	19,135	258,886	330,578
Iroquois.....	14	444,453	44	38,202	222,615	315,734
Casselman.....	11	198,843	40	29,135	231,659	314,176

36—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Bradford.....	7	184,107	85	84,060	174,519	313,628
Omemece.....	6	239,930	39	29,480	233,963	310,509
Vankleek Hill.....	15	160,756	52	27,192	226,220	291,171
Shelburne.....	8	129,796	28	25,720	209,856	289,304
Watford.....	10	325,864	70	41,887	147,679	287,763
Kemptville.....	13	206,480	64	57,248	204,331	287,152
Alliston.....	11	162,642	24	14,517	202,193	281,200
Waterdown.....	7	496,422	73	76,281	53,378	277,806
Arthur.....	9	73,442	37	21,423	201,685	274,288
Eganville.....	9	160,840	48	26,440	168,756	262,075
Port Perry.....	11	139,750	42	31,932	176,968	257,675
Morrisburg.....	10	220,997	65	50,690	134,603	250,784
Stouffville.....	8	96,631	23	15,937	174,724	245,642
Perry Sound.....	12	647,608	138	45,921	105,267	242,797
Bolton.....	7	102,903	21	17,133	184,224	240,385
Stayner.....	6	73,336	19	12,317	177,192	238,085
Parkhill.....	7	160,108	33	26,121	170,362	236,428
Sioux Lookout.....	6	261,969	102	57,511	120,810	232,223
Norwood.....	10	211,689	39	22,696	170,616	229,141
Thornbury.....	8	315,437	56	24,263	130,346	228,160
Highgate.....	5	289,421	34	17,315	126,532	227,753
Beeton.....	4	57,659	10	7,641	179,180	227,197
Brussels.....	8	89,536	19	10,761	168,595	219,717
Beamsville.....	9	297,320	69	42,917	122,300	216,328
Bancroft.....	9	142,645	87	30,047	139,945	212,939
Springfield.....	7	66,380	13	9,634	181,907	210,985
Thamesville.....	9	204,952	50	16,269	123,570	204,686
Markdale.....	9	135,877	43	16,902	145,109	201,803
Neustadt.....	6	57,812	34	8,560	152,707	200,306
Tottenham.....	5	55,728	12	13,987	151,212	198,316
Lucan.....	8	92,699	20	15,606	150,056	197,242
Coppercliff.....	3	988,868	14	18,215	9,574	196,163
Bothwell.....	7	145,041	70	57,847	92,755	190,197
Lakefield.....	10	116,594	30	20,778	127,261	189,843
Merrickville.....	8	316,807	53	47,480	96,837	185,542
Sutton.....	4	80,123	18	13,639	130,451	184,806
Marmora.....	10	100,149	66	22,678	121,266	181,220
Clifford.....	6	46,106	10	4,148	140,830	178,833
Cannington.....	9	136,221	34	26,317	115,077	177,412
Cobden.....	8	73,670	19	11,495	141,626	176,199
Blenheim.....	7	271,492	44	21,480	177,305	174,777
Tara.....	8	52,148	16	11,260	134,916	172,269
Cayuga.....	8	77,129	20	20,128	118,091	170,404
Madoc.....	11	66,847	21	10,869	138,957	168,597
Wroxeter.....	6	107,902	29	21,143	122,832	162,237
Westport.....	11	44,325	18	8,902	138,663	158,659
Belle River.....	4	283,056	36	20,481	79,835	156,535
Hensall.....	9	124,382	47	23,817	94,022	156,125
Alvinston.....	7	141,717	36	16,927	86,698	156,049
Embro.....	6	47,001	27	8,850	130,978	155,616
Richmond Hill.....	6	216,225	32	34,721	72,002	145,269
Point Edward.....	3	286,769	31	46,302	27,705	140,774
Blyth.....	6	72,393	9	6,015	97,179	132,555
Maxville.....	10	118,206	34	20,873	80,348	131,850
Tecumseh.....	3	279,287	28	14,657	66,693	127,775
Powassan.....	6	69,750	35	9,541	85,170	124,514
Dundalk.....	7	57,605	16	10,760	81,083	124,378
Cochrane.....	9	151,710	37	40,092	31,883	123,711
Hastings.....	5	112,314	28	23,272	83,221	123,124
Creemore.....	8	99,358	26	15,149	83,844	122,582
Drayton.....	6	58,090	15	8,475	92,228	122,436
Rodney.....	7	138,917	88	48,035	62,037	121,536
Courtright.....	3	412,043	44	47,268	3,504	117,929
Lanark.....	7	43,827	13	6,594	93,263	117,335
Colborne.....	5	130,572	32	14,684	69,432	116,823
Markham.....	5	72,606	13	13,050	73,326	116,134
Glencoe.....	7	183,545	33	29,129	57,326	115,264
Bath.....	4	16,450	7	6,266	88,256	111,649
Richmond.....	5	14,725	9	3,961	95,200	111,525
Fenelon Falls.....	9	107,194	16	9,273	72,939	110,641
Erin.....	7	100,664	14	12,899	68,437	108,393
Athens.....	8	30,075	18	10,394	91,238	108,209
Newburgh.....	4	20,818	8	3,818	72,793	104,525
Front Creek.....	3	96,555	46	29,435	36,408	102,759
Grand Valley.....	5	47,747	15	11,238	75,037	102,257
Coldwater.....	6	57,699	18	7,029	62,107	100,041

36—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—continued.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg.....	409	89,688,323	14,346	18,390,797	42,388,504	79,614,829
St. Boniface.....	30	8,422,763	1,395	1,700,011	17,867,538	23,118,937
Brandon.....	36	4,161,476	433	588,927	2,492,123	4,141,338
Portage-la-Prairie.....	12	659,632	185	209,356	2,459,558	2,976,173
The Pas.....	7	1,425,598	300	357,943	560,883	1,441,622
Selkirk.....	8	974,115	162	214,658	333,807	416,434
Dauphin.....	13	347,876	59	48,866	210,339	365,568
Shoal Lake.....	3	63,293	20	17,991	222,770	289,511
Souris.....	5	600,599	23	32,900	212,923	281,984
Rapid City.....	3	24,872	8	10,547	197,326	247,027
Neepawa.....	5	190,551	26	22,905	135,633	201,339
Winkler.....	4	81,146	12	9,981	141,195	176,082
Russell.....	3	72,569	9	9,500	127,480	174,434
Melita.....	5	28,161	10	10,136	80,053	116,158
Virden.....	3	110,824	11	15,258	59,005	104,935
Carman.....	6	19,713	10	7,517	76,117	103,058
Saskatchewan—						
Regina.....	56	11,042,235	1,358	1,929,749	5,991,028	11,403,990
Moose Jaw.....	25	3,149,599	622	909,026	7,734,769	9,945,890
Saskatoon.....	47	7,247,428	950	1,331,108	3,723,685	7,184,543
Prince Albert.....	20	1,586,428	300	401,754	1,811,462	2,700,289
Yorkton.....	10	779,137	61	64,781	385,187	678,334
North Battleford.....	10	554,255	77	102,035	227,267	497,786
Weyburn.....	7	433,694	49	63,313	273,265	468,678
Melville.....	5	265,632	28	41,678	229,766	377,795
Swift Current.....	9	575,929	58	74,136	130,683	376,371
Estevan.....	6	194,950	25	27,675	146,752	254,725
Lloydminster.....	6	117,246	19	21,886	140,902	214,308
Humboldt.....	4	165,570	18	23,646	120,782	187,475
Preeceville.....	4	41,608	6	7,640	135,274	184,097
Biggar.....	8	123,592	20	22,175	110,055	178,878
Battleford.....	7	90,638	12	14,598	96,894	174,959
Melfort.....	7	219,219	21	25,265	82,089	170,411
Kerrobert.....	5	81,468	11	15,643	103,236	160,983
Maple Creek.....	5	98,475	15	14,117	99,811	159,736
Wadena.....	3	40,726	8	9,670	107,197	151,901
Rosthern.....	5	111,985	18	16,743	85,480	128,972
Shell Brook.....	4	35,823	8	9,668	87,978	124,065
Carnduff.....	4	43,708	4	4,959	82,356	113,154
Unity.....	6	90,769	11	12,106	64,978	112,302
Moosomin.....	5	58,760	9	9,852	71,186	110,711
Carlyle.....	3	55,025	6	6,773	73,825	108,246
Macklin.....	4	37,329	6	5,723	73,276	106,179
Alberta—						
Calgary.....	138	33,192,975	3,260	4,709,398	17,708,412	31,136,017
Edmonton.....	136	16,583,162	3,609	4,262,365	12,788,843	21,279,845
Medicine Hat.....	24	6,382,426	540	682,195	7,421,960	9,086,778
Lethbridge.....	27	3,006,382	352	538,602	1,502,634	2,970,030
Redcliffe.....	6	1,495,283	202	213,764	169,366	581,571
Wetaskiwin.....	9	311,128	33	34,152	322,771	446,140
Blairmore.....	5	500,897	70	116,032	105,192	284,632
Red Deer.....	7	208,800	41	47,068	155,508	268,157
Vermilion.....	7	119,532	21	23,060	165,674	254,028
Camrose.....	9	201,522	29	36,186	129,480	247,800
Vegreville.....	6	84,799	22	29,501	154,646	246,667
St. Paul de M ^{tis}	5	51,681	11	10,183	165,422	233,419
Stettler.....	7	132,213	23	23,619	136,392	229,083
Hanna.....	4	114,982	12	13,155	127,698	196,770
Coronation.....	4	62,217	11	12,696	135,869	193,596
Viking.....	5	51,227	13	16,749	155,422	189,734
Innisfail.....	4	51,855	12	15,877	141,997	187,203
Ponoka.....	4	43,635	9	12,733	108,993	156,316
Westlock.....	4	36,887	6	6,442	101,391	142,953
Drumheller.....	6	501,114	24	41,245	10,906	141,874
Didsbury.....	5	86,325	7	7,909	100,433	140,837
Leduc.....	8	64,221	12	10,506	93,196	134,603
Mannville.....	4	38,853	8	8,102	97,358	134,180
Lacombe.....	6	78,435	18	22,491	76,023	132,799
Mundare.....	3	35,600	6	5,431	95,501	126,259
Charesholm.....	6	69,644	10	9,594	73,383	112,742
Olds.....	3	93,651	9	11,670	75,396	107,562

36—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of \$100,000 or over, and with 3 or more Establishments, 1925—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia—						
Vancouver.....	507	102,105,028	13,334	16,384,973	42,020,970	75,823,721
Victoria.....	130	16,652,436	2,503	2,965,261	3,880,661	10,510,278
New Westminster.....	55	8,240,960	1,926	2,226,236	6,309,536	10,013,713
Prince Rupert.....	17	3,098,722	388	459,578	2,409,748	3,523,468
North Vancouver.....	15	3,852,098	1,425	660,163	651,923	3,029,576
Port Moody.....	3	1,156,392	286	333,840	1,299,670	2,124,608
Fernie.....	7	5,086,328	191	244,775	587,369	1,296,673
Nelson.....	21	1,442,994	260	312,289	515,032	1,184,560
Kelowna.....	18	923,996	496	252,040	680,216	1,167,148
Rossland.....	8	5,819,015	69	136,959	8,828	1,051,100
Port Alberni.....	8	1,083,549	277	287,450	446,725	994,672
Nanaimo.....	28	520,008	371	250,458	431,911	972,658
Kamloops.....	13	1,260,633	211	205,290	408,654	889,094
Duncan.....	8	486,337	219	203,672	345,047	636,251
Port Coquitlam.....	4	616,932	102	123,465	264,671	591,189
Merritt.....	5	642,404	163	158,787	228,558	504,246
Courtenay.....	6	247,531	56	54,853	141,653	248,093
Prince George.....	6	164,440	74	92,220	96,214	239,706
Trail.....	3	11,815	26	55,578	48,925	238,016
Armstrong.....	7	204,888	42	41,828	122,685	219,432
Cranbrook.....	11	140,836	49	46,080	65,047	195,853
Vernon.....	17	564,701	101	64,301	51,262	178,262
Cumberland.....	7	387,834	62	62,592	55,659	174,817
Grand Forks.....	6	117,747	26	27,508	57,802	137,994
Revelstoke.....	10	362,458	48	38,993	36,364	137,213
Salmon Arm.....	8	106,242	26	21,951	74,109	127,283

IX.—CONSTRUCTION.

Construction is the most conspicuous example of a great industry carried on in almost complete dependence on a local demand. The building industry is not only the most widespread in its operation; it is one which expands most rapidly in good times, when it attracts great numbers of general and casual workmen—a characteristic which explains the high rate of unemployment from which the industry periodically suffers. Again, apart from the effect of cyclical fluctuations of general business conditions, the construction industry is highly seasonal. In the winter there is a serious contraction, especially in outside operations, while in the other seasons the contractors employ a much larger number of men, casually engaged, than can be retained throughout the year. A considerable number of the men are in no sense skilled artisans and the supply of unskilled men is generally in excess of the demand. Moreover, conditions in the industry are being transformed on account of the increasing substitution of reinforced concrete for wood and brick construction.

Relation of Construction Industry to General Business Conditions.—Statistics showing activity in construction are of particular interest both to those engaged in the industry itself and to those concerned with the supplying of its raw materials, such as lumber, steel, cement, paint, glass and hardware. All of these latter industries are prosperous when the construction industry is active, and depressed when it is at a standstill; again, the effects of their activity and depression are felt throughout the whole field of industry, so that the current conditions in the construction industry react powerfully upon the whole economic life of the nation. Thus, in the period between 1909 and 1913, construction, mainly financed with borrowed money, contributed in large measure to produce the "boom" of those years.

During the war period the industry was at a low ebb, except for the construction of munition plants, but after the war the housing shortage was a serious problem, and considerable building was undertaken in spite of the high cost of materials and skilled labour, as shown in Table 4. The urgent requirements due to the practical suspension of the industry during the war were fully met in the post-war years, but the rising tide of prosperity in 1927 is reflected in the highest value of construction contracts since 1912, aggregating \$418,951,600. (Table 2.)

The growing recognition of the importance of the construction industry in the business cycle has led in recent years to the proposal that, since construction is largely carried on by public authorities, it should be stimulated by these authorities in periods of depression and suspended in "boom" periods, so as to contribute toward that stabilization of industrial conditions and of employment which is considered desirable. Thus, after the armistice, when the period of depression was apprehended, the shipbuilding programme of the Dominion Government provided employment for many thrown out of work by the stoppage of the munitions industry. Similarly, in the depression of 1921 and 1922, much employment was provided by the carrying into effect of the "good roads" programmes of the Provincial Governments.

Construction in Transportation and Public Utility Industries.—The expenditure for construction by the transportation and public utility systems is incorporated in their general maintenance and structural accounts. The maintenance of way and structures account of the steam railways in 1926 totalled \$81,095,525, as compared with \$74,015,637 in 1925. There were 439.6 miles of new lines opened for operation during 1926, 204.2 miles completed but not opened for traffic and

162 miles projected or under construction. Total track mileage in 1926 was 54,279, as compared with 54,100 in 1925, a net increase of 179 miles. The expenditure of electric railways on maintenance of way and structures account increased from \$4,043,331 in 1925 to \$4,190,457 in 1926. The length of their main line first and second track decreased from 2,280.99 miles to 2,237.57 or by 43.42 miles.

As for the growth of the telephone systems of Canada, the pole line mileage increased from 194,376 in 1925 to 201,604 in 1926, and the wire mileage from 3,019,773 to 3,306,214 in the same period. The property and equipment account was \$210,535,795 in 1925 and \$227,155,900 in 1926.

The pole line mileage of the telegraph systems increased from 51,726 in 1925 to 52,961 in 1926, and the wire mileage, which was 284,121 in 1925, increased to 305,933 in the following year. The line and equipment account was \$1,153,340 in 1925 and \$1,340,343 in 1926.

Contracts Awarded.—A record of contracts awarded during the years 1911-27, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is given in Table 1. The aggregate for 1927 is the highest in the record with one exception, 1912, when immigration was exceptionally great, necessitating an extensive building programme to care for the rapidly growing population. Although there was not such an influx during 1927, the detailed records, as given in Table 2, show a large increase in residential building, of which a considerable portion was apartment house construction. The most pronounced gain, however, was in business contracts, which showed an increase over 1926 of 45.4 p.c. Engineering contracts increased by 27.0 p.c., while industrial contracts, on the other hand, were only 50.2 p.c. of similar contracts in 1926.

1.—Summary of the Value of Construction Contracts awarded in Canada, 1911-1927, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Years.	Value of construction contracts.	Years.	Value of construction contracts.
	\$		\$
1911.....	345,425,000	1919.....	190,028,000
1912.....	463,083,000	1920.....	255,605,000
1913.....	384,157,000	1921.....	240,133,300
1914.....	241,952,000	1922.....	331,843,800
1915.....	83,916,000	1923.....	314,254,300
1916.....	99,311,000	1924.....	276,261,100
1917.....	84,841,000	1925.....	297,973,000
1918.....	99,842,000	1926.....	372,947,900
		1927.....	418,951,600

2.—Details of Construction Contracts awarded in Canada, 1922-1927, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Distribution.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Provinces.....						
Prince Edward Island.....	458,200	457,100	238,200	345,600	374,500	421,100
Nova Scotia.....	5,769,400	4,710,800	4,035,400	4,154,800	3,444,800	5,469,300
New Brunswick.....	4,926,400	3,581,500	4,323,100	4,373,300	4,593,000	3,597,200
Quebec.....	103,291,800	102,569,800	89,511,200	124,509,100	151,933,900	133,182,600
Ontario.....	166,628,000	156,151,800	136,041,400	121,248,100	141,929,400	196,159,000
Manitoba.....	9,365,800	9,984,000	6,492,500	13,093,200	19,186,600	29,939,900
Saskatchewan.....	5,034,400	5,793,300	5,857,800	4,923,100	14,251,500	11,337,600
Alberta.....	8,903,500	7,066,400	6,600,400	3,867,500	10,058,400	7,507,300
British Columbia.....	27,466,300	23,939,600	23,161,100	21,458,300	27,175,800	31,337,600
Total.....	331,843,800	314,254,300	276,261,100	297,973,000	372,947,900	418,951,600
Type of Construction.						
Residential.....	104,201,500	97,645,200	91,224,800	96,489,900	109,562,400	124,939,600
Business.....	81,385,700	80,436,800	73,666,700	73,067,100	112,408,900	163,428,800
Industrial.....	25,755,800	27,022,000	21,765,000	40,007,300	79,689,700	39,988,900
Engineering.....	120,500,800	109,150,300	89,604,600	88,408,700	71,286,900	90,594,300

Building Permits.—The estimated value of construction in 63 cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive in Table 3. These cities had in 1921 about 32.6 p.c. of the population of Canada, while their 1927 building permits aggregated \$184,613,742 or 44 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table 1. In this table, the 35 cities for which statistics of building permits are available since 1910 are indicated by an asterisk (*), and the totals for these cities are given beneath the totals for the larger group.

Table 4 shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities in the years 1910-1927. The average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials since 1914 are also given, as are the average indexes of wages in the building trades since 1910, the latter being compiled by the Department of Labour, and the former by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These indexes are introduced to show as far as possible the fluctuations in building costs with their effect upon construction work. Attempts have been made to determine the relative proportion of material and wage costs in general building, but representative data could not be obtained.

Owing to the increasing use of the automobile and other means of rapid transportation, a growing percentage of those who work in the cities reside outside the municipal boundaries. Hence arises in part the necessity for an extension of the record of building permits to include such suburban areas as the York Townships in the case of Toronto, and North and South Vancouver.

3.—Value of Building Permits taken out in 63 Cities for the calendar years 1922-1927.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Cities.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I., Charlottetown.....	81,500	50,200	31,900	21,800	29,000	-
Nova Scotia.....	2,416,024	739,646	901,621	1,099,787	908,945	1,840,647
*Halifax.....	1,752,632	378,699	731,209	1,035,564	764,498	1,537,899
New Glasgow.....	58,545	41,785	18,505	20,286	7,870	10,850
*Sydney.....	604,847	319,162	151,907	43,937	136,577	291,898
New Brunswick.....	2,028,239	1,049,856	1,492,364	986,325	771,421	1,365,065
Fredericton.....	283,197	305,895	257,325	98,175	37,050	14,799
*Moncton.....	1,037,942	385,461	101,774	204,620	342,701	736,110
*Saint John.....	707,100	358,500	1,133,265	683,530	391,670	614,176
Quebec.....	30,330,234	35,483,853	42,562,336	35,186,268	42,167,440	58,320,532
*Montreal-Maisonneuve.....	21,132,586	27,125,863	31,013,419	25,520,523	31,720,049	45,200,842
*Quebec.....	5,397,566	4,786,933	7,331,846	3,274,371	3,939,281	6,360,165
Shawinigan Falls.....	124,400	124,990	229,377	384,925	315,760	347,835
*Sherbrooke.....	712,000	732,100	529,878	1,037,110	712,350	689,930
*Three Rivers.....	1,193,650	780,735	1,046,210	2,064,815	1,445,575	2,332,500
*Westmount.....	1,770,032	1,933,232	2,411,606	2,904,524	4,034,425	3,389,260
Ontario.....	81,396,259	74,673,080	57,330,141	59,888,867	65,373,757	79,883,344
Bellefleur.....	254,400	54,825	195,000	194,725	306,610	670,010
*Brantford.....	465,420	615,686	191,480	159,537	232,049	571,599
Chatham.....	366,317	245,867	352,329	193,858	591,650	575,087
*Fort William.....	1,446,685	1,425,130	1,272,570	727,340	1,291,250	1,209,450
Galt.....	731,707	135,631	124,742	108,723	181,185	181,023
*Guelph.....	964,808	571,484	404,304	426,641	344,616	493,109
*Hamilton.....	4,928,465	5,452,930	3,309,800	2,675,830	3,128,950	3,837,150
*Kingston.....	701,495	649,233	1,035,620	493,758	608,532	420,467
*Kitchener.....	2,461,321	1,893,892	1,221,122	1,546,262	1,100,111	1,272,632
*London.....	2,605,630	3,261,065	2,113,500	2,389,800	3,621,200	2,814,950
Niagara Falls.....	676,694	758,513	802,622	1,114,290	1,504,000	1,517,510
Oshawa.....	1,155,130	1,923,110	786,985	576,205	1,044,100	5,255,188
*Ottawa.....	5,021,782	3,521,817	2,540,699	4,942,327	3,101,748	6,446,045
*Owen Sound.....	196,450	319,450	161,125	536,970	154,450	330,350
*Peterborough.....	439,154	295,798	437,510	272,637	342,757	624,295
*Port Arthur.....	1,167,429	2,640,321	1,186,207	402,488	961,580	3,473,736
*Stratford.....	700,527	509,272	641,619	407,731	480,915	221,254
*St. Catharines.....	1,290,576	806,310	713,638	666,962	940,642	1,147,286
*St. Thomas.....	221,964	334,239	164,026	350,181	138,597	92,682
Sarnia.....	880,260	791,470	840,803	725,698	601,646	1,064,415

3.—Value of Building Permits taken out in 63 Cities in the calendar years 1922-1927—concluded.

Cities.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	583, 813	401, 032	559, 245	242, 993	235, 766	329, 461
*Toronto.....	35, 237, 925	30, 609, 227	23, 926, 028	25, 797, 196	26, 029, 584	31, 274, 876
York Townships.....	11, 167, 700	8, 921, 650	5, 710, 400	6, 611, 440	5, 558, 540	6, 041, 635
Welland.....	362, 371	206, 105	178, 880	124, 320	404, 049	400, 364
*Windsor.....	4, 143, 495	4, 725, 034	4, 429, 308	4, 333, 945	7, 319, 454	4, 930, 832
Ford.....	1, 473, 270	1, 539, 702	1, 371, 662	1, 104, 445	1, 592, 058	1, 054, 531
Riverside.....	223, 265	334, 945	403, 450	600, 750	455, 630	624, 340
Sandwich.....	854, 250	809, 754	959, 799	1, 224, 765	1, 707, 550	1, 323, 140
Walkerville.....	431, 000	610, 000	1, 058, 000	851, 000	1, 268, 000	1, 527, 000
Woodstock.....	242, 956	309, 588	237, 668	86, 050	126, 538	158, 867
Manitoba	7, 653, 442	5, 177, 487	3, 867, 102	5, 205, 828	11, 091, 372	8, 561, 122
*Brandon.....	225, 029	183, 034	270, 825	76, 579	227, 516	230, 252
St. Boniface.....	552, 663	510, 353	418, 377	972, 559	501, 256	761, 570
*Winnipeg.....	6, 875, 750	4, 484, 100	3, 177, 900	4, 156, 690	10, 362, 600	7, 569, 300
Saskatchewan	3, 982, 213	2, 405, 976	2, 856, 190	2, 531, 380	6, 529, 041	7, 928, 574
*Moose Jaw.....	379, 180	289, 398	501, 129	243, 535	268, 326	1, 230, 489
*Regina.....	1, 784, 124	1, 264, 030	939, 785	1, 208, 403	4, 242, 511	3, 482, 080
*Saskatoon.....	1, 818, 909	852, 548	1, 415, 276	1, 079, 442	2, 018, 204	3, 215, 995
Alberta	5, 723, 204	2, 597, 987	3, 695, 604	2, 862, 260	4, 115, 317	5, 398, 691
*Calgary.....	3, 102, 700	821, 840	1, 031, 420	1, 197, 475	1, 999, 048	2, 330, 131
*Edmonton.....	2, 338, 109	1, 488, 670	2, 305, 095	1, 481, 890	1, 853, 735	2, 568, 565
Lethbridge.....	243, 695	258, 570	226, 222	161, 189	236, 359	438, 684
Medicine Hat.....	38, 700	28, 907	132, 867	21, 706	26, 175	61, 311
British Columbia	14, 604, 292	11, 343, 536	13, 845, 890	17, 246, 852	25, 400, 314	21, 315, 767
Kamloops.....	146, 165	99, 728	163, 861	99, 105	187, 269	252, 488
Nanaimo.....	85, 981	137, 507	89, 005	212, 591	77, 496	211, 065
*New Westminster.....	332, 050	350, 848	321, 432	704, 263	748, 169	1, 082, 114
Prince Rupert.....	314, 412	97, 148	209, 312	1, 337, 769	187, 465	252, 940
*Vancouver.....	8, 661, 695	6, 277, 574	6, 230, 774	7, 964, 375	15, 501, 262	10, 687, 167
Point Grey.....	3, 364, 200	2, 397, 750	4, 251, 300	5, 080, 000	6, 045, 650	4, 678, 430
North Vancouver.....	107, 069	220, 546	1, 123, 441	268, 542	564, 074	322, 739
South Vancouver.....	559, 716	712, 275	618, 662	1, 032, 690	1, 390, 690	1, 304, 083
*Victoria.....	1, 033, 004	1, 050, 160	838, 103	547, 517	698, 239	2, 524, 741
Total—63 Cities.....	148, 215, 407	133, 521, 621	126, 583, 148	125, 029, 367	156, 386, 607	184, 613, 742
*Total—35 Cities.....	122, 655, 581	111, 174, 325	105, 070, 284	101, 021, 798	131, 048, 721	154, 904, 047

4.—Value of Building Permits Issued by 35 Cities in the calendar years 1910-1927.

(1913=100.)

Years.	Value.	Average Index Numbers of	
		Wholesale prices of building materials.	Wages in the building trades.
	\$		
1910.....	100, 357, 546	—	86.9
1911.....	138, 170, 390	—	90.2
1912.....	185, 233, 449	—	96.0
1913.....	153, 662, 842	100.0	100.0
1914.....	96, 780, 981	93.8	100.8
1915.....	33, 566, 749	90.3	101.5
1916.....	39, 724, 466	103.8	102.4
1917.....	33, 936, 426	130.7	109.9
1918.....	36, 838, 270	150.5	125.9
1919.....	77, 113, 413	175.8	148.0
1920.....	100, 679, 839	214.9	180.9
1921.....	94, 508, 164	183.2	170.5
1922.....	122, 655, 581	162.2	162.5
1923.....	111, 174, 325	167.0	166.4
1924.....	105, 070, 284	159.1	169.7
1925.....	101, 021, 798	153.7	170.4
1926.....	131, 048, 721	149.2	172.1
1927.....	154, 904, 047	147.6	179.3

VI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

This section of the Canada Year Book is divided broadly into two sub-sections, dealing respectively with external and internal trade.

The first of these commences with a short history of Canadian external trade, the Canadian tariff, and recent developments in external trade, followed by a brief account of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Thereafter is to be found a treatment of external trade statistics under four main headings:—historical statistics of total Canadian trade and trade with the United Kingdom and the United States (Tables 1 to 9); current trend statistics of trade with respect to commodities imported from and exported to all countries, the United Kingdom and the United States (Tables 10 to 18); current trend statistics of trade with the principal trading countries of the world, by principal commodities imported and exported (Tables 19 to 34); an analysis showing the volume as distinguished from the value of trade in recent years; finally, a short study of the tourist trade.

The sub-section on internal trade commences with a general statement on interprovincial trade, and continues with an analysis of grain trade statistics, followed by a treatment of the marketing of live stock and animal products. Statistics of commodities in cold storage are given and the sub-section is brought to a conclusion by a statistical treatment of bounties, patents, copyrights and trade marks, weights and measures, and electricity and gas inspection.

I.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

1.—Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs.

In the early history of the American continent each of the different European nations establishing settlements in the New World endeavoured to monopolize the commerce of its colonies, prohibited the ships of other nations from resorting to them and prohibited its colonials from importing European goods from other countries, generally granting them, however, preferential treatment in its own market. In these circumstances the colonial wars in America were carried on by governments permeated by the mercantile spirit, for "ships, colonies and commerce". Owing to this fact, wars resulting in the transfer of colonies from one European power to another involved great economic as well as political changes in the community so transferred. The traders who had previously controlled the trade between the colonial power and its colony found their occupations gone, while new traders from the conquering state arrived to take over the import and export trade, which thereafter flowed in new channels perhaps no more artificial than those which had previously existed.

Throughout the earlier part of the French *régime* in Canada, the foreign trade of the colony was in the hands of the monopolistic chartered companies, of which the Company of One Hundred Associates was the most notable. When its monopoly was cancelled in 1663, the foreign trade of Canada still remained a preserve of the merchants of Old France. Upon the conquest of the country by the British, the French merchants who had their offices in Quebec and Montreal for the most part returned to France, and the trade of the colony fell into the hands of the traders from England, Scotland and New England, who had swarmed into the country at the heels of the invading armies. Some of their descendants are still among the leaders in Canadian import and export trade.

For the first sixty years of British rule, Canadian commerce was carried on almost exclusively with or through the United Kingdom, the merchants of New England complaining, after the American Revolution, of being shut out from the Canadian trade. The geographical juxtaposition of the United States to British North America was, however, a factor which could not permanently be ignored, and smuggling became more and more prevalent as the process of settlement extended westward along the international boundary. In 1822 Great Britain made considerable concessions to United States traders. In 1846 she abolished the preferential treatment which she had given to Canadian wheat, and in 1860 all vestige of preference to colonial products disappeared from the British tariff. As a consequence, the colonies which, like Canada, were by this time enjoying responsible government, could not any longer be refused the right to control their own commercial policy—a fact which was emphasized in an important report prepared in 1859 by the then Minister of Finance, (Sir) A. T. Galt, and forwarded to the British Government. This report declared that the responsibility of the Canadian Government must be to the Canadian people, more especially in matters of taxation (the greater part of the revenue being raised by customs duties), and that the Canadian Government must affirm the right of the Canadian Parliament to adjust the taxation of the people in the way it deemed best, even if this should happen to meet with the disapproval of the British Ministry. This doctrine remained unchallenged by the British Government, and coming at a time when all important parties in Great Britain had accepted free trade as a *fait accompli*, it facilitated the setting up of a protective tariff in Canada, designed to secure the establishment in Canada of manufacturing industries, at a time when British opinion desired that the colonies should concentrate their attention on the production of food and raw materials, importing from Great Britain the manufactured commodities which they required.

The Abolition of Preference and the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.—The abolition of the British preference to Canadian wheat in 1846 brought about a depression in the flour-milling industry of Montreal and an ephemeral agitation for union with the United States. The effects of the repeal of the preference were, however, mitigated in 1849 by the repeal of the Navigation Acts and the throwing open of the carrying trade between Canada and the United Kingdom to the shipping of the world. Meanwhile, the abandonment of protection in the Mother Country led to the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States; a treaty for the free exchange of natural products between them and the British North American colonies was negotiated in 1854, and became effective on Mar. 16, 1855. Under its terms the Canadian farmer and fisherman derived considerable benefit, more especially during the period of the Civil War, when prices in the United States were particularly high. Partly as a consequence of the friction between Great Britain and the United States during the Civil War period, and partly because the new Canadian tariff shut out the manufactured goods of the United States, the treaty was denounced by the United States at the end of the ten-year period for which it had been negotiated, and ceased to operate 12 months later on Mar. 17, 1866. The denunciation of the treaty had a considerable effect in bringing about the Confederation of the British North American colonies, which it was hoped would to a great extent absorb each other's products.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers which existed between the provinces entering the

Dominion. As the area of Canada increased until, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, it became coterminous with British North America, the area of internal free trade was thereby extended, while protection against outside competition was generally maintained. However, the protective tariff of the old province of Canada, adopted in 1859 with a prevailing rate of 20 p.c., was replaced in 1866 by a tariff assimilated to the revenue tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, with the rates of duties on the great bulk of manufactured commodities reduced from 20 and 25 p.c. to 15 p.c. Later on, the world-wide depression which commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to 17½ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods "not otherwise provided" being raised from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, wall-paper and silks to 30 p.c.; on boots and shoes, buttons, rubber goods and woodenware to 25 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, now paid \$2 a ton, and the duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the 80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards, but in the 90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements, and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thoroughgoing extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder-twine, barbed wire, pig iron, flour and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig iron were not reduced, but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This "reciprocal" tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India, while Belgium and Germany, in virtue of their trade treaties with Great Britain, were also admitted to the benefits of the "reciprocal" tariff, together with Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and Venezuela, on account of most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and Great Britain, and France and her colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. A little later the "reciprocal" tariff was extended to the Netherlands, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain, also under most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom.

The numerous concessions mentioned above were, however, of a merely temporary character, ceasing to exist in 1898 as a consequence of the denunciation by Great Britain of her most-favoured-nation treaties with Germany and Belgium. This left Canada free to confine her lower tariff rates to the United Kingdom and to sister Dominions and colonies. A British preferential tariff, consisting at first of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duty ordinarily paid (Aug. 1, 1898), and later of a remission of 33½ p.c. of the ordinary rate of duty (July 1, 1900) was established.

This method of preference was abandoned in 1904 for a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities.

Customs Tariff of 1907.—In 1907 a new customs tariff was introduced, establishing three scales of duties, British preferential (the lowest), intermediate and general, the intermediate tariff being set up as a basis for negotiation with foreign countries in the interest of Canadian trade. This tariff of 1907 is still in operation, with modifications. Under it, the British preferential tariff applied in 1925 to nearly the whole of the British Empire except Australia and Newfoundland, while to the British West Indies, under an agreement of June, 1920, rates of duties are granted even lower than those of the ordinary preferential tariff—in nearly all cases a remission of 50 p.c. of the duty ordinarily charged. The regular British preference was further increased in 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 42) by a discount of 10 p.c. of the amount of duty computed under the British preferential tariff, when goods paying 15 p.c. duty or over are conveyed without transshipment from a port of a country enjoying the British preferential tariff into a sea or river port of Canada.

The intermediate tariff applied in 1925 to the products of the following countries:—France, her colonies and protectorates, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands (all these under special treaties), Argentine Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela (under reciprocal most-favoured-nation clause treatment). New commercial treaties with France (including her colonies and protectorates) and Italy were approved at the 1923 session of Parliament (13-14 Geo. V, cc. 14 and 17), a commercial convention with Belgium at the 1924 session (14-15 Geo. V, c. 9), and agreements with Australia, Finland and the Netherlands (including the Dutch colonies) at the 1925 session (15-16 Geo. V, cc. 30, 11 and 19). The general tariff is in force with respect to the products of all other countries.

There is also in the Canadian customs tariff an anti-dumping clause, providing that in the case of imported articles of a kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or selling price to the Canadian importer is less than the fair market value in the country whence imported, there shall be levied, in addition to the duties otherwise payable, a special duty equal to the difference between the selling price for export and the fair market value for home consumption, but such special duty shall not exceed 15 p.c. *ad valorem*, nor be levied on goods when the normal duties are 50 p.c. *ad valorem*, nor on goods subject to excise duties.

Drawbacks of 99 p.c. of duties paid on imported materials are allowed by the customs laws and regulations in cases where articles manufactured from such materials are afterwards exported.

Surtax.—In 1903, the Customs Tariff Act of 1897 was amended to provide for a surtax of one-third of the duty on goods the product of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries. This surtax was at once applied against certain German goods, but was removed on Mar. 1, 1910, when Canada obtained the conventional rates of the German tariff on a specified list of goods. Under the Customs Tariff Act of 1914, the rate of surtax is left to be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council, but is not to exceed 20 p.c. *ad valorem*. The surtax may also be applied to goods ordinarily on the free list, but is not to exceed 20 p.c. *ad valorem*.

British Preferential Tariff to Canadian and Empire Products.—Soon after the inauguration of the British preferential tariff by Canada, there commenced a movement for specially favourable treatment by Great Britain to "Empire" pro-

ducts. The feeling that Great Britain should give special treatment to such products was in evidence at the Colonial Conference of 1902, and at the Imperial Conferences of 1907 and 1911, but the British Government of 1902 was not ready for the issue, while those of 1907 and 1911 had been elected on a free trade platform. With the Great War, however, there came a change. In 1915 Great Britain imposed customs duties (the so-called "McKenna" duties) on motor cars, motorcycles, musical instruments, watches and clocks, and parts for these articles, all subject to $33\frac{1}{3}$ p.c. *ad valorem* general tariff and two-thirds of this amount (or $22\frac{2}{3}$ p.c.) *ad valorem* British preferential tariff. Cinematograph films which come under a specific rate of duty are also affected, with a preferential rate of two-thirds of the general rate. These duties were allowed to expire on Aug. 2, 1924, but were restored on July 1, 1925. Preferential treatment has recently been extended to include Empire-grown raw tobacco and dried fruits.

2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by trade commissioners. These trade commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Canadian Government trade commissioners are stationed in the United Kingdom at London, Liverpool (where there is also stationed a special fruit trade commissioner for the United Kingdom), Bristol and Glasgow and at Dublin in the Irish Free State. They are also located at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Shanghai; Paris; Brussels; Hamburg; Rotterdam; Milan; Kobe; Melbourne; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town; Calcutta; Batavia, Java; Mexico City and New York. There is also a Canadian commercial agent in Sydney, N.S.W. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by the director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various trade commissioners. In addition there is the Inspector of Trade Commissioner Offices and the following divisions:—secretarial; trade inquiries; editorial; foreign tariffs; and the division handling the Directory of Canadian Exporters and Foreign Importers.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The Commercial Intelligence Journal, containing the reports of the trade commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade, is published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce, in both English and French editions. The subscription price for either edition is \$1.00 per annum in Canada and \$3.50 outside of the Dominion. Special reports dealing with various phases of Canada's export trade are also issued from time to time, as supplements to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

3.—Statistics of External Trade.

Note.—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of the sub-section on external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of the terms used should be carefully kept in mind.

Quantities and Values.—In all the following tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means "Imports entered for consumption". "Entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

The value of imported merchandise is the fair market value or the price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the same were exported directly to Canada. The "price" and "value" of the goods in every case are stated as in condition packed ready for shipment, the fair value being shown in the currency of the country of export, and the selling price to the purchaser in Canada shown in the actual currency in which the goods were purchased. In the case of goods that are the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated, the value stated is the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or purchased in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value stated is the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual cost or the value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence originally shipped.

Foreign Exports: Valuation.—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise which had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual cost of such goods.

Countries to which Trade is credited.—Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit, save in the courses of transshipment or transfer from one conveyance to another.

The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence despatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited. An example is the case of tea grown in the Orient but purchased in the bonded market in London, England; Canadian statistics record such imports as coming from the United Kingdom.

Exports are credited to the country of final destination, *i.e.*, the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of final destination is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Fiscal Years.—The Canadian fiscal year ended on June 30 of the years from 1868 to 1906, and on March 31 of 1907 and subsequent years.

1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the aggregate trade of Canada in the years from 1868 to 1927 is furnished in Table 1, giving the imports of merchandise for home consumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising through different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce between 1920 and 1927 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past seven years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods, therefore, are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. During the past decade, except in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, there has been an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. For the fiscal year ended 1916, the total exports were 153·34 p.c., for 1917, 139·31 p.c., for 1918, 164·62 p.c., for 1919, 137·95 p.c., for 1920, 120·87 p.c., for 1921, 97·60 p.c., for 1922, 100·82 p.c., for 1923, 117·78 p.c., for 1924, 118·51 p.c., for 1925, 135·69 p.c., for 1926, 143·28 p.c., and for 1927, 122·92 p.c. of the imports for home consumption.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1927, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show our exports of Canadian produce and our imports for home consumption respectively, furnishing figures of our trade with the United Kingdom, United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, for example, 73·0 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which in the same year together provided 82·6 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show respectively by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1868, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1927.

2.—General Analysis of Current Import and Export Trade.

The external trade of Canada, in common with that of every other country in the world, suffered a severe decline, both in volume and in value, following the war. The decline in value was, however, owing to lower prices, very much greater than that in volume, as is shown in Table 36 of this section.

The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1922, marked the low point in the recent history of Canadian trade, which during the four latest fiscal years has been steadily recovering from the depression of 1921-2. The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was a period of extraordinarily active trade, especially in respect of exports, the value of which was exceeded in only one year in our history, *viz.*, 1918, when values were very much inflated. In the latest fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, exports declined owing to lower prices of agricultural products, while imports increased.

Analysis of External Trade.—The external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, amounted to \$2,298,465,647, compared with \$2,256,028,869 in 1926 and \$1,878,294,180 in 1925, the increase over 1926 amounting to \$42,436,778 or 1.9 p.c., and over 1925 to \$420,171,467 or 22.3 p.c. Imports show an improvement over the years 1926 and 1925, while exports show a decline compared with 1926, but an increase over 1925. In 1927 Canada's import trade was valued at \$1,030,892,505, as compared with \$927,328,732 in 1926 and \$796,932,537 in 1925, the increase over 1926 amounting to \$103,563,773 or 11.1 p.c., and over 1925 to \$233,959,968 or 29.3 p.c., while export trade in 1927 (domestic and foreign combined) was valued at \$1,267,573,142, compared with \$1,328,700,137 in 1926, and \$1,081,361,643 in 1925; the decrease compared with 1926 amounted to \$61,126,995 or 4.6 p.c., whereas the increase compared with 1925 amounted to \$186,211,499 or 17.2 p.c. During the past three fiscal years the exports from Canada, distinguishing domestic from foreign, were:—

Fiscal years ended	Canadian exports.	Foreign exports.	Total exports.
	\$	\$	\$
1925.....	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643
1926.....	1,315,355,791	13,344,346	1,328,700,137
1927.....	1,252,157,506	15,415,636	1,267,573,142

The domestic exports of Canada for 1927 show a decrease compared with similar exports in 1926 of \$63,198,285 or 4.8 p.c., but an increase over 1925 of \$183,090,153, or 17.1 p.c. The United States had a population of 75,000,000 before the total foreign trade of that country was as large as that of Canada today.

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade by main groups in 1914 (pre-war year), 1921 (peak year of *post-bellum* boom) and 1927, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN GROUPS, 1914, 1921 AND 1927.

Main Groups.	Value of Imports. (Million \$).			Value of Exports. (Canadian). (Million \$).			Percentage in 1927			
							of Imports.		of Exports.	
	1914.	1921.	1927.	1914.	1921.	1927.	1914.	1921.	1914.	1921.
(a) WITH ALL COUNTRIES.										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	97.6	259.4	213.1	201.2	482.1	575.0	218.3	82.1	285.3	119.3
Animals and Products.....	41.1	61.7	53.2	76.6	188.4	167.3	129.4	86.2	218.4	88.8
Fibres and Textiles.....	109.2	243.6	183.6	1.9	18.8	7.7	168.3	75.4	405.3	40.9
Wood and Paper.....	37.4	57.5	48.0	63.2	284.6	284.1	128.3	83.5	449.5	99.8
Iron and Products.....	143.8	245.6	229.4	15.5	76.5	74.3	159.5	93.4	148.0	97.1
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35.6	55.7	52.8	53.3	45.9	80.6	148.3	94.8	151.2	175.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85.3	206.1	156.8	9.3	40.1	28.5	183.8	76.1	306.4	71.1
Chemicals and Products.....	17.1	37.9	31.8	4.9	20.4	16.6	186.0	83.9	338.8	81.3
Miscellaneous.....	52.1	72.7	62.2	5.7	32.4	18.1	119.4	85.5	336.8	55.8
Total.....	619.2	1,240.2	1,030.9	431.6	1,189.2	1,252.2	166.5	83.1	290.1	105.3

(b) WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	16.2	38.7	38.3	146.8	141.2	330.1	236.4	99.0	224.9	233.7
Animals and Products.....	5.7	5.2	5.4	35.4	91.3	67.8	94.7	103.8	191.5	74.2
Fibres and Textiles.....	60.6	111.3	72.7	0.2	2.6	0.9	120.0	65.3	450.0	34.6
Wood and Paper.....	3.7	3.1	3.9	12.8	36.8	15.8	105.4	129.0	123.3	42.8
Iron and Products.....	17.3	16.7	15.0	1.4	17.6	8.1	86.7	89.8	578.5	46.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	4.8	6.7	5.6	16.6	9.9	14.2	116.6	83.6	85.5	143.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	6.3	9.1	9.3	0.4	3.1	2.3	147.6	102.2	575.0	74.1
Chemicals and Products.....	4.3	6.0	4.9	0.6	3.4	3.6	113.9	81.6	600.0	105.8
Miscellaneous.....	13.2	17.1	8.8	1.0	6.9	4.1	66.6	51.4	410.0	59.4
Total.....	132.1	213.9	163.9	215.2	312.8	446.9	124.6	76.6	207.6	138.8

(c) WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Agricultural and Vegetable Products..	44.1	119.6	97.1	34.1	146.5	59.9	220.2	81.2	175.6	38.1
Animals and Products.....	23.3	42.9	35.4	32.3	75.8	75.3	151.9	82.5	226.9	99.3
Fibres and Textiles.....	32.5	101.7	67.0	1.2	7.1	3.5	206.1	65.8	291.6	49.2
Wood and Paper.....	31.7	52.4	41.1	45.2	216.0	242.0	129.6	78.4	535.4	112.0
Iron and Products.....	121.4	226.9	206.6	2.0	19.7	10.7	170.1	91.0	535.0	54.3
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	27.7	46.0	42.9	34.2	30.0	39.0	154.8	93.2	114.0	130.0
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.2	188.4	132.0	7.2	22.3	17.3	177.8	70.0	240.2	77.5
Chemicals and Products.....	9.6	28.1	20.6	3.2	12.2	8.1	214.5	73.3	253.1	66.4
Miscellaneous.....	31.8	50.2	45.0	4.0	12.7	10.6	141.5	89.6	265.0	83.4
Total.....	396.3	856.2	687.7	163.4	542.3	466.4	173.5	80.3	285.4	86.0

The statistics of the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1927, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

SUMMARY OF TREND OF CANADIAN TRADE, 1914 TO 1927.

(Values in Millions of Dollars).

Years ended March 31.	Imports into Canada.				Exports from Canada.			Excess of Imports (i) Exports (e).	Percentage relation of exports to imports.
	Duti- able goods.	Free goods.	Total imports.	Per cent free.	Can- adian produce.	Foreign produce.	Total exports.		
(a) WITH ALL COUNTRIES.									
1914.....	410.3	208.9	619.2	33.7	431.6	23.8	455.4	(i) 163.8	73.5
1915.....	279.8	176.1	455.9	38.6	409.4	52.0	461.4	(e) 5.5	101.2
1916.....	289.4	218.8	508.2	43.0	741.6	37.7	779.3	(e) 271.1	153.3
1917.....	461.7	384.7	846.4	45.4	1,151.4	27.8	1,179.2	(e) 332.8	139.3
1918.....	542.3	421.2	963.5	43.7	1,540.0	46.1	1,586.1	(e) 622.6	164.6
1919.....	526.5	393.2	919.7	42.7	1,216.4	52.3	1,268.7	(e) 349.0	137.9
1920.....	693.6	370.9	1,064.5	34.8	1,239.5	47.1	1,286.6	(e) 222.1	120.9
1921.....	847.5	392.6	1,240.1	31.6	1,189.2	21.2	1,210.4	(i) 29.7	97.6
1922.....	495.6	252.2	747.8	33.7	740.2	13.7	753.9	(e) 6.1	100.8
1923.....	537.3	265.3	802.6	33.0	931.5	13.8	945.3	(e) 142.7	117.7
1924.....	591.3	302.1	893.4	33.8	1,045.4	13.4	1,058.8	(e) 165.4	118.5
1925.....	516.0	280.9	796.9	35.1	1,069.1	12.3	1,081.4	(e) 284.5	135.7
1926.....	583.0	344.3	927.3	37.1	1,315.4	13.3	1,328.7	(e) 401.4	143.1
1927.....	659.9	371.0	1,030.9	36.0	1,252.2	15.4	1,267.6	(e) 236.7	123.0

(b) WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1914.....	102.4	29.7	132.1	22.5	215.2	7.1	222.3	(e) 90.2	167.5
1915.....	68.0	22.1	90.1	24.5	186.6	25.1	211.7	(e) 121.6	234.9
1916.....	52.0	25.4	77.4	32.8	451.9	11.2	463.1	(e) 385.7	598.3
1917.....	75.5	31.6	107.1	29.5	742.1	13.9	756.0	(e) 648.9	705.9
1918.....	58.0	23.3	81.3	28.6	845.5	15.6	861.1	(e) 779.8	1,059.1
1919.....	50.0	23.0	73.0	31.5	540.7	20.1	560.8	(e) 487.8	768.2
1920.....	93.2	33.1	126.3	26.2	489.2	6.8	496.0	(e) 369.7	392.7
1921.....	170.1	43.8	213.9	20.5	312.8	1.4	314.2	(e) 100.3	146.9
1922.....	95.1	22.0	117.1	18.8	299.4	1.0	300.4	(e) 183.3	256.5
1923.....	116.2	25.1	141.3	17.7	379.1	0.8	379.9	(e) 238.6	268.8
1924.....	126.1	27.5	153.6	17.8	360.1	1.1	361.2	(e) 207.6	235.1
1925.....	124.7	26.4	151.1	17.5	395.9	1.3	397.2	(e) 246.1	262.8
1926.....	133.1	30.6	163.7	18.6	508.2	1.1	509.3	(e) 345.6	311.1
1927.....	135.0	28.9	163.9	17.6	446.9	1.1	448.0	(e) 284.1	273.3

(c) WITH THE UNITED STATES.

1914.....	249.5	146.8	396.3	37.0	163.4	13.6	177.0	(i) 219.3	44.6
1915.....	168.6	128.5	297.1	43.2	173.3	13.0	186.3	(i) 110.8	62.7
1916.....	199.5	171.4	370.9	46.2	201.1	15.6	216.7	(i) 154.2	58.4
1917.....	332.0	333.3	665.3	50.1	280.6	10.0	290.6	(i) 374.7	43.7
1918.....	429.3	363.6	792.9	45.8	417.2	23.6	440.8	(i) 352.1	55.6
1919.....	416.5	333.7	750.2	44.5	454.9	22.8	477.7	(i) 272.5	63.7
1920.....	499.7	301.4	801.1	37.6	464.0	37.1	501.1	(i) 300.0	62.5
1921.....	544.0	312.2	856.2	36.5	542.3	18.4	560.7	(i) 295.5	65.5
1922.....	312.1	203.9	516.0	39.5	292.6	11.5	304.1	(i) 211.9	58.9
1923.....	332.2	208.8	541.0	38.6	369.1	11.2	380.3	(i) 160.7	70.3
1924.....	355.9	245.3	601.2	40.8	430.7	10.9	441.6	(i) 159.6	73.4
1925.....	287.1	222.7	509.8	43.7	417.4	9.8	427.2	(i) 82.6	83.8
1926.....	338.0	271.7	609.7	44.5	474.9	11.0	485.9	(i) 123.8	79.7
1927.....	392.7	295.0	687.7	42.9	466.4	12.9	479.3	(i) 208.4	69.7

Statistical Tables of Current Trade.—Tables 10 to 18 of this section deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables 10 and 11 are summary tables, showing by groups our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the last four years. Table 12 shows the same in detail for exports and Table 13 for imports of all important articles. Table 14 shows imports as dutiable and free and exports as of Canadian

and foreign produce for the five fiscal years ended 1927. Table 15 shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1926 by degree of manufacture and by origin, and Table 16 gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table 17 gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces and Table 18 shows the values imported from different countries under the preferential, treaty rate and general tariffs in 1926 and 1927.

3.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

Trade with the United Kingdom.—Canadian trade with the United Kingdom during the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was valued at \$611,963,386, as compared with \$672,997,353 in 1926, a decrease of \$61,033,967 or 9.1 p.c. The decrease was almost entirely in exports. In 1927 imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$163,941,052 and in 1926 at \$163,731,210, an increase of \$209,842 or 0.1 p.c., while exports to the United Kingdom in 1927 were valued at \$448,022,334 and in 1926 at \$509,266,143, or a decrease of \$61,243,809 or 12 p.c.

Although from 1926 to 1927 the total increase in imports was only \$209,842, six of the main groups show increases, *vi.*:—agricultural and vegetable products, fibres and textiles, wood and paper, non-ferrous metals, chemical products and miscellaneous commodities. The three main groups to show decreases were:—animal products, iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. These decreases, especially those in the iron and its products group (\$2,898,253) and the non-metallic minerals group (\$4,973,078) were due to the coal strike in Great Britain, which materially affected the exports of iron and steel and coal from the United Kingdom to Canada, as also to other countries. If these conditions had not existed in Britain, the increase in the imports would probably have been as great as in 1926. From 1926 to 1927 the imports of agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$34,613,364 to \$38,254,029, or \$3,640,665; the increase of \$4,108,357 in the imports of alcoholic beverages was responsible. The main group of animal products decreased from \$5,960,932 to \$5,407,837; decreases in the imports of butter and cheese were largely responsible for the decrease. Fibres and textiles increased from \$70,163,647 to \$72,752,164; the increased imports of raw wool, noils and tops, yarns, carpets and woollen tissues were mainly responsible. The wood and paper imports increased from \$3,473,664 to \$3,918,098, or \$444,434, distributed as follows:—paper \$223,436; books \$129,343; and wood \$91,655. The iron and its products imports decreased from \$17,907,204 to \$15,008,951, or \$2,898,253, accounted for by the falling off in the imports of rolling mill products (\$3,257,734), vehicles (\$168,265) and tubes and pipes (\$106,555). The imports of non-ferrous metals increased from \$5,302,581 to \$5,642,570, or \$339,989, while the non-metallic minerals decreased from \$14,226,799 to \$9,253,721, or \$4,973,078. The decrease in the non-metallic mineral group was principally due to a decrease in the imports of coal (\$4,651,860). The chemical products group increased from \$4,282,489 to \$4,906,256, or \$623,767 and the miscellaneous group from \$7,800,530 to \$8,797,426, or \$996,896.

The exports of domestic produce from Canada to the United Kingdom from 1926 to 1927 show a decrease of \$61,361,459. Six of the main groups show decreases and three show increases. The agricultural and vegetable products group decreased from \$357,051,044 to \$330,073,479, or \$26,977,565. In this group wheat decreased \$18,915,625; refined sugar \$7,495,163; oats \$7,139,914; barley \$2,914,654; and fresh

apples \$1,551,364; while the exports of wheat flour increased \$5,694,630; rye \$2,824,441; rubber goods \$1,799,925; and raw tobacco \$1,532,668. Animal products decreased from \$98,879,095 to \$67,819,473, or \$31,059,622; the principal commodities to show decreases were:—meats \$10,129,493; cheese \$9,446,529; cattle \$6,092,559; and butter \$4,541,089. The fibres and textiles group decreased from \$1,237,763 to \$860,030, or \$377,733, while the wood and paper group decreased from \$19,147,838 to \$15,835,904, or \$3,311,934, due to the falling off in the exports of unmanufactured wood (\$3,532,188). The exports of iron and its products decreased from \$8,307,441 to \$8,129,365, or \$178,076; while the exports of non-ferrous metals decreased from \$15,605,732 to \$14,174,289, or \$1,431,443. The decrease in the exports of aluminium in blocks, etc., and silver ore and bullion, amounting to \$1,056,133 and \$529,160 respectively, accounted for the decrease in the non-ferrous metals group. The non-metallic minerals group, however, increased from \$1,220,494 to \$2,394,119, or \$1,103,625; the chemical products group increased from \$3,318,614 to \$3,567,256, or \$248,642; and the miscellaneous group from \$3,469,539 to \$4,092,186, or \$622,647. The increase in the exports of coal (\$821,059) and of crude petroleum (\$344,342) was largely responsible for the increase in the exports of non-metallic minerals to the United Kingdom, while the increase in the exports of cameras (\$396,270) and films (\$293,276) accounted mainly for the increase in the exports under the miscellaneous group. For details see Tables 12 and 13 of this section.

Trade of Canada with the British Empire.—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference to goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Dominions and possessions. This preference was extended by Order in Council from time to time to other portions of the British Empire until now it is applicable to practically every British Dominion and possession, except Newfoundland. In the case of Newfoundland, however, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products.

The preference has stimulated imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions and possessions since its inception in 1897. In 1896 imports from the United Kingdom amounted to only \$32,824,505 and from other portions of the Empire to \$2,388,647. A decade later the imports from the United Kingdom had increased to \$69,183,915 and from other portions of the Empire to \$14,605,519. In 1927 the imports from the United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) were \$163,988,192 and from other portions of the Empire \$49,405,252. In 1896 the proportion of Canada's imports from the British Empire as a whole was 33·3 p.c. and in 1927 only 20·7 p.c. The proportion of the Dominion's imports from portions of the Empire other than the United Kingdom in 1896 was 2·2 p.c. and in 1927 4·7 p.c.

The exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom in 1896 were valued at \$62,717,941 and to other portions of the Empire at \$4,048,198. In 1906 the exports to the United Kingdom had increased to \$127,456,465 and to other portions of the Empire to \$10,964,757. In the fiscal year 1927 the exports to the United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) were \$452,933,105 and to other portions of the Empire \$87,507,906. The proportion of Canada's domestic exports to the Empire as a whole shrank from 60·8 p.c. in 1896 to 43·2 p.c. in 1927. This shrinkage occurred in the exports to the United Kingdom, as the proportion of exports to other portions of the Empire rose from 3·7 p.c. in 1896 to 7·0 p.c. in 1927.

1927. The trade of Canada with the British Empire for the fiscal years 1896, 1906, 1914, and 1927 was as under:—

TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NOTE.—For comparative purposes the trade of Canada with the Irish Free State in 1927 is included with the United Kingdom.

Items and years.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total.		
	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<i>Imports.</i>						
1896.....	32,824,505	2,388,647	35,213,152	31·1	2·2	33·3
1906.....	69,183,915	14,605,519	83,789,434	24·4	5·1	29·5
1914.....	132,070,406	22,456,440	154,526,846	21·3	3·6	24·9
1927.....	163,988,192	49,405,252	213,393,444	16·0	4·7	20·7
<i>Exports (Canadian).</i>						
1896.....	62,717,941	4,048,198	66,766,139	57·1	3·7	60·8
1906.....	127,456,465	10,964,757	138,421,222	54·1	4·6	58·7
1914.....	215,253,969	23,388,548	238,642,517	49·8	5·4	55·2
1927.....	452,933,105	87,507,906	540,441,011	36·2	7·0	43·2

Regarding the relation between the trade in raw and that in manufactured products with the British Empire, an analysis will show that the bulk of the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom consists of manufactured products, whereas the imports from other portions of the British Empire are made up chiefly of raw materials and products in a semi-manufactured condition. The exports to the United Kingdom are composed principally of raw materials and semi-manufactured products, while the exports to other portions of the British Empire consist chiefly of manufactured products. During the fiscal year ended 1926 the relation between the trade in raw and manufactured products with the United Kingdom was:—

	Imports. p.c.	Exports. p.c.
Raw materials.....	8·2	66·8
Partly manufactured.....	5·2	5·1
Fully manufactured.....	86·6	28·1

The character of Canadian trade with other parts of the Empire bears out the claim that Canada is the second most important manufacturing country within the British Empire. In the fiscal year ended 1926 our principal imports of raw and semi-manufactured products from "Other Empire" countries were 70·6 p.c. of the total, while the principal exports of manufactured products to "Other Empire" countries were 78·1 p.c. of the total of our exports to those countries.

4.—Trade with and via the United States.

Trade with the United States.—The trade of Canada with the United States for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, amounted to \$1,167,039,699, as compared with trade in 1926 of \$1,095,671,872, an increase of \$71,367,827 or 6·5 p.c. In 1927 the imports amounted to \$687,707,719, as compared with \$609,719,637 in 1926, being an increase of \$77,988,082 or 12·8 p.c., while exports to the United States in 1927 totalled \$479,331,980, as compared with \$485,952,235 in 1926, a decrease of \$6,620,255 or 1·3 p.c. In 1927 the domestic exports were \$466,419,539 and in 1926 \$474,987,367, while the foreign exports in 1927 amounted to \$12,912,441 and in

1926 to \$10,964,868. The domestic exports show a decrease of \$8,567,828 and foreign exports an increase of \$1,947,573. The increase in the imports from 1926 to 1927, amounting to \$77,988,082, was principally due to increased imports of iron and steel (\$48,600,000), non-metallic minerals (\$21,300,000), miscellaneous commodities (\$6,900,000), wood and paper (\$6,400,000). Fibres and textiles decreased \$12,100,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group decreased from \$98,495,849 to \$97,104,543, or \$1,391,306. Under this group fruits show an increase of \$2,770,665, corn \$1,965,903, and vegetables \$595,675, while raw rubber shows a decrease of \$5,654,886 and raw sugar \$447,705. The imports under the animal products group increased from \$32,954,470 to \$35,439,469, or \$2,484,999. Furs under this group increased \$1,407,362, unmanufactured leather \$945,124, manufactured leather \$423,119, and eggs \$419,292, while meats decreased \$814,298 and lard \$341,277. Fibres and textiles decreased from \$79,105,295 to \$66,925,517, or \$12,179,778. Raw cotton under this group decreased \$8,661,567, binder twine \$2,793,847, flax, hemp and jute \$1,759,752, hats and caps \$312,558, and raw wool \$280,082, while manila and sisal grass increased \$720,522, and raw silk \$455,674. The imports under wood and paper increased from \$34,714,964 to \$41,122,392, or \$6,407,428. The increases under this group were:—unmanufactured wood \$2,592,724, paper \$1,478,278, books \$1,336,528, and manufactured wood \$999,898. The iron and its products group increased from \$158,027,944 to \$206,655,021, or \$48,627,077. The principal commodities responsible for the increase in iron and its products were:—automobiles \$11,158,992, machinery \$8,533,037, rolling mill products \$8,088,278, automobile parts \$7,184,372, farm implements \$5,442,354, engines and boilers \$1,964,419, iron ore \$634,469, and tubes and pipes \$415,387. The imports under non-ferrous metals increased from \$38,911,300 to \$42,872,108, or \$3,960,808. Under this group electric apparatus increased \$1,851,659, aluminium and products \$1,483,366, tin in blocks, etc., \$800,688, and brass \$609,035, while copper decreased \$385,871. The imports under the group of non-metallic minerals increased from \$110,678,814 to \$131,984,446, or \$21,305,632. Coal imports accounted for \$10,356,866 of the increase under this group, crude petroleum for \$6,235,771, refined petroleum for \$1,706,807, sulphur for \$979,006, clay and its products for \$784,557 and glass for \$648,336. The chemical products group increased from \$18,746,266 to \$20,630,534, or \$1,884,268, while the imports under the miscellaneous group increased from \$38,084,735 to \$44,973,689, or \$6,888,954.

The decrease in the exports of Canadian produce to the United States from 1926 to 1927 amounted to \$8,567,828. Five of the main groups show increases and four decreases. The exports under the main group of agricultural and vegetable products decreased from \$65,964,214 to \$59,953,683, or \$6,010,531. Under this group flaxseed decreased \$7,511,203, bran and shorts \$1,957,383, and all grains \$1,730,555, while the exports of alcoholic beverages increased \$4,166,612 and potatoes \$1,508,717. The animal products group increased from \$63,464,732 to \$75,320,135, or \$11,855,403. Under this group the following commodities show increases:—meats \$2,909,431, cheese \$2,351,549, raw furs \$2,188,986, animals \$1,813,834, fish \$1,031,308, milk and cream \$896,167, and unmanufactured leather \$732,943. The exports under the fibres and textiles group decreased from \$4,628,071 to \$3,451,081, or \$1,176,990. The falling off in the exports of raw wool, amounting to \$909,970, was mainly responsible for the decrease in the fibres and textiles group. The wood and paper group increased from \$237,906,110 to \$242,019,601, or \$4,113,491. Under this group paper, chiefly newsprint, increased \$11,778,876, while unmanufactured wood, principally planks and boards, decreased \$6,145,697, and

manufactured wood, chiefly wood pulp, decreased \$1,656,036. The iron and its products group increased from \$7,582,833 to \$10,680,762, or \$3,097,929. The exports of farm implements accounted for \$1,668,589 of the increase under this group, and pigs, blooms and ingots for \$1,257,116. The non-ferrous metals group decreased from \$58,740,061 to \$39,007,020, or \$19,733,041. The decrease in the exports of raw gold, amounting to \$19,120,373, was largely responsible for the decrease in the non-ferrous metals group. The non-metallic minerals group increased from \$17,244,986 to \$17,251,325, or \$6,339, while the chemical products group decreased from \$9,197,929 to \$8,092,371, or \$1,105,558, and the miscellaneous group increased from \$10,258,431 to \$10,643,561, or \$385,130. For further details see Tables 12 and 13 of this section.

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined in recent years, especially those from the British Empire. This decrease has followed (1) general propaganda to utilize Canadian sea and river ports, and (2) additional concessions to goods imported under the Preferential tariff if they come direct. Provision has been made in trade treaties and agreements negotiated with foreign countries that goods must be imported *via* a Canadian sea or river port in order to obtain the full benefits of special rates of duty. There was a decrease in imports *via* the United States of \$1,458,065 in 1927 compared with 1926, the decrease in the imports from the British Empire amounting to \$3,552,714, while such imports from foreign countries show an increase of \$2,094,649, as follows:—

IMPORTS INTO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES.

Imports from—	Years ended March 31—			
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
United Kingdom <i>via</i> United States..... \$	932,224	554,532	1,853,066	728,001
Per cent Total Imports from United Kingdom....	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.41
Other British Empire <i>via</i> United States..... \$	4,925,615	3,779,361	6,260,189	3,832,540
Per cent of Total Imports from Other British Empire.....	11.8	8.6	14.2	7.71
Foreign Countries <i>via</i> United States..... \$	8,032,644	7,281,781	6,106,030	8,200,679
Per cent of Total Imports from Foreign Countries	8.3	7.9	5.5	6.3
Total Imports <i>via</i> United States..... \$	13,890,483	11,615,674	14,219,285	12,761,220
Per cent of Total Imports from Overseas Countries	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.7

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries *via* the United States continues to remain about stationary, the percentages for the past three fiscal years being: 1925, 39.3 ; 1926, 39.2; 1927, 39.5. The total value of commodities exported to overseas countries in 1927 was \$19,667,108 less than in 1926, wheat accounting for \$13,655,313 or about 70 p.c. of this decrease. The decrease in wheat also accounted for 66 p.c. of the total decrease to the United Kingdom. Comparisons for four years are as follows:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES.

Exports to	Years ended March 31—			
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
United Kingdom <i>via</i> United States..... \$	152,276,836	173,556,264	237,327,986	216,313,069
Per cent Total Exports to United Kingdom.....	42.1	43.7	46.6	48.4
Other British Empire <i>via</i> United States..... \$	20,815,847	18,350,573	22,157,401	23,549,163
Per cent of Total Exports to Other British Empire	26.9	23.1	24.3	25.1
Foreign Countries <i>via</i> United States..... \$	50,585,707	65,452,730	70,466,599	70,422,646
Per cent of Total Exports to Foreign Countries....	28.3	36.9	29.1	28.7
Total Exports <i>via</i> United States..... \$	223,678,390	257,359,567	329,951,986	310,284,878
Per cent of Total Exports to Overseas Countries..	36.2	39.3	39.2	39.5

5.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries.

Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents.—It will be noted in the following table that in 1927 Europe and North America took 88.6 p.c. of the Dominion's exports, as compared with 88.5 p.c. in 1926 and 90.7 p.c. in 1925. The proportion shipped to Europe in 1927 was 48.2 p.c., compared with 49.3 p.c. in 1926 and 47.9 p.c. in 1925; while the proportion sent to North America in 1927 was 40.4 p.c., compared with 39.2 p.c. in 1926 and 42.8 p.c. in 1925. From 1925 to 1927 the proportion of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom decreased from 37.0 p.c. to 35.7 p.c. whereas the proportion to the United States decreased from 39.1 p.c. to 37.2 p.c. Europe and North America furnished Canada in 1927 with 93.6 p.c. of her imports as compared with 93.6 p.c. in 1926 and 93.3 p.c. in 1925. The proportion furnished by Europe in 1927 was 23.5 p.c., as compared with 24.1 p.c. in 1926 and 25.4 p.c. in 1925, while the proportion furnished by North America in 1927 was 70.1 p.c., compared with 69.5 p.c. in 1926 and 67.9 p.c. in 1925. From 1925 to 1927 the proportion of Canada's imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 19.0 p.c. to 15.9 p.c., while the proportion from the United States increased from 64.0 p.c. to 66.7 p.c. The imports from every continent in 1927 show an increase over 1925 and 1926, except in the case of South America in 1925 and Asia in 1926, while Canada sold more goods to every continent in 1927 than in 1925, but less than in 1926 to Europe, North America and Asia. Imports from the continents of South America, Asia, Oceania and Africa increased from \$59,300,000 to \$66,500,000 from 1926 to 1927, while Canadian exports to the same continents from 1926 to 1927 decreased from \$150,500,000 to \$143,200,000.

TRADE OF CANADA, BY CONTINENTS, 1925, 1926 AND 1927.
(With proportion of Trade with each Continent.)

Continents.	Imports for Consumption.						Exports (Canadian).					
	Value. (Million \$)			Per cent of Total.			Value. (Million \$)			Per cent of Total.		
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Europe—												
United Kingdom....	151.1	163.7	163.9	19.0	17.6	15.9	395.9	508.2	446.9	37.0	38.6	35.7
Other Europe....	51.4	59.7	78.1	6.4	6.5	7.6	116.1	140.3	155.9	10.9	10.7	12.5
North America—												
United States....	509.8	609.8	687.7	64.0	65.7	66.7	417.4	474.9	466.4	39.1	36.1	37.2
Other North America.....	31.1	34.9	34.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	39.7	41.3	39.8	3.7	3.1	3.2
South America.....	20.1	17.1	20.0	2.5	1.9	1.9	20.6	27.4	33.0	1.9	2.1	2.6
Asia.....	27.5	32.7	32.0	3.4	3.5	3.1	39.5	77.2	63.5	3.7	5.9	5.1
Oceania.....	4.6	8.7	12.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	27.7	32.6	33.2	2.6	2.5	2.6
Africa.....	1.3	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	12.2	13.3	13.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
Total.....	796.9	927.4	1,030.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,069.1	1,315.2	1,252.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Imports from Principal Countries.—Increases occurred in imports from 26 of the 35 principal countries in 1927, whereas only nine show decreases. Of the total increase in Canada's imports in 1927, amounting to \$103,563,773, the imports from the United States show an increase of \$77,988,082; from Germany \$5,037,654; from France \$4,838,782; from Australia \$3,254,143; from Belgium \$2,710,135; and from China \$2,493,597; while imports from the following principal countries decreased, *viz.*—Cuba \$2,986,709; British Straits Settlements \$1,917,571; British India \$1,596,539; Fiji \$1,336,662 and Mexico \$1,311,488. The statistics

in the following table, "Canada's Imports from Thirty-Five Leading Countries, 1927", indicate that the United States and the United Kingdom furnished the Dominion with 82.6 p.c. of its imports. Since 1882 the United States has occupied first place in imports, the United Kingdom being in second position. With reference to the imports from other chief markets, France occupied third place as in 1926. Germany has moved from fifth place to fourth place, while Japan has moved into fifth place, being in sixth place last year. Belgium has moved from ninth position to sixth, Switzerland from eighth to seventh, while Cuba dropped from fourth to ninth position.

CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM THIRTY-FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES, 1927.

NOTES.—(1) Countries arranged in order of importance, 1927.

(2) The figures in parentheses after each country indicate the order of importance in 1926.

Rank.	Country.	Value of Imports.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) 1927 compared with 1926.	Per cent of total imports.	
				1926.	1927.
		\$	\$		
1	United States (1).....	687,707,719	(+) 77,988,082	65.7	66.7
2	United Kingdom (2).....	163,941,052	(+) 209,842	17.6	15.9
3	France (3).....	23,990,481	(+) 4,838,782	2.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Germany (5).....	15,024,417	(+) 5,037,654	1.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Japan (6).....	11,170,373	(+) 1,606,299	1.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.1
6	Belgium (9).....	9,663,308	(+) 2,710,135	0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Switzerland (8).....	9,491,779	(+) 2,029,171	0.8	0.9 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Cuba (4).....	8,076,575	(—) 2,986,709	1.2	0.8
9	British India (7).....	7,880,914	(—) 1,596,539	1.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Netherlands (10).....	7,691,045	(+) 826,482	0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Australia (19).....	6,296,197	(+) 3,254,143	0.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.6
12	San Domingo (11).....	6,015,541	(—) 775,798	0.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Peru (12).....	5,893,106	(+) 192,997	0.6	0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	Argentina (18).....	5,657,074	(+) 2,202,966	0.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	China (24).....	5,041,592	(+) 2,493,597	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.5
16	Jamaica (16).....	4,759,563	(+) 976,082	0.4	0.4 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	British Guiana (14).....	4,592,106	(+) 88,903	0.5	0.4 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	New Zealand (21).....	4,576,842	(+) 1,851,607	0.3	0.4 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	Barbados (15).....	3,791,394	(—) 339,428	0.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.3 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Italy (22).....	3,444,060	(+) 846,310	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.3 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	Trinidad and Tobago (32).....	2,821,485	(+) 1,759,971	0.1	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	British Straits Settlements (13).....	2,756,817	(—) 1,917,571	0.5	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	Ceylon (20).....	2,612,831	(—) 134,611	0.3	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	Other British West Indies (33).....	2,486,091	(+) 1,489,756	0.1	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	Mexico (17).....	2,372,972	(—) 1,311,488	0.4	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	Spain (25).....	2,220,823	(+) 134,973	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.2
27	Brazil (26).....	1,969,621	(+) 120,863	0.2	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	Newfoundland (28).....	1,839,713	(+) 224,581	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
29	Czechoslovakia (30).....	1,726,922	(+) 454,877	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	Sweden (31).....	1,643,973	(+) 509,329	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	Hong Kong (29).....	1,422,207	(—) 123,959	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Fiji (23).....	1,230,542	(—) 1,536,662	0.2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	Colombia (34).....	1,117,046	(+) 423,988	0.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
34	British South Africa (52).....	1,001,592	(+) 872,013	—	0.1
35	Norway (36).....	911,357	(+) 280,576	0.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total above 35 Countries.....		1,022,839,139	(+) 102,901,214	99.1	99.2
Total Imports.....		1,030,892,505	(+) 103,563,773	100.0	100.0
British Empire.....		213,393,444	(+) 5,674,411	22.4	20.7
Foreign Countries.....		817,499,061	(+) 97,889,362	77.6	79.3

Exports to Principal Countries.—During the year 1927 the exports of domestic produce show a decrease of \$63,198,285. Decreases occurred in the case of 19 of the 40 principal countries, whereas 21 show increases. The principal countries to show decreases were:—the United Kingdom \$61,361,459; China \$10,956,507; United States \$8,567,828; Japan \$4,765,831; New Zealand \$3,023,494; Norway \$1,739,783; Cuba \$1,698,011 and Belgium \$1,461,625. The following countries show increases:—Italy \$10,026,430; Germany \$3,676,984; Australia \$3,554,135;

Netherlands \$2,897,771; British India \$2,574,678; Brazil \$2,459,088; Greece \$2,313,363; Irish Free State \$1,328,997 and France \$1,267,970. It will be noted by reference to the statistics in the following table giving "Canada's Domestic Exports to Forty Leading Countries, 1927", that the United States and the United Kingdom took 72.9 p.c. of the exports. The United States has moved into first position once more, the United Kingdom being second. Of the other leading markets for Canadian products, Germany in 1927 occupied third place, moving up from fourth, and Japan fourth place, moving down from third. The Netherlands has moved from sixth to fifth place, and Italy has moved from eleventh to sixth place. Belgium occupied seventh place as last year. Australia has moved to eighth from ninth place, France from tenth to ninth place, while New Zealand has moved down to tenth place from eighth, and China to eleventh from fifth place. Argentina and Newfoundland occupied the same positions in 1927 as in 1926, *viz.*, twelfth and thirteenth, while British India has moved to fourteenth place from sixteenth, and British South Africa from fourteenth to fifteenth place.

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO FORTY LEADING COUNTRIES, 1927.

NOTES.—(1) Countries arranged in order of importance, 1927.

(2) The figures in parentheses opposite each country indicate the order of importance in 1926.

Rank.	Country.	Value of exports.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) 1927 compared with 1926.	Per cent of total exports.	
				1926.	1927.
		\$	\$		
1	United States (2).....	466,419,539	(—) 8,567,828	36.1	37.2
2	United Kingdom (1).....	446,876,101	(—) 61,361,456	38.6	35.7
3	Germany (4).....	34,411,021	(+) 3,676,984	2.3	2.7
4	Japan (3).....	29,929,031	(—) 4,765,831	2.6	2.4
5	Netherlands (6).....	26,374,378	(+) 2,897,771	1.8	2.0
6	Italy (11).....	22,815,083	(+) 10,026,430	0.9	1.8
7	Belgium (7).....	21,341,116	(—) 1,461,625	1.7	1.7
8	Australia (9).....	18,965,881	(+) 3,554,135	1.1	1.5
9	France (10).....	15,220,232	(+) 1,267,970	1.0	1.2
10	New Zealand (8).....	13,558,513	(—) 3,023,494	1.2	1.0
11	China (5).....	13,516,939	(—) 10,956,507	1.8	1.0
12	Argentina (12).....	13,101,846	(+) 462,140	0.9	1.0
13	Newfoundland (13).....	11,169,991	(—) 107,191	0.8	0.9
14	British India (16).....	9,995,386	(+) 2,574,678	0.5	0.8
15	British South Africa (14).....	8,388,731	(—) 689,731	0.6	0.6
16	Brazil (19).....	7,291,479	(+) 2,459,088	0.3	0.5
17	Cuba (15).....	6,827,572	(—) 1,698,011	0.6	0.5
18	Irish Free State (20).....	6,057,004	(+) 1,328,997	0.3	0.5
19	Greece (26).....	6,023,161	(+) 2,313,363	0.2	0.4
20	Denmark (18).....	5,666,387	(—) 548,839	0.4	0.4
21	Norway (17).....	5,028,104	(—) 1,739,783	0.5	0.4
22	Jamaica (21).....	4,307,751	(+) 331,541	0.3	0.3
23	Trinidad and Tobago (23).....	3,840,984	(—) 34,348	0.3	0.3
24	Other British West Indies (24).....	3,748,716	(—) 102,532	0.2	0.3
25	Dutch East Indies (22).....	3,651,511	(—) 230,446	0.3	0.3
26	Sweden (28).....	3,415,805	(—) 126,904	0.2	0.2
27	Uruguay (32).....	2,784,391	(+) 874,122	0.1	0.2
28	Mexico (29).....	2,760,686	(—) 230,087	0.2	0.2
29	British Straits Settlements (27).....	2,460,430	(—) 1,108,068	0.2	0.2
30	British Guiana (31).....	2,408,677	(+) 152,121	0.1	0.2
31	Russia (25).....	2,407,206	(—) 1,381,060	0.2	0.2
32	Venezuela (36).....	2,293,876	(+) 810,543	0.1	0.1
33	Finland (35).....	1,882,874	(+) 304,320	0.1	0.1
34	Barbados (34).....	1,624,403	(+) 31,833	0.1	0.1
35	Chile (37).....	1,517,901	(+) 108,114	0.1	0.1
36	Egypt (38).....	1,485,823	(+) 145,803	0.1	0.1
37	Hong Kong (33).....	1,460,274	(—) 425,564	0.1	0.1
38	Peru (39).....	1,406,958	(+) 180,603	0.1	0.1
39	Colombia (46).....	1,349,315	(+) 665,615	0.0	0.1
40	Bermuda (41).....	1,286,770	(+) 135,967	0.0	0.1
	Total above 40 Countries.....	1,235,051,846	(—) 64,257,170	98.6	98.5
	Total Exports (Canadian).....	1,252,157,506	(—) 63,198,285	100.0	100.0
	British Empire.....	540,441,011	(—) 58,126,984	45.5	43.2
	Foreign Countries.....	711,716,495	(—) 5,071,301	54.5	56.8

Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.—Statistics showing the course of import and export trade during the last five fiscal years by countries with which Canada carries on trade will be found in Tables 19 (imports) and 20 (exports). In Table 21 will be found statistics showing imports, exports and total trade by countries for the latest fiscal year ended March, 1927. Table 22 shows by countries the values of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the last two fiscal years.

Finally, the trade of Canada with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables 12 and 13), is analysed by countries and by leading commodities in Tables 23-34, for the last two fiscal years. Historical tables showing our trade with these and other countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pp. xiii-xix of the annual report of the Trade of Canada for 1927, published by and obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

6.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

Canada's Principal Imports.—It will be observed by reference to the following table giving "One Hundred Leading Commodities Imported into Canada, 1927", that the total value of these commodities represents 82.6 p.c. of Canada's total imports. Of these, 76 show increases in value and 24 show decreases, while 41 of the commodities for which there are quantity statistics show increases and 11 show decreases. While nine of these show decreases in values, the quantities show increases, notably raw cotton, which increased from 128,560,963 lb. to 135,796,625 lb.; raw hides from 53,408,984 lb. to 57,908,605 lb.; raw rubber from 46,813,120 lb. to 50,224,614 lb.; grey and white cotton from 29,977,869 yards to 31,428,798 yards; raw wool from 13,449,506 lb. to 16,423,421 lb.; canned vegetables from 13,756,578 lb. to 13,977,167 lb.; molasses from 6,058,389 gal. to 6,695,372 gal.; cotton yarn from 3,130,064 lb. to 3,439,650 lb.; and artificial silk yarn from 1,958,455 lb. to 2,059,217 lb.

In the case of a large number of commodities that show increases in both quantities and values the price per unit in 1927 was less than in 1926, notably in the following commodities:—crude petroleum, automobiles, plates and sheets, worsteds and serges, vegetable oils, coloured cottons, corn, raw tobacco, green coffee, band and hoop iron, manila and sisal grass, noils and tops (wool), nuts, woollen yarn, raw silk, tweeds, fertilizers, sulphur, canned fruits and wool dress goods to be dyed. The importer therefore, obtained these products, both raw and manufactured, in the markets of the world at a lower price per unit than in 1926. Twenty commodities account for about 47 p.c. of imports. These commodities in order of importance were:—coal, 6 p.c. of the total imports; machinery 4 p.c.; crude petroleum 3.5½ p.c.; raw sugar 3.4 p.c.; automobile parts 2.9½ p.c.; spirits and wines, 2.8 p.c.; automobiles, 2.6¼ p.c.; iron plates and sheets, 2.3¼ p.c.; raw rubber, 2.1½ p.c.; silk fabrics and velvets, 2.0¾ p.c.; green fruits, 2.0½ p.c.; raw cotton, 1.9½ p.c.; farm implements, 1.8½ p.c.; electric apparatus, 1.6½ p.c.; engines and boilers, 1.4½ p.c.; worsteds and serges, 1.3¾ p.c.; books and printed matter, 1.3½ p.c.; raw furs, 1.3 p.c.; gasoline, 1.2 p.c.; and tea, 1.1¾ p.c.

ONE HUNDRED LEADING COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO CANADA, BY VALUES, 1927.

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
	\$		\$
Coal.....	62,118,635	Goods returned within 5 years.....	4,234,642
Machinery.....	41,081,674	Woollen yarns.....	4,118,119
Crude petroleum.....	36,489,936	Leather manufactures.....	4,101,893
Raw sugar.....	34,947,666	Scientific and educational equipment.....	4,076,410
Automobile parts.....	30,336,461	Binder twine.....	4,076,338
Spirits and wines.....	28,978,932	Raw silk.....	4,065,514
Automobiles.....	27,083,081	Tweeds.....	4,029,996
Plates and sheets (iron).....	24,085,439	Hardware and cutlery.....	3,874,736
Raw rubber.....	22,313,346	Tubes and pipe (iron).....	3,841,908
Silk fabrics and velvets.....	21,341,781	Silk clothing.....	3,837,017
Green fruits.....	21,288,234	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	3,738,952
Raw cotton.....	20,170,728	Alumina.....	3,634,939
Farm implements.....	18,946,288	Fertilizers.....	3,492,448
Electric apparatus.....	16,932,193	Seeds.....	3,492,183
Engines and boilers.....	14,922,187	Containers (outside coverings).....	3,465,696
Worsted and serges.....	14,140,784	Cocoa and chocolate.....	3,420,950
Books and printed matter.....	13,741,022	Grey and white cottons.....	3,329,863
Raw furs.....	13,235,100	Tin in blocks.....	3,258,515
Gasolene.....	12,473,364	Post office parcels.....	3,184,530
Tea.....	12,236,714	Hats and caps.....	3,169,085
Vegetable oils.....	11,648,382	Soda and soda compounds.....	3,163,121
Coloured or printed cottons.....	11,533,079	Wire.....	3,160,849
Paper.....	11,359,582	Clocks and watches.....	3,141,254
Corn.....	10,910,611	Medicinal preparations.....	3,108,199
Planks and boards.....	10,028,882	Sulphur.....	3,004,540
Wood manufactures.....	9,757,585	Iron ore.....	2,835,159
Raw hides.....	9,057,183	Diamonds, unset.....	2,799,520
Glass and glassware.....	8,638,579	Fish.....	2,626,227
Clay and its products.....	8,590,056	Cotton yarns.....	2,576,595
Bars and rods (iron).....	8,309,723	Musical instruments.....	2,535,951
Settlers' effects.....	7,797,518	Canned fruits.....	2,484,033
Structural iron and steel.....	7,671,300	Cotton clothing.....	2,465,072
Copper and its products.....	7,071,553	Cotton lace and embroidery.....	2,423,193
Jute cloth or canvas.....	6,890,604	Animals, living.....	2,334,311
Raw tobacco.....	6,473,167	Molasses.....	2,298,097
Woollen clothing.....	6,427,140	Dress goods to be dyed.....	2,225,133
Dried fruits.....	6,071,694	Carpets (wool).....	2,181,174
Stone and its products.....	5,965,893	Rice.....	2,115,787
Green coffee.....	5,676,759	Silk yarn, artificial.....	2,046,703
Raw wool.....	5,655,760	Toys and dolls.....	1,940,842
Coke.....	5,537,604	Refined sugar.....	1,680,039
Band or hoop iron.....	5,216,868	Pigs and ingots (iron).....	1,634,048
Leather, unmanufactured.....	5,134,475	Film, moving picture.....	1,594,443
Rubber manufactures.....	5,060,364	Jewelry.....	1,475,461
Sisal and manila grass.....	5,030,900	Hemp.....	1,458,768
Brass and its products.....	4,995,981	Canned vegetables.....	1,219,379
Fresh vegetables.....	4,779,570	Soap.....	1,204,622
Castings and forgings (iron).....	4,764,733		
Nails, tops and waste wool.....	4,656,047	Total value of above commodities..	851,516,208
Paints and varnishes.....	4,607,411	Total value of imports.....	1,030,892,505
Meats.....	4,561,648		
Nuts (except cocoanuts).....	4,357,239	Percentage represented by above commodities.....	82.6
Ships' stores.....	4,238,499		

Canada's Principal Exports.—By reference to the following table showing "Seventy Leading Canadian Commodities Exported from Canada, 1927", it will be noted that they represent 94.8 p.c. of Canada's total domestic exports. Of these 70 leading commodities, 35 show decreases and a similar number increases, but the decreases exceeded the increases in value by \$60,577,561. Thirty of these leading commodities for which there are quantity statistics show increases and twenty-four show decreases. The principal commodities to show increases were, in order of importance:—printing paper, rubber tires, farm implements, raw furs, coal, whiskey, barley, zinc, pulpwood, raw tobacco, rubber footwear. These increases ranged from \$14,292,000 in the case of printing paper to \$1,511,000 in rubber footwear.

The most notable decrease occurred in raw gold, which was not due to decreased output but to other causes, and other large decreases were in oats and wheat.

There were no abnormal changes in the average export values in 1927, although in the case of wheat, there was a little lower price in the world's markets. Exports of sugar, cattle, meats, dairy products and oats show pronounced decreases, very largely due to a partially restricted market in Britain (which is Canada's chief market), owing to the coal strike. Ten commodities exported in 1927 accounted for over 63 p.c. of the Dominion's total export. These commodities were:—wheat, 28·2 p.c.; printing paper, 9·3 p.c.; wheat flour, 5·5 p.c.; planks and boards, 4·8 p.c.; wood pulp, 4 p.c.; fish, 2·7½ p.c.; automobiles, 2·5½ p.c.; meats, 2·3½ p.c.; barley, 2·0½ p.c.; and cheese, 2 p.c.

SEVENTY LEADING COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM CANADA, BY VALUES, 1927.

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
	\$		\$
Wheat.....	353,094,940	Films.....	5,104,042
Printing paper.....	116,993,256	Machinery.....	4,755,925
Wheat flour.....	68,720,334	Logs (wood).....	4,747,431
Planks and boards.....	59,795,171	Apples, green.....	4,670,091
Wood pulp.....	49,887,739	Automobile parts.....	4,665,369
Fish.....	34,498,702	Fertilizers.....	4,613,059
Automobiles.....	31,751,252	Milk, condensed.....	4,537,369
Meats.....	29,408,705	Clover seed.....	3,760,936
Barley.....	25,875,024	Soda and soda compounds.....	3,601,048
Cheese.....	24,956,179	Hardware and cutlery.....	3,380,762
Raw furs.....	20,285,005	Butter.....	3,351,589
Whiskey.....	18,712,574	Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon....	3,351,423
Rubber tires.....	18,564,229	Poles (wood).....	3,323,415
Farm implements.....	17,412,947	Hay.....	3,246,170
Pulp wood.....	15,400,343	Paper board.....	2,733,747
Sugar, refined.....	15,116,239	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,677,657
Copper ore and blister.....	13,854,057	Square timber.....	2,660,282
Lead.....	13,464,483	Acids.....	2,639,601
Silver ore and bullion.....	12,976,334	Raw tobacco.....	2,569,300
Nickel.....	12,921,190	Rolling mill products.....	2,331,169
Cattle.....	11,579,057	Tubes and pipes.....	2,084,401
Asbestos, raw.....	10,614,694	Wrapping paper.....	2,051,390
Potatoes.....	9,717,425	Bran and shorts.....	2,017,553
Laths (wood).....	8,997,095	Cereal foods.....	1,895,259
Milk and cream, fresh.....	8,740,979	Electric apparatus.....	1,698,411
Oats.....	8,598,755	Musical instruments.....	1,647,925
Zinc.....	8,444,560	Binder twine.....	1,626,399
Shingles (wood).....	8,415,970	Oatmeal.....	1,624,029
Leather, unmanufactured.....	8,364,632	Raw wool.....	1,538,660
Coal.....	7,187,000	Aluminium manufactures.....	1,150,255
Raw hides.....	7,058,766	Crude petroleum.....	1,135,422
Settlers' effects.....	6,994,877	Fish oils.....	1,058,126
Raw gold.....	6,854,342		
Rubber boots and shoes.....	6,374,621	Total value of above commodities... ..	1,186,183,497
Rye.....	6,050,140	Total value of exports (Canadian)...	1,252,157,506
Malt liquors.....	5,554,092		
Flaxseed.....	5,371,830	Percentage represented by above commodities.....	94·8
Aluminium in bars.....	5,347,969		

7.—Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

Relation Between Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.—The industrial development of a country is indicated by the character of the goods it imports and exports. In the early years of Canada's development the imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and the exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the opening of the twentieth century, this is almost reversed, a large percentage of the imports consisting of raw and semi-manufactured products for use in Canadian manufacturing industries, and the exports consisting to a considerable degree of products which have undergone some process of manufacture. Thus, the imports of partly and fully manufactured goods from 1900 to 1926 increased from \$129,693,000 to \$676,463,000, while exports of such goods increased during the same period from \$98,906,000 to \$695,325,000. Since the

opening of the present century Canada has passed through much the same stages of development in her economic life as did the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. While Canada has not come so far as the United States in increasing exports of manufactured goods but curtailing imports, while curtailing exports of raw materials but increasing imports, she has made considerable progress in this regard since 1914 (the last pre-war fiscal year), though the tendency in the year 1926 was in the opposite direction, as the following table shows:—

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPORTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND PARTLY AND FULLY MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1914 AND 1920-1927.

Years.	Raw materials.				Partly manufactured goods.				Fully manufactured goods.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1914.....	21.8	46.5	63.2	39.9	9.3	16.9	10.1	16.1	68.9	36.6	26.7	44.0
1920.....	27.5	52.8	35.7	32.6	13.2	15.3	15.1	12.5	59.3	31.9	49.2	54.9
1921.....	24.9	41.1	44.2	35.5	11.7	14.8	16.6	10.3	63.4	44.1	39.2	54.2
1922.....	28.9	46.4	44.5	39.1	9.6	15.6	14.5	11.1	61.5	38.0	41.0	49.8
1923.....	28.4	48.3	44.7	36.3	9.7	13.8	16.2	12.5	61.9	32.9	39.1	51.2
1924.....	28.4	44.6	43.4	35.7	11.2	13.5	16.8	14.1	60.4	36.9	39.8	50.2
1925.....	27.7	49.8	44.7	39.4	10.8	18.4	15.1	13.5	61.5	31.8	40.2	47.1
1926.....	27.6	54.5	47.1	33.4	10.0	17.8	14.4	13.6	62.4	27.7	38.5	53.0
1927.....	25.6	51.1	46.2	35.0	10.1	17.8	14.6	14.1	64.3	31.1	39.2	50.9

With reference to the relation between the trade in raw and manufactured products with the British Empire and foreign countries, analysis shows that the bulk of the imports into Canada from the United Kingdom and the United States consists of manufactured products, while the exports are made up very largely of raw and semi-manufactured products. During the fiscal year 1926 the relation between the trade in raw and manufactured products with the United Kingdom and the United States was:—

	Imports from		Exports to	
	United Kingdom.	United States.	United Kingdom.	United States.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Raw materials.....	8.2	34.3	66.8	33.9
Partly manufactured.....	5.2	7.4	5.1	28.2
Fully manufactured.....	86.6	58.3	28.1	37.9

With regard to the relation between the trade in raw and manufactured products with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, it will be found on analysis that Canada's imports from countries with highly developed manufacturing industries consist of manufactured products, and her exports to those countries are made up very largely of raw and semi-manufactured products, but on the other hand Canada's trade with countries whose industries are not highly developed consists, in the case of imports, chiefly of raw and semi-manufactured products, and in the case of exports, very largely of manufactured products. No statistics have been compiled showing the relation between trade in raw and semi-manufactured products with foreign countries, except the United States, but a partial compilation has been made for the British Empire, for the year 1926. This analysis clearly demonstrates that the imports into Canada from the British Empire, except the United Kingdom, consist chiefly of raw and semi-manufactured products,

while the exports are made up mainly of manufactured products. The statistics in the following table demonstrate this:—

Trade with British Empire.	Principal imports of raw and semi-manufactured products, 1926.		Principal exports of manufactured products, 1926.	
	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Australia.....	1,954,310	64.2	13,335,799	86.5
British Guiana.....	4,415,622	98.1	1,749,337	77.5
British India.....	4,018,062	42.3	5,809,803	78.3
British East and West Africa.....	509,005	99.9	1,500,240	94.8
British South Africa.....	112,211	86.6	7,839,591	86.4
British West Indies.....	7,228,174	72.5	11,456,695	86.2
Ceylon and Straits Settlements.....	6,902,310	93.0	4,120,323	98.4
Hong Kong.....	721,648	46.7	1,670,917	88.6
Irish Free State.....	—	—	1,880,839	39.9
Newfoundland.....	555,319	34.4	5,812,053	51.5
New Zealand.....	1,729,739	63.4	13,729,577	82.9
Other British Empire.....	2,915,229	96.1	1,685,688	63.0
Total British Empire except United Kingdom.....	31,061,629	70.6	70,590,862	78.1

8.—Canada's Position in International Trade in the Calendar Years 1913 and 1926.

Canada continues to improve her position among the leading trading nations of the world. The following table shows that Canada in 1913 occupied eighth place in imports among the chief trading countries of the world, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, but in 1926 she had advanced to seventh place, the Netherlands moving from fifth down to eighth place, Belgium from sixth to eleventh, and Italy from seventh up to sixth place, while Japan moved from thirteenth place up to fifth place. In exports, Canada in 1913 was in tenth position, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, the Netherlands, British India, Belgium, Italy and Argentina, but in 1926 she had moved up to fifth position, the Netherlands moving from fifth down to tenth position, and British India being still in sixth position, as in 1913; Belgium moving from seventh down to eleventh position, Italy from eighth down to ninth position, and Argentina moving from ninth up to eighth position, while Japan moved from thirteenth position in 1913 up to seventh position in 1926. With respect to total trade, Canada occupied ninth position in 1913 among the principal trading countries of the world, but in 1926 she occupied fifth position, being exceeded only by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France, each of which countries has from four to twelve times our population.

Canada has also made a creditable showing in increase of trade, both in amount and percentage, from 1913 to 1926. In the amount of her increase in imports she occupied sixth place, being exceeded by the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Argentina and Australia, in exports, second place, being exceeded only by the United States, and in total trade fourth place, being exceeded by the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, while in percentage of increase in trade from 1913 to 1926, Canada occupied eleventh position in imports, second position in exports, Japan being in first position, and fourth position in total trade, being exceeded by Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

With regard to trade per capita Canada has made remarkable progress since 1913. In the year 1913 with respect to imports per capita Canada occupied fifth

place, and in 1926 she was in seventh place. In exports, in 1913 she occupied seventh place, but in 1926 she had advanced to second place, being exceeded only by New Zealand. In total trade per capita Canada in 1913 occupied sixth place, and in 1926 she had advanced to second position, New Zealand being in first place.

In the year 1913 Canada occupied seventeenth position with reference to visible trade balance among the leading commercial nations of the world, but in 1926 she was in third position, with a favourable trade balance of \$275,600,000. In 1913 as in 1926, the United States occupied first place and British India second place. Although Canada's favourable trade balance in 1926 was \$117,200,000 less than in 1925, she still leads the world in favourable trade balance per capita, it amounting in 1926 to \$29.34 per head. From 1913 to 1926 the improvement in Canada's visible trade balance amounted to \$498,500,000 or \$58.95 per head. Canada, therefore, has a trade record that probably has not been surpassed by any other country.

COMPARISON OF THE TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.
(Calendar Years 1913 and 1926.)

NOTES.—(1) Countries arranged in order of importance of trade in 1926.

(2) The figures in parentheses opposite each country indicate the order of importance of trade in 1913.

Rank.	Country.	Foreign Trade.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1926 compared with 1913.		Trade per Capita.	
		1913.	1926.	Amount.	Per cent.	1913.	1926.
	<i>Net Imports for Consumption.</i>	Million \$	Million \$	Million \$	p. c.	\$	\$
1	United Kingdom (1).....	3,207.9	5,437.5	+ 2,229.6	+ 69.5	69.68	120.23
2	United States (3).....	1,756.9	4,333.9	+ 2,577.0	+ 146.7	18.10	37.00
3	Germany (2).....	2,563.3	2,368.3	− 195.0	− 7.6	33.62	37.46
4	France (4).....	1,625.3	1,928.8	+ 303.5	+ 18.6	41.04	48.37
5	Japan (13).....	363.3	1,085.7	+ 722.4	+ 198.8	6.94	18.35
6	Italy (7).....	703.6	1,015.2	+ 311.6	+ 44.3	20.28	25.16
7	Canada (8).....	659.1	993.0	+ 333.9	+ 50.7	87.55	105.75
8	Netherlands (5).....	1,575.0	978.7	− 596.3	− 38.5	256.35	131.00
9	British India (9).....	594.1	864.6	+ 270.5	+ 45.5	1.88	2.72
10	Argentina (10).....	406.6	793.7	+ 387.1	+ 95.1	46.74	76.70
11	Belgium (6).....	894.9	774.2	− 120.7	− 13.5	118.07	99.09
12	Australia (11).....	370.6	753.4	+ 382.8	+ 103.3	78.30	124.66
13	Switzerland (12).....	370.5	466.0	+ 95.5	+ 25.7	97.99	118.39
14	Sweden (16).....	226.9	399.5	+ 172.6	+ 76.1	40.44	66.08
15	Denmark (17).....	208.3	395.8	+ 187.5	+ 90.0	75.08	116.07
16	Brazil (14).....	326.0	387.6	+ 61.6	+ 18.9	13.41	10.51
17	Union of South Africa (18).....	196.5	339.3	+ 142.8	+ 72.7	28.72	45.09
18	Spain (15).....	252.1	319.6	+ 67.5	+ 26.8	12.64	14.55
19	Norway (19).....	148.0	241.3	+ 93.3	+ 63.0	60.11	87.32
20	New Zealand (20).....	104.1	237.9	+ 133.8	+ 128.5	98.89	169.16
	<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>						
1	United States (2).....	2,448.3	4,711.5	+ 2,263.2	+ 92.4	25.23	40.22
2	United Kingdom (1).....	2,556.2	3,172.5	+ 616.3	+ 24.1	55.52	70.15
3	Germany (3).....	2,402.9	2,336.7	− 66.2	− 2.7	36.22	36.96
4	France (4).....	1,327.9	1,929.5	+ 601.6	+ 45.3	33.53	48.39
5	Canada (10).....	436.2	1,268.6	+ 832.4	+ 190.8	57.95	135.09
6	British India (6).....	781.9	1,188.5	+ 406.6	+ 52.0	2.48	3.73
7	Japan (13).....	313.5	930.7	+ 617.2	+ 196.8	5.99	15.73
8	Argentina (9).....	465.6	764.5	+ 298.9	+ 64.2	53.61	73.87
9	Italy (8).....	484.7	732.6	+ 247.9	+ 51.2	13.97	18.16
10	Netherlands (5).....	1,239.4	701.1	− 538.3	− 43.4	201.71	93.84
11	Belgium (7).....	701.5	655.8	− 45.7	− 6.5	92.55	83.94
12	Australia (11).....	354.0	627.4	+ 273.4	+ 77.2	74.78	103.80
13	Brazil (12).....	314.7	460.4	+ 145.7	+ 46.3	12.94	12.48
14	Sweden (15).....	219.0	379.2	+ 160.2	+ 73.3	39.05	62.72
15	Denmark (17).....	170.8	367.9	+ 197.1	+ 115.4	61.55	107.91
16	Switzerland (14).....	265.6	354.4	+ 88.8	+ 33.4	70.25	90.05
17	Union of South Africa (18).....	133.9	340.4	+ 206.5	+ 154.2	19.58	45.23
18	Spain (16).....	204.1	240.3	+ 36.2	+ 17.7	10.23	10.94
19	New Zealand (19).....	102.1	213.0	+ 110.9	+ 108.6	97.01	151.51
20	Norway (20).....	102.1	178.3	+ 76.2	+ 74.6	41.46	64.55

COMPARISON OF THE TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
—concluded.

Rank.	Country.	Foreign Trade.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) 1926 compared with 1913.		Trade per Capita.	
		1913.	1926.	Amount.	Per cent.	1913.	1926.
		Million \$	Million \$	Million \$	p.c.	\$	\$
	<i>Aggregate Trade.</i>						
1	United States (3).....	4,205.2	9,045.4	+ 4,840.2	+ 115.1	43.33	77.22
2	United Kingdom (1).....	5,764.1	8,610.0	+ 2,845.9	+ 49.4	125.20	190.38
3	Germany (2).....	4,966.2	4,705.0	— 261.2	— 5.2	74.84	74.42
4	France (4).....	2,953.2	3,858.3	+ 905.1	+ 30.7	74.57	96.76
5	Canada (9).....	1,095.3	2,261.6	+ 1,166.3	+ 106.5	145.50	240.84
6	British India (7).....	1,376.0	2,053.1	+ 677.1	+ 49.2	4.36	6.45
7	Japan (12).....	676.8	2,016.4	+ 1,339.6	+ 197.9	12.93	34.08
8	Italy (8).....	1,188.3	1,747.8	+ 559.5	+ 47.1	34.25	43.32
9	Netherlands (5).....	2,814.4	1,679.8	— 1,134.6	— 40.3	458.06	224.84
10	Argentina (10).....	872.2	1,558.2	+ 686.0	+ 78.6	100.35	150.57
11	Belgium (6).....	1,596.4	1,430.0	— 166.4	— 10.4	210.62	183.03
12	Australia (11).....	724.6	1,380.8	+ 656.2	+ 90.6	153.08	228.46
13	Brazil (13).....	640.7	848.0	+ 207.3	+ 32.4	26.35	22.99
14	Switzerland (14).....	636.1	820.4	+ 184.3	+ 29.0	168.24	208.44
15	Sweden (16).....	445.9	778.7	+ 332.8	+ 74.6	79.49	128.80
16	Denmark (17).....	379.1	763.7	+ 384.6	+ 101.4	136.63	223.98
17	Union of South Africa (18).....	330.4	679.7	+ 349.3	+ 105.7	48.30	90.32
18	Spain (15).....	456.2	559.9	+ 103.7	+ 22.7	22.87	25.49
19	New Zealand (20).....	206.2	450.9	+ 244.7	+ 118.6	195.90	320.67
20	Norway (19).....	250.1	419.6	+ 169.5	+ 67.8	101.57	151.87

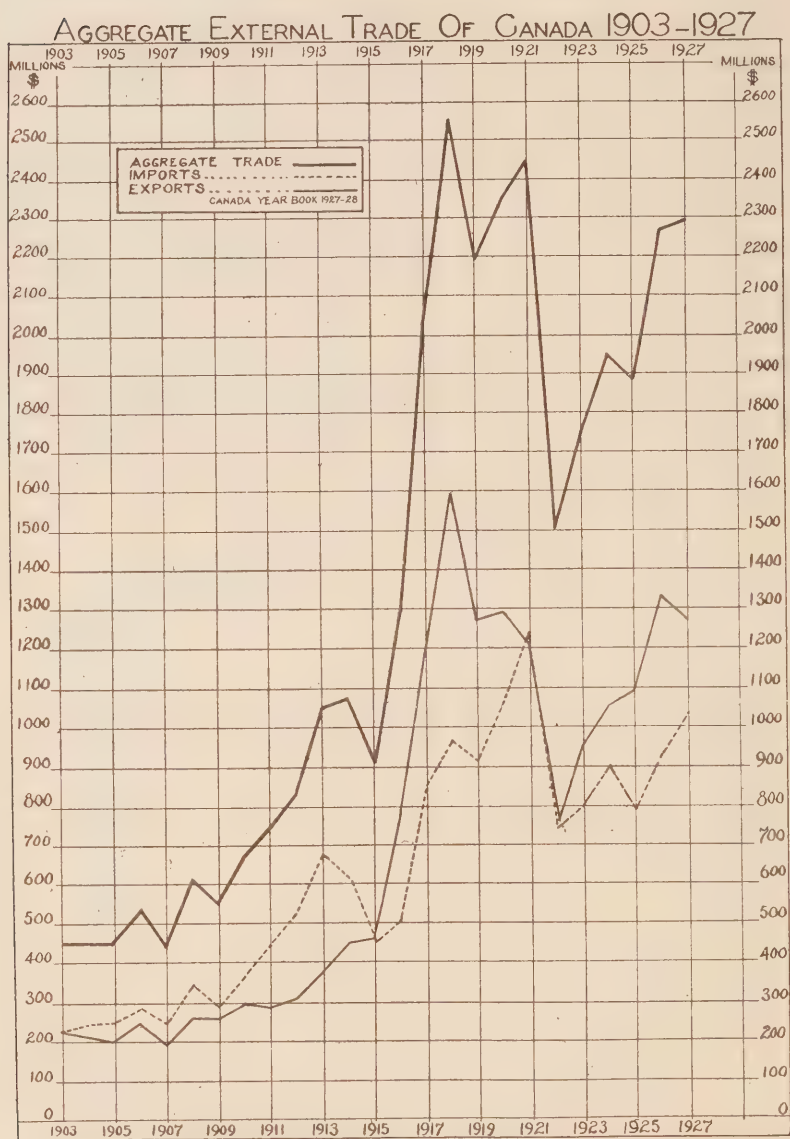
VISIBLE BALANCES OF TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1913
AND 1926.

(Countries arranged in order of Trade Balances.)

NOTE.—Credit balance marked (+). Debit balance marked (—).

Calendar Year, 1913.				Calendar Year, 1926.			
Rank.	Country.	Amount.	Per capita	Rank.	Country.	Amount.	Per capita
		Million \$	\$			Million \$	\$
1	United States.....	+ 691.4	+ 7.13	1	United States.....	+ 377.6	+ 3.22
2	British India.....	+ 187.8	+ 0.60	2	British India.....	+ 323.9	+ 1.01
3	Argentina.....	+ 59.0	+ 6.78	3	Canada.....	+ 275.6	+ 29.34
4	New Zealand.....	— 2.0	— 1.90	4	Brazil.....	+ 72.8	+ 1.97
5	Sweden.....	— 7.9	— 1.41	5	Union of South Africa.....	+ 1.1	+ 0.14
6	Brazil.....	— 11.3	— 0.46	6	France.....	+ 0.6	+ 0.02
7	Australia.....	— 16.6	— 3.51	7	Sweden.....	— 20.3	— 3.36
8	Denmark.....	— 37.5	— 13.51	8	New Zealand.....	— 24.8	— 17.65
9	Norway.....	— 45.9	— 18.60	9	Denmark.....	— 27.8	— 8.16
10	Spain.....	— 48.0	— 2.41	10	Argentina.....	— 29.3	— 2.83
11	Japan.....	— 49.8	— 0.95	11	Germany.....	— 31.6	— 0.50
12	Union of South Africa.....	— 62.6	— 9.00	12	Norway.....	— 62.9	— 22.77
13	Switzerland.....	— 105.1	— 27.80	13	Spain.....	— 79.4	— 3.61
14	Germany.....	— 160.4	— 2.42	14	Switzerland.....	— 111.5	— 28.34
15	Belgium.....	— 193.4	— 25.50	15	Belgium.....	— 118.4	— 15.15
16	Italy.....	— 218.9	— 6.31	16	Australia.....	— 126.1	— 20.86
17	Canada.....	— 222.9	— 29.61	17	Japan.....	— 155.1	— 2.62
18	France.....	— 297.4	— 7.51	18	Netherlands.....	— 277.6	— 37.16
19	Netherlands.....	— 335.6	— 54.62	19	Italy.....	— 282.5	— 7.00
20	United Kingdom.....	— 651.7	— 14.16	20	United Kingdom.....	— 2,264.9	— 50.08

Imports and Exports of Electrical Energy.—One important Canadian export—electrical energy—has up to the present not been included in our export statistics, because of the difficulty of determining its value at the point of export. This difficulty has now been surmounted and we know that the value of the electricity exported in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$4,590,817, as compared with imports of \$88,012. The amounts exported in the last six fiscal years ended 1922 to 1927 were, in thousands of kilowatt hours, as follows:—861,575, 1,055,974, 1,396,522, 1,239,071, 1,336,844, 1,570,404. The imports in the years from 1923 to 1927, in thousands of kilowatt hours, were as follows:—2,384, 2,378, 2,591, 3,009, 5,236.



Note—The figures at the side of the chart are in millions of dollars. Each vertical line represents two years from 1903 to 1927, and each horizontal line represents 100 million dollars from zero to 2,600 millions.

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868-1927.

Fiscal Years.	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE ¹ .			Total of Imports for Home Consumption and Exports (Merchandise).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce. ¹	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,652	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871.....	60,094,562	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	169,268,043
1878.....	59,773,059	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	169,550,529
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,053	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,489,888
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882.....	85,577,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,899,106	89,222,204	195,195,182
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886.....	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889.....	74,475,139	34,621,927	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,300,567	205,991,940
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	209,004,323
1892.....	76,910,737	45,999,676	122,910,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894.....	67,719,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	241,075,530
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,707
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,303,296
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,889,231
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,440,062
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,303	196,737,804	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,708,668
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,324,570
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,965,093
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,436,275
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	530,398,082
1907.....	152,065,529	108,160,306	260,225,835	180,545,306	13,541,927	192,087,233	442,313,068
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,909,831
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,584	17,138,782	259,742,366	548,516,562
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	669,082,192
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	742,724,813
1912.....	335,304,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	830,120,826
1913.....	441,066,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,813,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914.....	410,258,744	208,935,254	619,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,074,631,222
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916.....	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,570
1919.....	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,186,832
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001
1922.....	495,626,233	252,178,009	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	753,927,009	1,501,731,341
1923.....	537,258,732	265,320,462	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,544,394	945,295,837	1,747,875,081
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	1,058,763,297	1,952,130,164
1925.....	516,014,455	280,918,082	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643	1,878,294,180
1926.....	583,051,670	344,277,062	927,328,732	1,315,355,791	13,344,346	1,328,700,137	2,256,028,869
1927.....	659,897,013	370,995,492	1,030,892,505	1,252,157,506	15,415,636	1,267,573,142	2,298,465,647

¹Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900. ²Nine months.

2.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per Capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1927.

Fiscal years.	Excess of imports entered for consumption over total exports.	Excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption.	Percentage rate of total exports to imports entered for consumption.	Estimated population.	Value per capita of—		
					Exports Canadian produce.	Total imports.	Total trade.*
	\$	\$	p.c.	No.	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	14,388,439	-	78-55	3,372,000	14-38	19-90	34-28
1869.....	6,898,368	-	89-07	3,413,000	15-35	18-50	33-85
1870.....	1,330,862	-	98-01	3,454,000	17-09	19-37	36-46
1871.....	16,731,120	-	80-13	3,518,000	16-38	23-94	40-32
1872.....	26,326,102	-	74-92	3,611,000	18-23	29-06	47-29
1873.....	38,565,194	-	69-03	3,668,000	20-87	33-94	54-81
1874.....	35,824,794	-	70-92	3,825,000	20-06	32-20	52-26
1875.....	40,561,426	-	65-45	3,887,000	17-93	30-21	48-14
1876.....	12,786,709	-	86-18	3,949,000	18-36	23-43	41-79
1877.....	18,984,740	-	79-83	4,013,000	16-97	23-45	40-42
1878.....	11,241,173	-	87-56	4,079,000	16-67	22-16	38-83
1879.....	7,915,850	-	89-94	4,146,000	15-06	18-98	34-04
1880.....	-	16,239,161	123-23	4,215,000	17-29	16-68	33-87
1881.....	-	6,831,489	107-05	4,337,000	19-36	20-86	40-22
1882.....	9,379,074	-	91-57	4,384,000	21-47	25-35	46-82
1883.....	24,407,292	-	79-97	4,433,000	19-78	27-49	47-27
1884.....	16,750,774	-	84-19	4,485,000	17-80	23-63	41-43
1885.....	12,544,394	-	87-42	4,539,000	17-43	21-98	39-41
1886.....	10,797,354	-	88-75	4,589,000	16-94	20-92	37-86
1887.....	15,596,968	-	85-16	4,638,000	17-46	22-66	40-12
1888.....	10,486,162	-	89-58	4,688,000	17-36	21-47	38-83
1889.....	21,187,285	-	79-93	4,740,000	16-94	23-02	39-96
1890.....	17,373,206	-	84-44	4,793,000	17-79	23-30	41-09
1891.....	14,063,585	-	87-39	4,844,000	18-31	23-02	41-33
1892.....	3,006,156	-	97-39	4,889,000	20-26	23-55	43-81
1893.....	740,176	-	99-36	4,936,000	21-37	23-33	44-70
1894.....	-	6,614,658	106-06	4,984,000	20-84	21-88	42-72
1895.....	-	8,637,593	108-58	5,034,000	20-43	20-00	40-43
1896.....	-	10,453,382	110-40	5,086,000	21-57	20-72	42-29
1897.....	-	27,839,876	126-11	5,142,000	24-04	20-73	44-77
1898.....	-	33,222,383	126-30	5,199,000	27-80	24-29	52-09
1899.....	-	5,458,464	103-65	5,259,000	26-12	28-41	54-53
1900.....	-	10,586,879	106-13	5,322,000	31-75	32-44	64-19
1901.....	-	16,578,224	109-32	5,403,000	32-84	33-13	65-97
1902.....	-	13,233,060	106-73	5,532,000	35-43	35-56	70-99
1903.....	-	134,952	100-06	5,673,000	37-79	39-68	77-47
1904.....	32,853,737	-	86-53	5,825,000	34-06	41-87	75-93
1905.....	50,492,153	-	79-96	5,992,000	31-85	42-05	73-90
1906.....	37,082,478	-	86-93	6,171,000	38-16	45-98	84-14
1907.....	58,138,602	-	76-77	6,302,000	28-65	39-70	68-35
1908.....	89,171,927	-	74-71	6,491,000	38-05	54-31	92-36
1909.....	28,671,830	-	90-06	6,695,000	36-24	43-10	79-34
1910.....	71,554,200	-	80-68	6,917,000	40-37	53-54	93-91
1911.....	162,724,393	-	64-06	7,206,643	38-06	62-82	100-88
1912.....	214,688,524	-	58-90	7,365,205	39-40	70-93	110-33
1913.....	294,138,879	-	56-18	7,527,208	47-26	89-17	136-43
1914.....	163,756,774	-	73-56	7,692,832	56-10	80-49	136-59
1915.....	-	5,486,601	101-20	7,862,078	52-07	57-99	110-06
1916.....	-	271,098,936	153-34	8,035,584	92-29	63-24	155-53
1917.....	-	332,760,222	139-31	8,180,160	140-75	103-48	244-23
1918.....	-	622,637,214	164-62	8,328,382	184-91	115-69	300-60
1919.....	-	349,053,580	137-95	8,478,546	143-47	108-48	251-95
1920.....	-	222,130,586	120-87	8,631,475	143-60	123-33	266-93
1921.....	29,730,763	-	97-60	8,788,483	135-31	141-11	276-42
1922.....	-	6,122,677	100-82	8,908,550	83-09	83-94	167-03
1923.....	-	142,716,593	117-78	9,028,240	103-17	88-90	192-07
1924.....	-	165,396,430	118-51	9,150,940	114-23	97-63	211-86
1925.....	-	284,429,106	135-69	9,268,700	115-34	85-98	201-32
1926.....	-	401,371,405	143-28	9,389,693	140-09	98-75	238-84
1927.....	-	236,680,637	122-92	9,619,220	131-54	108-29	239-83

* Nine months.

* Not including exports of foreign produce.

3.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1868-1927.

NOTE.—Up to 1919 "silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets and plates, unmanufactured", was included in "coin and bullion", but since that time it has been regarded as "merchandise". The figures from 1899 have been revised in accordance with the new arrangement.

Fiscal years.	Total imports.	EXPORTS.			Total imports and exports of coin and bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	4,895,147	4,866,168	—	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869.....	4,247,229	4,218,208	—	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870.....	4,335,529	8,002,278	—	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871.....	2,733,094	6,690,350	—	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872.....	2,753,749	4,010,398	—	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873.....	3,005,465	3,845,987	—	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874.....	4,223,282	1,995,835	—	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875.....	2,210,089	1,039,837	—	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876.....	2,220,111	1,240,037	—	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877.....	2,174,089	—	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878.....	803,726	—	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879.....	1,639,089	—	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880.....	1,881,807	—	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881.....	1,123,275	—	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882.....	1,503,743	—	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883.....	1,275,523	—	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884.....	2,207,666	—	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885.....	2,954,244	—	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886.....	3,610,557	—	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887.....	532,218	—	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888.....	2,175,472	—	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889.....	575,251	—	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890.....	1,083,011	—	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891.....	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892.....	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893.....	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894.....	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895.....	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,285,319	8,901,939
1896.....	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897.....	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898.....	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899.....	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900.....	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901.....	3,307,069	—	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902.....	6,053,791	—	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903.....	8,695,707	—	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904.....	7,554,817	—	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905.....	9,961,340	—	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906.....	6,670,527	—	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,549,355
1907 (9 mos.).....	7,029,047	—	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908.....	5,887,737	—	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909.....	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910.....	5,514,817	—	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911.....	9,226,715	—	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912.....	25,077,515	—	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913.....	4,309,811	—	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914.....	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915.....	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916.....	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917.....	26,986,548	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918.....	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744
1919 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
1920.....	50,463,494	—	—	50,045,396	100,508,890
1921.....	7,218,775	—	—	34,184,673	41,403,448
1922.....	4,788,246	—	—	23,337,331	28,125,577
1923.....	26,455,231	—	—	27,548,866	54,004,097
1924.....	3,496,705	12,521,619	12,924,211	25,445,830	28,942,535
1925.....	4,142,292	2,948,353	1,971,620	4,919,973	9,062,265
1926.....	51,437,859	45,880,408	25,242,303	71,122,711	122,560,570
1927.....	46,086,458	2,011,391	43,040,819	45,052,210	91,138,668

¹ No record for 1919 imports and exports.

4.—Duties collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1927, with Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, 1868-1927.

NOTE.—Duties on exports were not collected after the year 1892. The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid where commodities on which duties have been collected are afterwards exported in a more highly manufactured state, is considerably smaller. For statistics of net customs revenue see Table 4 of the Finance section.

Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	\$	\$	p.c.		\$	\$	p.c.
1868.....	17,986	8,801,446	5.99	1881.....	8,141	18,492,645	3.87
1869.....	14,403	8,284,507	7.09	1882.....	8,810	21,700,028	3.33
1870.....	37,912	9,425,028	5.41	1883.....	9,756	23,162,553	3.26
1871.....	36,066	11,807,590	4.21	1884.....	8,515	20,156,448	3.96
1872.....	24,809	13,020,684	4.04	1885.....	12,305	19,121,254	4.14
1873.....	20,152	12,997,578	4.35	1886.....	20,726	19,427,398	4.10
1874.....	14,565	14,407,318	4.55	1887.....	31,397	22,438,309	3.64
1875.....	7,243	15,354,139	4.44	1888.....	21,772	22,187,869	3.81
1876.....	4,500	12,828,614	5.61	1889.....	42,207	23,742,317	3.62
1877.....	4,103	12,544,348	5.75	1890.....	93,674	23,921,234	3.63
1878.....	4,161	12,791,532	5.58	1891.....	64,803	23,416,266	3.83
1879.....	4,272	12,935,269	5.56	1892.....	108	20,550,474	4.39
1880.....	8,896	14,129,953	5.04				

Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.		\$	p.c.
1893.....	21,161,711	4.26	1905...	42,024,340	3.49	1917...	147,631,455 ¹	2.54
1894.....	19,379,822	4.75	1906...	46,671,101	3.31	1918...	161,595,629 ¹	2.51
1895.....	17,887,269	5.13	1907... (9 mos.)	40,290,172	3.04	1919...	158,046,334 ¹	3.13
1896.....	20,219,037	4.43	1908...	58,331,074	3.30	1920...	187,524,182 ¹	2.49
1897.....	19,891,997	4.73	1909...	48,059,792	4.15	1921...	179,667,683 ¹	3.36
1898.....	22,157,788	4.37	1910...	61,024,239	3.31	1922...	121,487,394 ¹	3.22
1899.....	25,734,229	4.02	1911...	73,312,368	2.98	1923...	133,803,370 ¹	2.58
1900.....	28,889,110	3.71	1912...	87,576,037	2.78	1924...	135,122,345	2.49
1901.....	29,106,980	3.86	1913...	115,063,688	2.74	1925...	120,222,454	3.09
1902.....	32,425,532	3.62	1914...	107,180,578	3.59	1926...	143,933,111	2.83
1903.....	37,110,355	3.31	1915...	79,205,910 ¹	4.77	1927...	158,966,367	2.66
1904.....	40,954,349	3.31	1916...	103,940,101 ¹	3.55			

¹Includes war tax.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to other Countries of Merchandise, the Produce of Canada, 1868-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Per cent Can. Exports to U.K. to total Can. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to United States.	Per cent Can. Exports to U.S. to total Can. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to Other Countries.	Total Exports of Canadian Produce.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	17,905,808	36.9	25,349,568	52.3	5,249,523	48,504,899
1869.....	20,486,389	39.1	26,717,656	51.0	5,196,727	52,400,772
1870.....	22,512,991	38.1	30,361,328	51.4	6,169,271	59,043,590
1871.....	21,733,556	37.7	29,164,358	50.6	6,732,110	57,630,024
1872.....	25,223,785	38.3	32,871,496	49.9	7,735,802	65,831,083
1873.....	31,402,234	41.0	36,714,144	48.0	8,421,647	76,538,025
1874.....	35,769,190	46.6	33,195,805	43.3	7,777,002	76,741,997
1875.....	34,199,134	49.1	27,902,748	40.0	7,607,941	69,709,823
1876.....	34,379,005	47.4	30,080,738	41.5	8,031,694	72,491,437
1877.....	35,491,671	52.2	24,326,332	35.8	8,212,543	68,030,546
1878.....	35,861,110	52.7	24,381,009	35.9	7,747,681	67,989,800
1879.....	29,393,424	47.1	25,491,356	40.8	7,546,245	62,431,025
1880.....	35,208,031	48.3	29,566,211	40.6	8,125,455	72,899,697
1881.....	42,637,219	50.8	34,038,431	40.5	7,269,051	83,944,701
1882.....	39,816,813	42.3	45,782,584	48.6	8,538,260	94,137,657
1883.....	39,538,067	45.1	39,513,225	45.1	8,661,139	87,702,431
1884.....	37,410,870	46.9	34,332,641	43.0	8,089,587	79,833,098
1885.....	36,479,051	46.1	35,566,810	44.9	7,085,874	79,131,735
1886.....	36,694,263	47.2	34,284,490	44.1	6,777,951	77,756,704
1887.....	38,714,331	47.8	35,269,922	43.6	6,976,656	80,960,909
1888.....	33,648,284	41.3	40,407,483	49.6	7,326,305	81,382,072
1889.....	33,504,281	41.7	39,519,940	49.2	7,248,235	80,272,456
1890.....	41,499,149	48.7	36,213,279	42.5	7,545,158	85,257,586
1891.....	43,243,784	48.8	37,743,430	42.6	7,684,524	88,671,738
1892.....	54,949,055	55.5	34,666,070	35.0	9,417,341	99,032,466
1893.....	58,409,006	55.4	37,296,110	35.4	9,783,082	105,488,798
1894.....	60,878,056	58.6	32,562,509	31.4	10,411,199	103,851,764
1895.....	57,903,564	56.3	35,603,863	34.6	9,321,014	102,828,441
1896.....	62,717,941	57.2	37,789,481	34.4	9,200,383	109,707,805
1897.....	69,533,852	56.2	43,664,187	35.3	10,434,501	123,632,540
1898.....	93,065,019	64.4	38,989,525	27.0	12,494,118	144,548,662
1899.....	85,113,681	62.0	39,326,485	29.0	12,920,626	137,360,792
1900.....	96,562,875	57.1	57,996,488	34.2	14,412,938	168,972,301
1901.....	92,857,525	52.3	67,983,673	38.3	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902.....	100,347,345	55.8	66,567,784	34.0	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903.....	125,199,980	58.4	67,766,367	31.6	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904.....	110,120,892	55.5	66,856,885	33.7	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905.....	97,114,867	50.9	70,426,765	36.9	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906.....	127,456,465	54.1	83,546,306	35.5	24,881,185	235,483,956
1907 ¹	98,691,186	54.7	62,180,439	34.4	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908.....	126,194,124	51.1	90,814,871	36.8	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909.....	126,384,724	52.1	85,334,806	35.2	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910.....	139,482,945	50.0	104,199,675	37.3	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911.....	132,156,924	48.2	104,115,823	38.0	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912.....	147,240,413	50.7	102,041,222	35.2	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913.....	170,161,903	47.8	139,725,953	39.3	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914.....	215,253,969	49.9	163,372,825	37.9	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915.....	186,668,554	45.6	173,320,216	42.3	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916.....	451,852,399	60.9	201,106,488	27.1	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917.....	742,147,537	64.5	280,616,330	24.4	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918.....	845,480,069	54.9	417,233,287	27.0	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919.....	540,750,977	44.5	454,873,170	37.4	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920.....	489,152,637	39.5	464,028,183	37.4	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921.....	312,844,871	26.3	542,322,967	45.6	333,995,863	1,189,163,701
1922.....	299,361,675	40.4	292,588,643	39.5	148,290,362	740,240,680
1923.....	379,067,445	40.7	369,080,218	39.6	183,303,780	931,451,443
1924.....	360,057,782	34.4	430,707,544	41.2	254,585,730	1,045,351,056
1925.....	395,843,433	37.0	417,417,144	39.0	255,806,766	1,069,067,353
1926.....	508,237,560	38.6	474,987,367	36.1	332,130,864	1,315,355,791
1927.....	446,872,851	35.7	466,422,789	37.3	338,861,866	1,252,157,506

¹Nine months.

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent Imports from U.K. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from United States.	Per cent Imports from U.S. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from Other Countries.	Total Imports for Home Consumption.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	37,617,325	56.1	22,660,132	33.8	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869.....	35,496,764	56.2	21,497,380	34.0	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870.....	37,537,095	56.1	21,697,237	32.4	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871.....	48,498,202	57.6	27,185,586	32.3	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872.....	62,209,254	59.7	33,741,995	32.1	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873.....	67,996,945	54.6	45,189,110	36.3	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874.....	61,424,407	49.9	51,706,906	42.0	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875.....	60,009,084	51.1	48,930,358	41.7	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876.....	40,479,253	43.8	44,099,880	47.7	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877.....	39,331,621	41.8	49,376,008	52.5	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878.....	37,252,769	41.2	48,002,875	53.1	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879.....	30,967,778	39.3	42,170,306	53.6	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880.....	33,764,439	48.3	28,193,783	40.3	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881.....	42,885,142	47.4	36,338,701	40.6	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882.....	50,556,268	45.3	47,052,935	42.3	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883.....	51,679,762	42.4	55,147,243	45.3	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884.....	41,925,121	39.6	49,785,888	47.0	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885.....	40,031,448	40.1	45,576,510	45.7	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886.....	39,033,006	40.7	42,818,651	44.6	14,140,480	85,992,137
1887.....	44,741,350	42.6	44,795,908	42.6	15,569,952	105,107,210
1888.....	39,167,644	38.9	46,440,296	46.1	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889.....	42,251,189	38.7	50,029,419	45.9	16,817,588	109,088,196
1890.....	43,277,009	38.8	51,365,661	46.0	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891.....	42,018,943	37.7	52,033,477	46.7	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892.....	41,063,711	35.7	51,742,132	44.9	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893.....	42,529,340	36.9	52,339,796	45.4	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894.....	37,035,963	34.0	50,746,091	46.5	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895.....	31,059,332	30.9	50,179,004	49.8	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896.....	32,824,505	31.2	53,529,390	50.8	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897.....	29,401,188	27.6	57,023,342	53.5	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898.....	32,043,461	25.4	74,824,923	59.2	19,438,778	126,307,162
1899.....	36,966,552	24.7	88,506,881	59.2	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900.....	44,280,041	25.7	102,224,917	59.2	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901.....	42,820,334	24.1	107,377,906	60.3	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902.....	49,022,726	25.0	115,001,533	58.4	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903.....	58,793,038	26.2	129,071,197	57.3	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904.....	61,724,893	25.3	143,329,697	58.7	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905.....	60,342,704	24.0	152,778,576	60.6	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906.....	69,183,915	24.4	169,256,452	59.6	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907 ¹	64,415,756	25.8	149,085,577	59.5	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908.....	94,417,320	26.8	205,309,803	58.2	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909.....	70,682,600	24.5	170,432,360	59.0	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910.....	95,337,058	25.8	218,004,556	58.9	56,976,5.5	370,318,199
1911.....	109,934,753	24.3	275,824,265	60.8	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912.....	116,906,360	22.4	331,384,657	63.4	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913.....	138,742,464	20.7	436,887,315	65.0	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914.....	132,070,406	21.4	396,302,138	64.0	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915.....	90,157,204	19.8	297,142,059	65.2	68,656,645	455,955,908
1916.....	77,404,861	15.2	370,880,549	73.0	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917.....	107,096,735	12.7	665,312,759	78.6	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918.....	81,324,283	8.4	792,894,957	82.3	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919.....	73,035,118	8.0	750,203,024	81.6	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920.....	126,362,631	11.9	801,097,318	75.3	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921.....	213,973,562	17.3	856,176,820	69.0	170,008,500	1,240,158,882
1922.....	117,135,343	15.7	515,958,186	69.0	174,710,793	747,804,332
1923.....	141,330,143	17.6	540,989,738	67.4	120,259,363	802,579,244
1924.....	153,586,690	17.2	601,256,447	67.3	138,523,730	893,366,867
1925.....	151,083,946	19.0	509,780,009	64.0	136,038,582	796,932,537
1926.....	163,731,210	17.6	609,719,637	65.7	153,877,885	927,328,732
1927.....	163,939,065	15.9	687,670,042	66.7	179,283,398	1,030,892,505

¹Nine months.

7.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 60 fiscal years 1868-1927.

Fiscal years.	UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED STATES.		
	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868	64.78	39.82	56.06	22.93	53.96	33.77
1869	69.35	31.75	56.20	18.95	62.04	34.03
1870	66.52	34.50	56.10	19.27	59.69	32.43
1871	66.25	35.99	57.58	23.43	54.31	32.28
1872	70.59	38.20	59.27	19.43	55.81	32.14
1873	66.63	38.55	54.61	23.42	53.47	36.29
1874	62.69	29.03	49.87	27.67	65.19	41.97
1875	62.64	28.16	51.11	28.55	67.78	41.66
1876	53.76	25.08	43.75	35.41	70.53	47.67
1877	54.03	19.31	41.78	38.59	77.88	52.45
1878	53.76	16.69	41.21	39.25	80.13	53.10
1879	48.84	16.72	39.34	42.95	78.91	53.57
1880	51.74	36.43	48.30	36.11	54.88	40.33
1881	50.06	37.23	47.39	35.78	56.74	40.15
1882	48.34	35.04	45.30	38.41	55.58	42.33
1883	44.47	36.16	42.40	42.20	54.48	45.25
1884	41.02	35.03	39.56	44.74	53.88	46.97
1885	41.90	35.22	40.12	42.62	54.12	45.68
1886	43.00	34.13	40.66	41.97	51.94	44.60
1887	45.78	33.25	42.56	39.13	52.71	42.61
1888	44.29	26.81	38.90	38.90	62.34	46.13
1889	43.26	28.97	38.73	38.91	60.79	45.86
1890	43.15	28.95	38.75	39.65	60.13	45.99
1891	42.19	28.57	37.67	39.97	60.12	46.65
1892	44.58	22.24	35.66	42.66	48.34	44.90
1893	45.61	23.53	36.92	40.88	52.49	45.44
1894	43.79	20.61	33.96	41.13	53.84	46.52
1895	39.81	18.39	30.85	44.05	57.79	49.84
1896	36.24	22.19	31.15	43.28	64.07	50.80
1897	30.53	22.73	27.58	46.03	65.69	53.48
1898	30.23	18.35	25.36	51.00	71.13	59.24
1899	30.77	15.70	24.72	49.73	73.43	59.24
1900	30.25	18.66	25.66	51.65	70.69	59.17
1901	29.92	15.50	24.10	50.58	74.66	60.30
1902	29.54	17.94	24.95	50.72	70.11	58.40
1903	30.85	18.84	26.15	50.10	68.46	57.29
1904	30.18	17.73	25.34	52.07	69.14	58.71
1905	29.88	15.14	23.98	52.21	73.13	60.58
1906	30.40	15.03	24.42	51.74	71.90	59.59
1907 (9 months)	32.05	16.04	25.79	51.93	71.28	59.50
1908	32.64	17.35	26.83	50.59	70.51	58.16
1909	29.84	16.31	24.52	51.76	70.20	59.00
1910	31.60	16.49	25.78	52.29	69.22	58.81
1911	29.82	15.05	24.34	54.14	72.05	60.84
1912	26.69	14.72	22.42	58.72	71.74	63.37
1913	24.47	13.43	20.71	62.57	69.78	65.03
1914	24.95	14.26	21.35	60.81	70.16	63.96
1915	24.31	12.61	19.79	60.27	72.85	65.13
1916	17.97	11.63	15.24	68.93	78.29	72.95
1917	16.35	8.24	12.67	71.91	86.59	78.57
1918	10.70	5.54	8.45	76.61	86.29	82.27
1919	9.50	5.90	7.97	79.10	84.74	81.50
1920	13.44	8.93	11.87	72.04	81.26	75.25
1921	20.07	11.17	17.25	64.19	79.51	69.04
1922	19.20	8.72	15.66	62.97	80.88	69.02
1923	21.61	9.49	17.61	61.85	78.66	67.41
1924	21.32	9.12	17.19	60.20	81.21	67.30
1925	24.16	9.40	18.96	55.63	79.36	64.00
1926	22.83	8.89	17.65	57.97	78.94	65.76
1927	20.44	7.81	15.90	59.52	79.53	66.73

8.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States and all Countries in the 60 fiscal years 1868-1927.

Years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.		Years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.	
	Average ad valorem rate of duty on							Average ad valorem rate of duty on					
	Duti- able im- ports.	Total im- ports.	Duti- able im- ports.	Total im- ports.	Duti- able im- ports.	Total im- ports.		Duti- able im- ports.	Total im- ports.	Duti- able im- ports.	Total im- ports.	Duti- able im- ports.	Total im- ports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868.....	-	-	-	-	20.2	13.1	1868.....	29.5	20.8	26.1	13.3	29.7	17.5
1869.....	16.9	13.5	20.1	7.3	20.2	13.1	1869.....	26.6	19.8	26.3	13.2	28.8	17.2
1870.....	16.8	13.4	19.5	7.8	20.9	14.1	1900.....	25.6	18.2	25.0	13.2	27.7	16.7
1871.....	16.4	13.5	16.3	8.4	19.6	14.0	1901.....	24.7	18.3	24.8	12.4	27.5	16.4
1872.....	16.4	12.7	18.0	7.1	19.1	12.4	1902.....	24.0	17.2	25.2	13.2	27.3	16.5
1873.....	15.6	10.9	17.7	6.5	18.3	10.4	1903.....	23.3	16.7	24.9	13.3	27.1	16.5
1874.....	16.5	12.8	17.4	7.1	18.9	11.7	1904.....	24.1	17.6	25.2	13.6	27.5	16.8
1875.....	18.1	14.8	17.3	7.9	19.6	13.1	1905.....	24.8	18.5	26.1	13.5	27.8	16.7
1876.....	18.8	15.0	19.2	9.3	21.3	13.9	1906.....	24.6	18.7	24.8	13.1	27.0	16.4
1877.....	19.4	16.2	18.7	7.9	20.6	13.3	1907 (9 m.)	24.3	18.4	24.2	12.8	26.5	16.1
1878.....	20.1	17.3	20.4	9.4	21.4	14.2	1908.....	24.2	18.3	24.6	13.2	26.7	16.5
1879.....	20.5	18.0	23.2	13.1	23.3	16.4	1909.....	25.8	19.0	24.9	13.2	27.5	16.7
1880.....	24.0	20.0	23.1	16.0	26.1	20.2	1910.....	25.1	18.9	24.8	13.5	26.8	16.5
1881.....	24.5	20.5	22.0	15.5	25.8	20.4	1911.....	24.6	18.9	24.7	13.7	25.9	16.2
1882.....	24.1	19.9	21.5	15.0	25.3	19.5	1912.....	25.0	19.1	25.0	14.8	26.1	16.8
1883.....	24.3	19.2	21.1	14.8	25.3	19.0	1913.....	25.1	19.6	24.9	15.8	26.1	17.1
1884.....	24.4	19.1	20.7	14.9	25.2	19.0	1914.....	25.2	19.5	24.8	15.6	26.1	17.3
1885.....	24.8	19.0	21.2	14.5	26.1	19.2	1915.....	27.1	20.5	25.1	14.2	27.4	16.8
1886.....	25.7	20.0	22.8	15.8	27.5	20.2	1916.....	28.4	19.1	25.0	13.5	27.2	15.5
1887.....	26.1	20.8	23.8	16.2	28.7	21.3	1917.....	24.9	17.6	22.7	11.4	23.8	13.0
1888.....	29.1	22.6	26.2	15.3	31.8	22.0	1918.....	24.3	17.3	20.5	11.1	21.5	12.1
1889.....	29.3	22.4	25.4	14.7	31.9	21.8	1919.....	22.3	15.3	20.9	11.6	21.5	12.3
1890.....	28.8	22.1	26.6	15.8	31.0	21.4	1920.....	22.1	16.2	22.5	14.0	22.5	14.7
1891.....	29.0	21.7	26.0	14.9	31.4	21.0	1921.....	20.9	16.6	20.3	12.9	20.6	14.1
1892.....	29.4	22.1	26.5	15.1	29.7	17.8	1922.....	24.8	20.1	23.0	13.9	24.5	16.2
1893.....	29.8	22.3	26.7	14.6	30.3	18.4	1923.....	24.5	20.1	22.5	13.8	24.9	16.7
1894.....	30.0	22.3	27.0	13.7	30.9	17.8	1924.....	22.3	18.3	22.3	13.2	22.9	15.1
1895.....	30.1	22.6	26.7	13.7	30.5	17.8	1925.....	22.1	18.2	23.1	13.0	23.3	15.1
1896.....	30.2	22.4	26.7	14.5	30.0	19.2	1926.....	21.6	18.4	23.9	13.2	24.7	15.5
1897.....	30.7	21.1	26.7	14.3	30.0	18.7	1927.....	23.9	19.7	23.1	13.2	24.1	15.4

9.—Imports for Home Consumption of certain Raw Materials used in Canadian Manufactures, 1911-1927.

NOTE.—For the years 1902 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1926, p. 463.

Fiscal years.	Iron ore.	Crude petroleum for refining. ¹	Rags, wastepaper and other waste.	Tin in blocks, ingots, etc.	Hides and skins, raw. ²	Sugar, raw.	Tobacco, raw.	Oil for soap industry.
	ton.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	\$	ton.	lb.	gal.
1911.....	-	54,310,597	536,604	35,706	8,105,330	271,532	17,204,271	297,338
1912.....	-	72,231,006	564,296	41,740	8,903,727	281,402	17,203,513	407,825
1913.....	2,116,933	143,338,070	750,003	51,319	13,486,459	310,101	22,153,588	393,239
1914.....	1,972,207	177,879,835	716,882	46,076	8,831,010	347,168	17,598,449	393,862
1915.....	1,055,724	196,203,287	540,922	29,402	12,842,558	335,820	18,595,957	411,797
1916.....	1,595,995	186,753,081	510,472	32,756	12,441,731	298,433	20,834,672	615,933
1917.....	2,318,547	135,533,089	780,062	35,726	12,873,970	365,772	17,702,637	1,267,174
1918.....	2,203,506	191,376,057	505,643	38,683	8,796,966	382,807	17,824,947	2,081,672
1919.....	2,227,919	260,819,944	570,211	28,044	5,427,544	359,470	25,103,080	2,390,107
1920.....	1,632,011	298,540,725	826,593	44,010	22,654,661	540,787	24,345,295	861,462
1921.....	1,950,291	311,719,057	1,142,850	42,727	10,652,787	347,594	20,007,411	1,103,672
1922.....	656,902	391,292,960	686,483	27,242	5,898,087	432,212	20,870,509	1,342,390
1923.....	1,044,999	397,603,716	870,542	39,258	7,947,410	571,728	14,548,694	1,928,356
1924.....	1,807,223	418,791,375	1,123,282	39,837	7,297,750	419,710	15,941,339	1,886,162
1925.....	911,586	440,671,846	1,232,567	43,535	8,279,873	419,371	13,712,885	1,692,744
1926.....	1,053,593	470,616,511	1,307,473	44,409	9,329,543	579,272	14,943,864	2,591,232
1927 ³	1,445,504	605,224,341	1,364,897	50,858	9,057,183	564,779	17,446,774	3,177,800

Fiscal years.	Noils and worsted tops.	Silk, raw, etc.	Manila grass and sisal.	Cotton, raw, (including linters).	Hemp, dressed or undressed.	Wool, raw.	Gutta percha, India-rubber, etc. crude.	Crude cotton seed oil.
	\$	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1911.....	778,320	121,748	272,638	812,622	81,017	64,224	28,035	-
1912.....	689,304	112,581	290,362	727,939	82,661	71,954	44,313	80,916
1913.....	980,432	75,776	343,644	774,578	64,990	92,092	56,655	243,872
1914.....	1,072,066	101,669	189,010	769,930	55,572	72,521	44,504	265,789
1915.....	1,312,885	94,458	283,660	730,325	55,370	131,940	65,045	293,849
1916.....	2,587,949	80,745	392,233	969,679	50,914	211,407	99,132	430,013
1917.....	2,988,177	138,765	323,441	877,634	15,846	145,812	107,580	315,621
1918.....	4,418,854	158,648	491,739	880,374	45,177	115,380	130,956	408,850
1919.....	5,314,793	213,441	314,150	1,117,235	72,887	158,767	192,272	459,685
1920.....	5,847,787	298,985	453,853	964,715	46,565	117,717	244,335	578,986
1921.....	5,533,108 ⁴	272,508	453,754	986,315	47,090	92,772	228,062	417,301
1922.....	7,225,381 ⁴	371,570	187,521	953,860	77,833	125,867	189,525	488,683
1923.....	9,110,310 ⁴	368,026	216,818	1,252,615	203,844	182,556	253,913	258,381
1924.....	8,606,179 ⁴	335,495	268,722	955,966	340,402	193,217	288,772	216,082
1925.....	5,823,112 ⁴	361,403	255,317	1,008,793	249,032	143,629	343,869	213,201
1926.....	6,142,081 ⁴	529,446	439,699	1,355,738	281,639	134,344	468,131	335,755
1927 ³	7,887,487 ⁴	679,923	519,807	1,497,438	125,426	164,234	502,246	297,706

¹ Prior to 1917 includes all crude petroleum. ² Value only; the trade returns do not give quantities.³ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision. ⁴ Pounds.

10.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries by Classes of Merchandise, the Produce of Canada, by values and percentages, 1924-1927.

VALUES.

Classes.	1924.			1925.			1926.			1927. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	\$ 244,838,591	\$ 51,337,733	\$ 430,932,150	\$ 204,629,910	\$ 42,587,129	\$ 443,298,877	\$ 357,051,044	\$ 65,964,214	\$ 605,058,672	\$ 330,073,479	\$ 59,953,683	\$ 574,994,162
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	64,421,808	55,800,064	140,423,284	80,402,251	57,833,090	163,031,415	98,879,065	63,404,732	190,975,417	67,819,473	75,320,135	167,291,589
Fibres, textiles and textile products	1,596,320	3,948,445	8,055,083	2,145,762	4,894,415	9,711,720	1,237,763	4,628,071	8,940,046	860,030	3,451,081	7,665,563
Wood, wood products and paper	20,598,494	230,177,833	273,354,778	16,350,997	220,056,988	253,610,024	19,147,838	237,906,110	278,674,960	15,835,904	242,019,601	284,120,267
Iron and its products	9,872,536	9,091,971	66,975,571	6,689,169	5,063,148	57,405,940	8,307,441	7,582,833	74,735,077	8,129,365	10,680,762	74,284,824
Non-ferrous metals and their products	10,246,235	43,431,937	65,911,171	16,808,927	57,334,402	90,370,788	15,605,732	58,740,061	97,476,270	14,174,289	39,007,020	80,639,197
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	1,184,312	17,782,983	26,776,330	1,276,405	12,943,809	20,728,986	1,220,494	17,244,980	24,568,845	2,324,110	17,251,325	28,509,838
Chemicals and allied products	3,188,187	7,598,432	15,559,956	3,805,628	7,826,076	16,209,820	3,318,614	9,197,930	17,498,128	3,567,256	8,092,371	16,574,753
Miscellaneous commodities	4,110,689	11,538,146	17,362,733	3,665,384	8,878,087	14,699,783	3,460,530	10,258,431	16,428,376	4,092,186	10,643,561	18,077,313
Total	360,057,783	430,707,544	1,045,351,056	395,843,433	417,417,144	1,069,067,355	508,237,560	474,987,367	1,315,355,791	416,876,101	466,419,539	1,252,157,506

PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS.

Classes.	1924.			1925.			1926.			1927. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	p.c. 67.99	p.c. 11.92	p.c. 41.22	p.c. 66.86	p.c. 10.20	p.c. 41.47	p.c. 70.27	p.c. 13.89	p.c. 46.07	p.c. 73.86	p.c. 12.85	p.c. 45.92
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	17.89	12.96	13.43	20.31	13.86	15.25	19.45	13.36	14.52	15.18	16.15	13.36
Fibres, textiles and textile products	0.44	0.92	0.77	0.54	1.17	0.91	0.24	0.97	0.68	0.19	0.74	0.61
Wood, wood products and paper	5.72	53.44	26.15	4.13	52.72	23.72	3.77	50.09	21.19	3.54	51.89	22.69
Iron and its products	2.74	2.11	6.41	1.69	1.21	5.37	1.63	1.60	5.68	1.82	2.29	5.93
Non-ferrous metals and their products	2.85	10.08	6.31	4.26	13.74	8.45	3.07	12.36	7.41	3.17	8.36	6.44
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	0.33	4.13	2.56	0.32	3.10	1.94	0.24	3.63	1.87	0.52	3.70	2.28
Chemicals and allied products	0.89	1.76	1.49	0.96	1.87	1.52	0.65	1.94	1.33	0.80	1.74	1.33
Miscellaneous commodities	1.15	2.68	1.66	0.93	2.13	1.37	0.68	2.16	1.25	0.92	2.28	1.44
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States, and from All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, by values and percentages, 1924-1927.

VALUES.

Classes.	1924.			1925.			1926.			1927. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....	28,602,525	81,368,503	186,468,685	28,265,980	76,561,849	173,585,839	34,613,364	98,495,849	203,417,431	38,254,029	97,104,543	213,098,121
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres).....	4,287,455	32,357,873	45,026,734	4,655,919	28,588,214	41,491,969	5,900,932	32,954,470	49,185,558	5,407,837	35,439,466	53,214,135
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	72,284,366	74,763,833	173,795,069	72,126,492	64,002,595	165,440,757	70,103,647	79,105,265	184,761,831	72,752,144	66,925,517	183,533,461
Wood, wood products and paper.....	3,061,219	36,062,769	40,976,833	3,438,101	32,653,591	38,185,383	3,473,654	34,714,964	40,403,096	3,918,098	41,122,302	47,962,298
Iron and its products.....	18,241,866	152,176,749	173,473,395	17,794,428	113,541,924	134,684,441	17,907,204	158,027,944	181,196,800	15,008,951	206,665,021	229,429,485
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	4,209,506	36,204,118	43,432,617	4,010,443	33,297,222	41,111,550	5,302,581	38,911,300	47,692,985	5,642,570	42,872,108	52,747,842
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).....	10,451,716	135,701,384	155,899,393	9,648,724	111,970,906	131,013,294	14,226,799	110,678,814	139,033,940	9,253,721	131,984,446	156,784,707
Chemicals and allied products.....	4,203,326	18,409,812	26,088,041	4,146,061	16,306,165	24,760,287	4,282,480	18,746,266	28,404,276	4,906,256	20,630,534	31,844,715
Miscellaneous commodities.....	8,244,711	34,211,403	48,205,401	6,998,798	32,737,543	46,659,007	7,800,530	38,084,735	53,232,815	8,797,426	44,973,689	62,227,271
Total	153,586,690	601,256,447	893,366,867	151,083,946	509,780,009	796,932,537	163,731,210	609,719,637	732,163,941	163,687,707	719,103,892	956,505,505
PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS.												
Classes.	1924.			1925.			1926.			1927. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....	18.62	13.53	20.87	18.71	15.02	21.78	21.14	16.15	21.94	23.33	14.12	20.67
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres).....	2.79	5.38	5.04	3.08	5.61	5.21	3.64	5.41	5.30	3.30	5.15	5.16
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	47.06	12.42	19.46	47.74	12.56	20.76	42.85	12.97	19.93	44.38	9.73	17.81
Wood, wood products and paper.....	1.90	6.00	4.50	2.28	6.40	4.79	2.12	5.69	4.36	2.39	5.98	4.65
Iron and its products.....	11.88	25.32	19.42	11.78	22.27	16.90	10.94	25.92	19.54	9.16	30.05	22.25
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	2.74	6.02	4.86	2.65	6.53	5.16	3.24	6.38	5.14	3.44	6.24	5.12
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).....	6.81	22.57	17.45	6.39	21.97	16.44	8.69	18.15	14.99	5.64	19.19	15.21
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.74	3.06	2.92	2.74	3.21	3.11	2.62	3.08	3.06	2.99	3.00	3.09
Miscellaneous commodities.....	5.37	5.69	5.39	4.62	6.43	5.85	4.76	6.25	5.74	5.37	6.54	6.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
A. MAINLY FOOD.					
Fruits—					
Fresh—					
1	Apples..... brl.	1,537,996	1,271,922	1,290,050	944,152
	\$	6,739,347	5,667,291	5,743,009	4,191,645
2	Berries..... \$	30	—	—	—
3	Other..... \$	20,438	11,720	64,072	53,758
4	Dried..... lb.	494,495	458,343	743,135	294,575
	\$	48,266	48,643	75,321	26,953
5	Canned or preserved..... lb.	—	10,408,825	6,007,719	4,168,820
	\$	786,130	778,712	514,889	326,605
6	Cider..... gal.	82,327	157,524	44,173	207
	\$	11,765	18,694	27,118	158
7	Juices and syrups, n.o.p..... gal.	—	—	336,626	325,159
	\$	—	—	339,893	268,001
	Total Fruits..... \$	7,605,976	6,525,060	6,764,302	4,867,120
Vegetables—					
Fresh—					
8	Beets, sugar..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
9	Potatoes..... bush.	240	367,533	—	2,650
	\$	195	180,860	—	3,250
10	Turnips..... bush.	—	—	586	—
	\$	—	—	440	—
11	Canned..... lb.	10,629,278	11,124,962	6,459,053	8,479,009
	\$	867,916	798,978	475,019	618,862
12	Pickles..... \$	—	535,433	786,631	549,117
13	Other..... \$	424	334	193	207
	Total Vegetables..... \$	868,535	1,515,605	1,262,283	1,171,436
Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
Grains—					
14	Barley..... bush.	13,456,126	20,108,364	28,423,811	26,262,336
	\$	8,134,592	16,636,960	19,052,771	16,138,117
15	Beans..... bush.	170	40	—	666
	\$	850	240	—	2,772
16	Buckwheat..... bush.	176,158	338,912	201,282	92,765
	\$	172,935	315,277	146,477	74,088
17	Oats..... bush.	19,169,092	21,205,638	21,916,404	6,757,348
	\$	8,937,399	10,071,613	10,813,929	3,674,015
18	Peas..... bush.	21,382	16,540	47,220	29,061
	\$	72,809	58,104	108,712	106,270
19	Rice..... lb.	1,120,077	965,806	616,540	562,000
	\$	50,853	61,477	27,078	27,025
20	Rye..... bush.	5,301,524	4,670,708	2,623,547	5,512,811
	\$	3,305,105	4,416,956	2,167,140	4,991,581
21	Wheat..... bush.	173,221,251	142,975,859	186,383,041	179,985,704
	\$	177,742,273	189,126,826	270,822,763	251,907,138
22	Other (corn)..... \$	1,072	—	—	1,796
	Total Grains..... \$	198,417,888	220,687,453	303,138,870	276,922,802
Milled Products—					
23	Bran, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	3,620	184,081	17,472	1,020
	\$	6,458	268,204	27,884	1,965
24	Oatmeal..... cwt.	515,924	627,034	451,971	309,074
	\$	1,656,470	2,341,981	1,823,516	1,403,289
25	Wheat flour..... brl.	4,234,084	3,274,976	2,791,646	3,589,007
	\$	22,188,665	20,123,850	18,920,338	24,614,968
26	Other..... \$	60,737	115,104	99,846	47,289
	Total Milled Products..... \$	23,912,330	22,849,139	20,871,584	26,067,511
Prepared Foods and Bakery Products—					
27	Cereal foods, prepared..... \$	733,821	1,172,269	1,670,073	1,843,104
28	Other..... \$	4,414	3,401	4,882	10,433
Other Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
29	Malt..... bush.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
30	Other (screenings)..... \$	—	—	—	—
	Total Grains and Farinaceous Products \$	223,068,453	244,712,262	325,685,409	304,843,850

¹ Subject to revision

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
54,042	42,959	29,362	32,827	1,653,206	1,406,237	1,388,493	1,038,768	1
244,879	229,980	144,653	167,177	7,271,683	6,316,020	6,250,186	4,670,091	2
371,896	383,304	496,680	466,061	372,116	384,424	497,472	466,425	3
76,510	43,519	39,309	71,478	100,862	61,037	109,258	129,503	4
36,600	-	9,900	43	2,137,699	1,467,789	4,410,026	1,779,220	5
4,232	-	2,361	3	220,296	164,529	458,890	163,493	6
-	793,587	871,265	1,325,644	-	11,577,736	7,618,172	5,974,479	7
36,591	58,204	73,233	113,806	861,313	876,557	658,097	486,468	8
-	-	-	-	82,630	161,223	46,566	437	9
-	-	-	-	11,904	20,744	28,337	255	10
-	-	20,403	43,469	-	-	381,376	413,741	11
-	-	14,797	85,996	-	-	383,260	398,982	12
734,108	715,007	771,033	904,516	8,838,174	7,823,311	8,385,500	6,315,217	13
10,762	22,032	45,097	63,580	10,762	22,032	45,097	63,580	14
61,965	132,855	270,782	395,966	61,965	132,855	270,782	395,966	15
563,975	413,729	3,714,485	6,218,249	3,030,328	3,957,657	7,083,149	8,319,080	16
536,762	260,662	5,161,253	6,669,970	2,856,742	2,922,290	9,327,274	9,717,425	17
2,742,785	2,995,426	2,427,707	2,038,770	2,761,885	3,019,864	2,449,535	2,049,849	18
626,624	563,332	621,256	661,161	634,837	569,752	629,316	665,272	19
4,327,717	1,888,172	2,317,118	34,290	16,606,115	14,217,665	10,341,023	9,667,014	20
204,681	68,841	86,380	2,459	1,193,450	953,659	668,434	704,391	21
-	23,551	30,831	18,926	-	572,102	834,548	592,317	22
109,987	118,075	140,323	113,963	159,831	255,845	289,245	265,563	23
1,540,019	1,167,316	6,310,825	7,862,445	4,906,825	5,406,503	12,019,599	12,340,934	24
102,117	9,881	4,790	5,629	15,001,492	22,820,434	33,142,470	38,943,642	25
54,601	8,565	2,799	3,069	9,143,397	18,120,571	23,182,111	25,875,024	26
29,930	14,521	56,445	20,770	30,679	18,686	58,202	22,251	27
90,208	52,632	147,949	62,434	93,093	64,548	153,257	67,387	28
392,811	528,831	164,310	61,372	589,471	1,294,827	628,446	319,383	29
326,478	491,387	138,458	48,343	517,402	1,206,015	499,618	253,710	30
1,001,365	4,488,246	563,733	536,792	23,348,698	32,775,761	43,058,283	15,438,329	31
489,198	1,987,922	284,734	255,984	11,146,408	16,044,436	24,237,693	8,598,755	32
143,416	196,824	193,307	106,714	235,687	258,191	249,468	146,887	33
388,401	561,420	453,575	257,587	660,556	749,920	588,815	395,551	34
2,200	18,800	42,493	2,400	1,382,634	1,094,233	781,683	1,001,990	35
39	463	2,121	211	56,803	65,506	33,679	45,012	36
916	3,784	17,805	4,960	6,823,416	7,524,895	5,363,137	6,495,384	37
611	5,161	21,381	4,088	4,434,286	6,979,414	4,971,794	6,050,140	38
21,228,507	5,418,516	9,196,903	8,212,019	256,870,237	191,764,537	249,679,470	248,497,482	39
20,379,924	6,395,847	12,510,257	11,177,835	267,758,559	251,665,844	364,364,388	353,094,940	40
15,066	10,453	6,651	7,833	20,268	14,176	63,046	43,317	41
21,744,526	9,513,850	13,547,939	11,817,384	293,830,772	294,910,430	418,094,401	394,423,836	42
2,304,520	3,366,222	3,065,053	1,524,410	2,383,652	3,667,038	3,146,345	1,598,806	43
2,954,561	4,066,862	3,863,159	1,905,776	3,069,065	4,507,254	3,988,506	2,017,558	44
2,503	612	7	4,888	645,012	830,046	590,015	367,448	45
6,866	2,095	32	17,325	2,081,540	3,008,053	2,297,320	1,624,029	46
221,641	57,215	13,417	11,639	11,714,929	11,029,227	10,084,974	10,147,705	47
1,355,795	299,385	94,797	83,576	62,783,118	70,638,692	69,687,598	68,720,334	48
1,042	1,319	1,833	2,000	132,581	164,753	158,150	102,260	49
4,298,264	4,369,661	3,959,821	2,008,677	68,066,304	78,318,752	76,131,574	72,464,181	50
5,941	7,614	4,871	5,738	773,833	1,217,396	1,712,652	1,895,259	51
12,457	11,964	17,299	10,274	123,772	142,023	169,796	205,068	52
-	-	-	-	243,151	156,283	117,518	154,078	53
-	-	-	-	284,174	221,351	167,534	205,699	54
529,762	958,890	756,713	589,461	529,762	958,890	756,741	589,461	55
26,590,950	14,861,979	18,286,643	14,431,534	363,608,617	375,768,842	497,032,698	469,783,504	56

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded.					
Sugar and its Products—					
1	Confectionery..... \$	40,319	38,270	70,957	269,934
2	Maple sugar and syrup..... \$	6,321	7,900	14,394	7,991
3	Sugar, n.o.p..... cwt.	833,792	871,845	2,622,642	1,729,435
	\$	8,744,604	6,584,561	16,257,487	8,762,324
4	Other..... \$	126	—	55,488	30
	Total sugar and its products..... \$	8,791,370	6,630,731	16,398,326	9,040,279
Tea and Coffee—					
5	Coffee..... lb.	600	1,400	—	—
	\$	159	419	—	—
6	Hops..... lb.	897,643	731,497	257,421	257,057
	\$	352,663	235,213	94,407	85,323
7	Other agric. and veg. products for food..... \$	12,405	452,946	10,980	7,415
	Total agricultural and vegetable products —A. MAINLY FOOD..... \$	240,699,561	260,072,236	350,215,707	320,015,423
B. OTHER THAN FOOD.					
Beverages—					
8	Brewed (ale, beer)..... gal.	—	—	—	9
	\$	—	—	—	17
9	Distilled—				
	Whiskey..... gal.	170,133	34,171	6,537	31,623
	\$	799,839	123,322	27,044	148,239
10	Other..... gal.	5,082	20	4,423	13,934
	\$	10,200	54	11,066	34,883
11	Fermented (wines)..... gal.	215	260	128	128
	\$	452	483	237	224
	Total Beverages..... \$	810,491	123,859	38,347	183,363
12	Oil cake and meal..... cwt.	46,815	33,736	97,619	13,440
	\$	91,227	76,163	214,133	29,771
13	Oils, vegetable..... gal.	20	—	—	—
	\$	29	—	—	—
Rubber—					
14	Raw and waste..... \$	1,182	—	4,658	—
15	Belting..... lb.	18,002	51,279	285,999	124,547
	\$	9,144	33,849	130,506	59,168
16	Boots and shoes..... \$	362,365	987,079	1,963,583	2,463,777
17	Hose..... \$	6,050	5,399	15,247	33,886
18	Tires..... \$	1,509,998	1,516,020	2,243,367	3,553,882
19	Other manufactures..... \$	43,268	74,806	113,627	160,200
	Total rubber..... \$	1,932,007	2,617,153	4,470,988	6,270,913
Seeds—					
20	Clover..... bush.	59,779	38,788	28,296	36,150
	\$	386,480	293,296	273,399	498,820
21	Flaxseed..... bush.	71,536	68,850	—	3
	\$	139,850	174,182	—	18
22	Other..... \$	18,618	24,386	26,443	38,799
	Total seeds..... \$	544,948	491,864	299,842	537,637
Tobacco—					
23	Unmanufactured..... lb.	1,164,061	2,219,109	2,722,897	6,308,093
	\$	295,116	645,730	1,030,250	2,562,918
24	Cigarettes..... lb.	270	150	1,895	496
	\$	56	97	670	216
25	Other manufactured..... \$	6,248	6,721	15,979	1,379
Other agricultural and vegetable products, not food—					
26	Fodders, n.o.p..... \$	65,651	212,379	243,781	132,023
27	Hay..... ton	23,757	21,837	36,317	20,110
	\$	335,214	304,576	451,965	241,213
28	Senega root..... lb.	54,718	71,605	58,367	77,304
	\$	33,168	38,054	31,660	53,574
29	Straw..... ton	248	453	807	499
	\$	2,681	4,849	9,173	5,532
30	Other..... \$	22,194	36,229	28,549	39,517
	Total agricultural and vegetable products —B. OTHER THAN FOOD..... \$	4,139,030	4,557,674	6,835,337	10,058,056
	Total agricultural and vegetable products..... \$	244,838,591	264,269,910	357,051,044	330,073,479

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
628	1,456	9,715	7,225	494,725	463,275	622,631	846,461	1
551,358	568,743	636,756	704,444	559,552	577,665	653,318	716,941	2
299	—	505	17,786	1,157,206	1,045,347	3,261,806	2,941,100	3
3,344	—	1,600	105,824	11,913,063	7,939,504	19,980,927	15,116,239	4
48,075	79,972	130,807	88,515	51,703	80,630	187,072	89,087	5
603,405	650,171	778,878	906,008	13,019,043	9,061,074	21,443,948	16,768,728	6
4,849	23,774	32,258	26,950	31,330	54,236	46,542	47,638	7
1,685	6,415	10,689	9,765	9,844	17,493	16,277	17,882	8
—	—	1,600	—	898,857	741,571	261,466	257,987	9
—	—	1,155	—	353,006	236,176	95,647	85,365	10
61,174	46,697	67,954	52,348	264,701	667,825	226,722	190,071	11
29,531,311	17,447,585	26,227,177	24,166,616	391,000,210	398,981,224	539,220,391	505,501,701	12
2,852,877	2,970,702	3,749,741	4,223,987	3,192,491	3,142,048	3,786,164	4,252,583	13
4,902,077	4,634,751	5,114,860	5,524,704	5,335,668	4,860,984	5,156,103	5,554,092	14
244,576	415,282	794,624	1,000,165	1,229,947	1,227,348	1,330,647	1,526,842	15
3,776,211	6,777,099	12,572,011	16,148,701	9,462,428	11,129,118	15,712,222	18,712,574	16
2,288	11,626	15,647	26,752	9,507	33,381	28,794	56,523	17
30,900	176,875	220,191	371,983	48,446	208,541	248,946	452,190	18
938	4,363	20,043	33,179	1,949	6,277	20,896	34,179	19
5,521	21,444	88,696	116,982	7,633	26,890	90,506	119,197	20
8,714,709	11,610,169	17,995,758	22,162,370	14,854,175	16,225,533	21,207,777	24,838,053	21
98,110	44,298	86,312	185,794	413,195	328,036	488,762	382,418	22
186,986	82,513	165,986	389,558	835,546	728,705	1,088,816	826,907	23
106,834	135,022	183,330	296,627	383,964	434,750	227,147	341,022	24
49,677	56,238	83,694	107,727	140,254	166,182	139,965	160,971	25
65,731	112,001	428,753	294,256	66,913	113,544	435,097	296,787	26
315	140	976	1,450	465,091	858,468	1,251,776	1,067,573	27
225	170	690	898	260,243	443,894	657,121	547,031	28
4,366	1,843	7,257	1,943	1,939,589	2,833,037	4,862,943	6,374,621	29
62,197	61,831	82,157	71,843	139,073	161,079	235,214	279,489	30
20,050	24,753	17,278	98,394	6,505,647	7,409,608	14,003,701	18,564,229	31
23,215	30,338	30,212	40,537	290,773	397,294	532,783	633,346	32
175,784	230,936	566,347	507,869	9,211,238	11,358,456	20,726,859	26,695,503	33
330,780	337,892	420,640	332,069	437,781	417,907	460,822	383,347	34
2,168,254	2,564,166	3,330,414	3,041,947	2,847,837	3,162,343	3,700,077	3,760,936	35
2,483,505	2,962,137	5,378,435	2,664,070	2,555,041	3,031,165	5,378,435	2,664,073	36
5,384,095	6,590,781	12,883,015	5,371,812	5,523,945	6,765,767	12,883,015	5,371,830	37
140,882	235,081	127,136	173,779	175,960	283,387	127,136	250,473	38
7,693,231	9,390,028	16,340,565	8,587,538	8,547,742	10,211,497	16,340,565	9,383,239	39
13,775	10,868	38,376	8,648	2,055,337	3,531,422	2,860,413	6,330,972	40
6,569	3,842	7,788	2,909	375,582	733,166	1,045,673	2,569,300	41
395	72	281	21	96,094	92,848	54,258	53,482	42
217	94	410	10	72,667	48,649	26,109	18,243	43
32,901	60,202	67,489	97,851	77,592	97,554	108,758	138,804	44
941,829	1,149,591	968,021	585,473	1,055,072	1,466,477	1,335,736	843,534	45
291,027	185,312	314,295	283,402	332,293	225,403	368,787	321,733	46
3,120,821	2,000,511	3,050,269	2,775,177	3,725,282	2,544,582	3,711,840	3,246,170	47
236,373	320,210	155,109	34,690	383,505	508,099	294,110	212,850	48
139,320	162,104	89,851	20,902	229,275	266,547	166,262	140,873	49
22,051	25,812	24,334	31,321	22,633	26,449	25,290	32,004	50
129,797	147,575	134,089	171,602	136,970	154,186	144,638	179,226	51
614,551	245,741	266,770	378,081	670,545	316,119	343,743	451,658	52
21,806,392	25,139,541	39,737,037	35,787,067	39,931,940	41,317,633	66,938,281	69,492,461	53
51,337,733	42,587,129	65,964,214	59,953,683	430,932,150	413,298,871	606,058,672	574,994,162	54

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products.					
	Animals, Living—				
1	For exhibition..... \$	468	5,575	—	—
2	For improvement of stock..... \$	290	348	1,337	5,204
	Other—				
3	Cattle, 1 year or less..... No.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
4	Cattle more than 1 year old..... No.	59,486	86,245	117,819	61,671
 \$	6,287,815	9,125,667	12,432,954	6,338,395
5	Horses..... No.	8	5	58	25
 \$	1,175	1,415	13,500	18,775
6	Poultry..... No.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
7	Sheep..... No.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
8	Foxes..... No.	—	113	12	31
 \$	—	80,700	6,000	18,600
9	Swine..... No.	—	—	1,412	—
 \$	—	—	56,480	—
10	Other..... \$	2,190	1,065	1,540	1,127
	Total animals, living..... \$	6,291,938	9,214,770	12,511,811	6,382,101
11	Bones, horns and hoofs..... \$	—	147	696	—
	Fishery Products, n.o.p.—				
	Fish—				
	Fresh—				
12	Halibut..... cwt.	—	—	502	—
 \$	—	—	5,134	—
13	Herrings..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
14	Lobsters..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
15	Salmon, or lake trout..... cwt.	—	—	5	—
 \$	—	—	102	—
16	Mackerel..... cwt.	—	—	101	—
 \$	—	—	811	—
17	Salmon..... cwt.	13,130	18,702	15,063	14,303
 \$	224,593	353,827	312,466	334,881
18	Smelts..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
19	Tullibee..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
20	Whitefish..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
21	Other fresh..... \$	1,189	400	26,856	21,339
	Total fresh fish..... \$	225,782	354,227	345,369	356,220
	Canned—				
22	Clams..... cwt.	—	—	37	—
 \$	—	—	661	4
23	Codfish, boneless..... cwt.	54	—	—	—
 \$	974	—	—	—
24	Herrings, sea..... cwt.	362	46	289	23
 \$	2,075	447	3,570	208
25	Lobsters..... cwt.	30,773	24,194	36,160	28,218
 \$	2,002,168	1,451,105	2,418,945	1,922,019
26	Salmon..... cwt.	152,631	265,761	165,887	127,751
 \$	3,430,153	4,737,824	4,319,260	3,232,756
27	Other..... \$	32,085	1,148	1,055	1,586
	Total canned fish..... \$	5,467,455	6,190,524	6,743,491	5,156,573
	Dried, salted, smoked or pickled—				
28	Codfish, dried..... cwt.	823	314	2,932	862
 \$	6,748	2,434	32,027	8,226
29	Codfish, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	—	2
 \$	—	—	—	10
30	Codfish, smoked..... cwt.	4	—	—	—
 \$	49	—	—	—
31	Haddock..... cwt.	4	20	18	8
 \$	38	152	216	37

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
420,870	411,650	326,822	357,598	421,538	417,225	328,022	357,598	1
219,569	191,140	333,900	486,991	279,091	226,087	377,387	520,914	2
25,175	42,319	65,507	64,608	25,322	42,506	66,002	64,905	3
264,431	577,519	929,178	1,083,290	265,471	578,886	932,619	1,086,154	4
98,322	82,231	105,231	89,003	164,063	175,578	228,107	153,977	5
3,683,836	3,053,973	4,177,090	3,543,005	10,398,367	12,636,515	16,880,390	10,080,373	6
1,945	1,061	991	704	2,447	1,429	1,413	2,017	7
317,361	142,021	186,708	109,605	391,382	191,615	241,237	275,536	8
588,131	831,428	974,282	849,511	589,707	835,048	976,459	850,901	9
495,479	659,609	808,556	750,838	496,719	662,540	810,253	752,593	10
27,579	25,146	30,957	17,454	29,343	27,103	32,642	18,780	11
195,218	221,675	245,866	127,777	207,696	234,939	257,478	138,336	12
-	5,615	4,329	3,276	-	5,802	5,590	3,908	13
-	1,260,444	953,346	619,892	-	1,388,459	1,434,686	880,767	14
324	66,845	48,382	173,072	1,494	68,612	51,493	174,670	15
4,460	1,260,416	1,175,334	3,872,322	14,600	1,273,279	1,248,019	3,890,413	16
810,768	100,221	96,360	95,676	816,513	104,182	101,030	100,148	17
6,411,992	7,878,668	9,233,160	11,046,994	13,291,377	17,713,727	22,611,121	18,082,832	18
98,029	83,640	77,822	84,677	106,125	91,466	87,701	86,248	19
33,382	40,902	33,069	31,883	33,536	41,113	33,746	32,140	20
517,821	589,744	423,812	465,619	520,171	592,810	430,884	469,219	21
264,100	414,050	245,370	308,954	264,400	414,060	245,536	309,250	22
723,817	912,208	488,844	618,883	726,327	912,268	489,999	620,838	23
50,525	46,236	46,660	49,444	50,525	46,236	46,662	49,446	24
1,320,652	1,269,666	1,255,822	1,392,270	1,320,652	1,269,666	1,255,876	1,392,310	25
34,344	36,950	39,752	39,084	34,344	36,950	39,757	39,084	26
337,974	386,113	417,463	445,278	337,974	386,113	417,565	445,278	27
60,750	63,379	43,933	24,175	60,750	63,379	44,042	24,175	28
433,300	504,561	289,880	151,206	433,300	504,561	290,763	151,206	29
83,602	87,001	68,607	56,302	98,207	108,945	89,463	75,800	30
817,964	884,538	725,234	640,416	1,060,146	1,282,256	1,116,519	1,053,739	31
84,168	57,645	78,441	82,338	84,170	57,648	78,441	82,343	32
1,209,079	759,757	1,050,420	1,115,709	1,209,103	759,795	1,050,420	1,115,778	33
26,145	35,693	53,610	76,963	26,145	35,693	53,610	76,963	34
132,685	118,375	323,860	459,245	132,685	118,375	323,860	459,245	35
106,233	105,375	117,456	124,480	106,233	105,380	117,456	124,480	36
1,147,356	1,170,392	1,374,946	1,406,006	1,147,356	1,170,456	1,374,946	1,406,006	37
2,553,732	2,710,428	3,043,074	3,424,796	2,560,015	2,740,625	3,138,188	3,498,164	38
9,194,380	9,305,782	9,393,355	10,119,428	9,447,729	9,736,925	9,889,020	10,611,783	39
6,090	9,078	8,416	8,714	6,091	9,080	8,454	8,742	40
96,939	166,188	141,276	149,500	96,952	166,220	141,962	149,819	41
16,901	14,990	18,731	19,004	17,026	15,061	18,889	19,124	42
179,730	154,627	189,591	189,662	181,465	155,566	191,165	190,911	43
218	3	3	-	14,990	25,055	31,057	47,487	44
11,528	16	30	3	160,300	246,727	294,536	439,294	45
22,003	12,967	13,602	16,464	65,593	45,987	59,680	53,047	46
1,490,367	719,455	871,066	1,081,104	4,467,629	2,820,339	4,037,259	3,668,954	47
7,093	14,480	2,110	21,669	540,635	777,264	607,885	601,539	48
145,871	246,895	23,651	311,443	7,721,075	10,425,325	10,467,680	9,717,353	49
12,770	26,543	29,073	20,918	131,096	118,781	139,325	103,896	50
1,937,205	1,313,724	1,254,687	1,752,630	12,758,517	13,932,958	15,271,927	14,270,227	51
116,241	116,224	141,176	140,706	520,473	493,341	594,378	638,266	52
857,930	1,014,570	1,243,333	1,043,147	3,777,183	4,547,247	5,246,462	4,769,436	53
57,566	88,053	73,053	66,930	57,968	89,965	77,495	67,095	54
284,593	400,489	345,159	299,288	284,618	404,790	364,926	300,263	55
1,665	2,636	17,070	22,981	1,721	2,667	17,136	23,078	56
18,567	31,189	203,775	281,737	19,337	31,593	204,718	282,611	57
21,293	23,995	21,487	29,695	45,279	55,737	51,570	58,158	58
161,091	218,459	209,084	240,086	307,941	463,038	432,577	414,057	59

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
Fishery products, n.o.p.—concluded.					
Fish—concluded.					
Dried, salted, etc.—concluded.					
Herring, sea—					
1	Dry-salted..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
2	Pickled..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
3	Smoked..... cwt.	-	110	40	20
	\$	-	720	380	140
4	Mackerel, pickled..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
5	Pollock, hake and cusk..... cwt.	-	657	-	-
	\$	-	3,522	-	-
6	Salmon, dry-salted (chum)..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
7	Salmon, pickled..... cwt.	-	972	628	628
	\$	-	22,043	15,187	16,059
8	Other..... \$	5	-	25	66
	Total dried, salted, smoked or pickled \$	6,840	28,871	47,835	24,538
9	Other fishery products..... \$	188	137	35,792	40,047
	Total fishery products, n.o.p. ² \$	5,700,265	6,573,759	7,172,487	5,577,378
Furs, hides and leather—					
Furs—					
Undressed—					
10	Beaver..... No.	52,468	64,728	46,523	52,252
	\$	815,733	1,181,808	1,017,154	1,191,242
11	Fox, black and silver..... No.	3,850	3,409	4,387	9,805
	\$	424,453	331,659	320,750	783,629
12	Fox, other..... No.	49,828	40,615	68,597	74,526
	\$	1,620,432	983,100	1,721,706	1,764,940
13	Marten..... No.	16,943	31,118	34,685	40,595
	\$	376,041	792,863	714,778	801,290
14	Mink..... No.	64,474	75,222	68,768	53,978
	\$	634,047	871,473	780,131	751,660
15	Muskrat..... No.	979,037	729,616	550,256	446,009
	\$	1,261,185	1,024,643	623,702	631,102
16	Other..... \$	940,787	1,112,999	1,188,522	1,308,874
17	Dressed..... \$	30,902	10,196	43,120	27,937
18	Manufactures..... \$	32,374	28,612	21,694	14,997
	Total furs..... \$	6,135,954	6,337,353	6,431,557	7,275,671
Hides and skins, raw—					
19	Calf..... cwt.	-	-	-	317
	\$	-	-	-	4,365
20	Cattle..... cwt.	6,582	23,560	2,878	2,173
	\$	58,444	271,386	46,373	29,845
21	Horse..... cwt.	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-
22	Sheep..... cwt.	-	-	-	9
	\$	-	-	-	180
23	Other..... \$	1,414	2,546	1,714	416
	Total hides and skins..... \$	59,858	273,932	48,087	34,806
Leather unmanufactured—					
24	Harness..... \$	410	366	441	361
25	Sole..... lb.	1,782,888	2,052,217	1,431,368	1,130,076
	\$	499,957	497,355	456,462	395,196
26	Upper..... \$	588,554	1,153,039	644,997	1,032,584
27	Other..... \$	16,329	7,397	374	1,967
	Total leather, unmanufactured..... \$	1,105,250	1,658,157	1,102,274	1,430,108

¹Subject to revision. ²Exclusive of fish, whale, etc., oils.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
13	3,512	4,609	10,284	1,030,574	994,801	1,281,214	803,849	1
99	7,393	10,232	26,460	1,935,049	1,642,016	2,405,279	1,524,410	2
27,357	25,374	27,566	20,423	72,441	60,533	72,228	57,798	3
100,735	101,278	102,426	78,173	201,824	221,899	256,442	199,016	4
36,915	32,552	37,305	35,214	48,123	58,635	100,985	90,418	5
172,106	151,570	170,301	141,466	224,229	277,734	413,453	303,358	6
17,945	45,592	18,285	5,485	54,847	79,156	70,219	50,315	7
134,826	353,692	110,901	49,581	297,908	572,727	375,473	367,246	8
9,457	11,560	10,237	14,798	70,938	56,097	45,169	62,157	9
38,303	60,297	36,831	48,835	382,039	375,163	284,041	322,084	10
5,716	51	247	2	132,075	178,012	180,098	149,718	11
18,400	425	251	47	424,382	498,404	694,632	552,896	12
12,326	16,311	17,053	13,821	19,117	23,948	30,511	19,551	13
205,649	279,403	260,547	293,720	284,872	389,107	526,867	407,772	14
19,609	39,517	45,385	51,770	51,726	77,556	112,046	126,313	15
2,011,908	2,658,282	2,738,225	2,554,310	8,191,108	9,491,274	11,316,916	9,569,462	16
134,727	133,990	130,243	136,001	150,021	161,802	314,800	801,948	17
13,278,220	13,411,778	13,516,510	14,612,369	30,547,375	33,322,959	36,792,663	35,253,420	18
151,818	126,679	110,369	109,721	205,278	192,084	157,307	162,148	19
2,605,517	2,566,913	2,626,659	2,609,967	3,436,048	3,762,715	3,652,998	3,804,836	20
2,318	527	4,156	4,901	7,287	4,593	10,710	17,236	21
219,327	54,874	239,141	371,687	787,662	459,417	710,442	1,368,272	22
86,544	67,078	84,379	69,434	137,184	109,047	155,056	145,456	23
1,600,975	1,257,044	1,478,384	1,431,155	3,237,076	2,265,108	3,245,130	3,228,348	24
33,134	20,578	19,319	20,926	50,155	51,801	54,055	61,650	25
751,117	473,310	383,793	406,927	1,128,960	1,271,222	1,099,656	1,212,340	26
157,234	125,789	141,828	103,789	226,385	205,494	211,839	158,332	27
1,515,345	1,393,320	1,727,265	1,576,610	2,198,383	2,305,723	2,520,505	2,339,887	28
2,036,139	1,834,323	1,105,084	1,152,161	3,113,756	2,571,083	1,676,736	1,600,151	29
2,816,639	2,151,744	1,368,663	1,936,977	4,215,481	3,188,241	2,016,862	2,570,852	30
2,222,050	2,567,129	2,737,312	4,417,380	3,189,558	3,708,249	3,952,073	5,760,470	31
7,748	10,071	45,514	124,713	76,861	48,446	132,311	209,423	32
23,644	29,161	34,808	67,594	134,094	110,860	102,463	114,259	33
11,762,362	10,493,566	10,642,039	12,943,010	18,404,723	17,119,981	17,432,440	20,608,687	34
69,627	73,648	73,876	91,085	69,627	73,649	73,878	91,402	35
1,216,677	1,458,692	1,441,987	1,589,242	1,216,677	1,458,709	1,442,025	1,593,607	36
360,193	371,892	384,950	407,256	389,634	431,907	410,666	428,228	37
3,598,582	4,180,887	4,670,277	4,570,412	3,918,986	4,884,201	5,027,113	4,836,380	38
7,991	15,041	16,495	16,458	7,991	15,041	16,495	16,458	39
59,370	121,286	132,224	118,663	59,370	121,286	132,224	118,663	40
24,885	25,293	18,705	26,932	25,092	25,294	18,705	26,955	41
412,442	637,133	456,518	452,983	417,434	637,141	456,518	453,785	42
39,207	60,011	52,141	55,740	41,686	62,557	53,855	56,331	43
5,326,279	6,458,009	6,753,147	6,787,040	5,654,153	7,163,894	7,111,735	7,058,766	44
515,257	378,188	477,175	244,225	525,033	385,568	487,465	250,133	45
3,912,046	4,796,123	5,396,414	6,696,974	6,229,227	7,280,169	7,274,198	8,433,389	46
1,453,411	1,640,517	1,812,643	2,098,178	2,165,559	2,324,961	2,465,836	2,751,380	47
2,094,201	3,210,642	3,483,544	4,189,865	2,825,374	4,580,892	4,238,311	5,316,936	48
100,409	81,837	65,119	39,156	117,615	92,467	68,649	46,183	49
4,163,278	5,311,184	5,838,481	6,571,424	5,633,581	7,383,888	7,260,261	8,364,632	50

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
Furs, hides and leather—concluded.					
	Leather, manufactured—				
1	Boots and shoes..... \$	29,072	111,125	59,536	43,686
2	Other..... \$	14,844	1,929	18,751	8,189
	Total leather and manufactures of..... \$	1,149,166	1,771,211	1,180,561	1,481,983
3	Hair..... \$	1,479	2,899	1,543	17,674
Meats—					
Fresh—					
4	Beef..... cwt.	40,014	89,035	80,881	23,737
	\$	273,603	646,338	617,304	209,893
5	Game..... \$	—	—	—	—
6	Mutton..... cwt.	295	8,564	1,279	—
	\$	5,890	168,403	26,442	—
7	Pork..... cwt.	453	16,750	17,734	19,951
	\$	7,681	238,920	354,934	418,253
8	Poultry..... \$	113,606	175,563	385,418	93,449
Cured, canned or prepared—					
9	Bacon and hams..... cwt.	985,601	1,193,186	1,232,926	755,621
	\$	17,876,255	22,034,323	27,944,472	18,057,904
10	Beef, pickled..... cwt.	—	10	—	—
	\$	—	211	—	—
11	Canned meats..... lb.	93,268	458,488	268,580	225,928
	\$	31,027	168,834	94,816	85,838
12	Pork, dry-salted..... cwt.	21,023	63,192	43,079	57,156
	\$	289,086	916,511	893,272	1,189,424
13	Pork, pickled..... cwt.	—	2,040	2,431	448
	\$	—	33,815	43,080	11,296
14	Soups, all kinds..... \$	—	—	106,130	216,347
15	Other meats..... \$	167,717	230,123	289,830	343,801
	Total meats..... \$	18,764,865	24,613,041	30,755,698	20,626,205
Milk and its products—					
16	Cream, fresh..... gal.	—	—	—	120
	\$	—	—	—	210
17	Milk, fresh..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
18	Butter..... lb.	4,371,197	15,802,953	181,104	68,554
	\$	1,522,145	5,592,625	6,747,115	2,206,026
19	Casein..... lb.	—	26,400	100	1,680
	\$	—	1,584	8	234
20	Cheese..... cwt.	1,103,816	1,204,544	1,388,366	1,190,000
	\$	22,153,209	22,658,418	31,115,093	21,668,564
21	Milk powder..... cwt.	3,735	23,728	20,989	26,640
	\$	28,587	195,258	222,323	233,972
22	Milk, condensed..... cwt.	127,849	125,143	99,492	23,053
	\$	1,241,221	1,285,443	893,717	224,775
23	Milk, evaporated..... cwt.	—	—	—	84,396
	\$	—	—	—	764,025
	Total milk and its products..... \$	24,945,162	29,733,328	38,983,256	25,097,806
Oils, fats, greases and wax—					
24	Animal oils..... gal.	6,118	177	3,183	30
	\$	8,346	3,638	12,012	124
25	Fish, whale, etc., oils..... gal.	154,246	252,943	34,553	40,701
	\$	45,412	110,028	19,962	14,511
26	Grease and scraps..... cwt.	984	—	—	—
	\$	8,441	—	—	—
27	Lard..... cwt.	17,542	42,071	32,508	30,927
	\$	245,450	670,301	587,766	487,206
28	Lard compound..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	8	—	—	—
29	Tallow..... cwt.	792	447	48	103
	\$	4,954	3,202	330	823
30	Wax, animal..... \$	210	—	—	—
	Total oils, fats, greases and wax..... \$	312,821	787,169	620,070	502,664

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
121,352	110,660	124,147	159,358	304,913	329,348	303,480	322,439	1
387,118	327,329	434,065	377,750	426,495	353,366	470,199	403,716	2
4,671,748	5,749,173	6,396,693	7,109,132	6,364,989	8,066,602	8,033,940	9,090,787	
277,169	372,466	511,583	431,333	279,250	385,583	523,096	460,830	3
137,571	86,028	120,388	147,647	203,594	262,309	330,664	235,555	4
1,780,528	938,494	1,401,177	1,836,353	2,307,903	2,292,024	2,996,622	2,638,227	
34,947	32,608	44,306	49,053	34,981	32,912	44,365	49,080	5
15,547	1,487	21,247	10,474	17,161	11,672	24,806	12,866	6
374,778	36,190	523,130	246,557	403,860	233,646	593,475	292,240	
8,111	66,084	66,445	131,540	12,410	96,068	86,691	153,906	7
220,994	1,160,817	1,332,788	2,885,301	277,877	1,574,118	1,737,307	3,350,832	
173,165	137,682	311,110	325,962	332,086	381,815	786,515	492,444	8
3,529	9,525	12,362	24,722	996,245	1,208,721	1,253,760	787,447	9
89,103	230,640	412,787	855,648	18,113,755	22,392,223	28,590,301	19,117,097	
878	315	857	34,084	2,180	3,097	7,111	36,180	10
8,487	2,938	14,751	336,150	19,281	26,216	72,599	360,757	
539	8,334	1,237	164	130,983	512,679	334,638	288,913	11
191	1,990	305	79	39,540	180,667	110,302	101,726	
-	369	98	190	22,361	65,192	43,995	60,244	12
-	3,540	1,800	2,920	315,798	939,813	913,514	1,242,488	
-	508	-	10,379	4,300	19,619	19,205	27,235	13
-	7,356	-	255,227	39,123	241,459	275,670	477,020	
-	-	64	6	-	-	106,574	217,768	14
235,338	249,212	291,915	450,308	620,153	738,085	884,689	1,069,026	15
2,917,531	2,801,467	4,334,133	7,243,564	22,504,357	29,032,978	37,111,933	29,408,705	
2,783,866	3,384,186	4,120,181	4,495,917	2,783,866	3,384,186	4,120,181	4,496,528	16
4,632,030	5,520,853	6,989,295	7,749,341	4,632,030	5,520,853	6,989,295	7,750,233	
2,191,395	3,088,212	4,598,199	4,886,445	2,191,395	3,088,212	4,598,199	4,886,445	17
443,546	558,315	854,625	990,746	443,546	558,315	854,625	990,746	
6,394,827	3,437,690	17,774	3,486	13,648,968	24,501,981	233,039	98,784	18
2,418,375	1,181,898	594,303	106,718	5,070,691	8,715,962	8,773,125	3,351,589	
30,476	94,105	185,682	238,421	30,476	120,505	187,950	276,501	19
3,048	7,152	15,117	24,841	3,048	8,736	15,331	29,901	
33,479	7,588	1,958	140,620	1,167,770	1,269,632	1,483,335	1,366,654	20
589,098	161,951	62,035	2,413,584	23,426,282	24,112,475	33,718,587	24,956,179	
17,458	15,122	53,347	46,090	48,266	72,057	80,885	74,406	21
192,755	174,344	552,769	611,195	465,901	703,039	863,151	869,412	
91,156	74,253	46,543	29,803	441,284	400,526	375,341	231,017	22
1,298,303	870,638	439,386	275,041	5,111,364	4,487,792	3,993,814	2,695,945	
-	-	-	16,173	-	-	-	109,038	23
-	-	-	132,959	-	-	-	972,012	
9,577,155	8,475,151	9,507,530	12,304,425	39,152,862	44,107,172	55,207,928	41,616,017	
-	12,982	22,419	4,019	96,173	132,243	178,011	79,716	24
-	17,204	30,221	4,723	110,988	197,820	226,131	93,574	
556,898	920,829	1,109,647	1,997,730	718,650	1,183,256	1,152,110	2,381,902	25
270,829	484,531	586,048	901,894	319,543	599,373	609,391	1,058,126	
7,957	11,302	12,644	16,129	14,157	29,700	28,942	29,387	26
18,889	26,068	40,603	44,432	70,065	202,894	240,243	174,024	
12	10	3	280	53,342	105,974	64,474	58,021	27
214	144	50	3,674	745,705	1,681,462	1,153,445	904,787	
-	8	19	19	29,454	18,492	19,473	13,820	28
4	93	269	289	392,309	238,787	252,891	179,700	
10,597	18,390	13,601	16,694	12,405	22,100	15,621	20,704	29
76,153	152,067	120,487	131,635	89,127	180,439	137,755	164,748	
982	825	2,097	4,820	1,304	924	2,184	4,873	30
367,071	680,932	779,775	1,091,467	1,729,041	3,101,699	2,622,040	2,579,832	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
Other animal products—					
1	Eggs..... doz.	2,543,510	2,330,830	2,173,090	1,470,610
	\$	902,576	858,098	867,545	564,012
2	Honey..... lb.	295,641	375,410	482,899	408,441
	\$	34,473	42,000	58,705	48,090
3	Sausage casings.....	113,792	178,678	205,819	161,051
4	Tankage..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
5	Other..... \$	9,459	15,866	41,260	50,032
	Total Animals and Animal Products.. \$	64,421,808	80,402,251	98,879,095	67,819,473
III. Fibres and Textiles.					
Cotton—					
6	Waste..... cwt.	62	530	441	—
	\$	1,442	12,584	4,241	—
7	Duck..... yd.	15,135	92,081	45,312	25,140
	\$	11,987	77,711	80,995	48,781
8	Other fabrics..... yd.	2,912	141,194	83,178	22,869
	\$	1,413	35,233	20,090	7,133
9	Underwear..... \$	91,888	85,385	53,135	68,614
10	Other..... \$	24,866	19,084	27,098	18,834
Flax, hemp and jute—					
11	Flax fibre and tow..... cwt.	3,558	9,210	287	—
	\$	64,955	118,150	7,185	—
12	Other..... \$	5,372	6,262	3,840	2,132
13	Silk..... \$	264,484	217,468	94,100	4,259
Wool—					
14	Raw..... lb.	706,028	1,045,292	25,221	383,689
	\$	259,593	534,984	7,908	100,722
15	Fabrics..... yd.	61	447	3,318	1,253
	\$	60	693	5,154	2,187
16	Underwear..... \$	3,292	22,259	518	133
17	Other clothing..... \$	1,973	41,535	3,295	1,130
18	Other manufactures..... \$	11,144	14,105	10,835	5,810
Miscellaneous—					
19	Artificial silk..... \$	—	—	—	726
20	Rags..... cwt.	29,314	25,611	12,540	13,571
	\$	291,259	281,988	169,596	160,243
21	Binder twine..... cwt.	10,646	986	12,812	8,253
	\$	93,184	11,200	144,144	90,836
22	Bags, textile..... \$	33,147	65,294	80,503	16,983
23	Felt, mfrs..... \$	47,257	95,281	89,761	84,237
24	Corsets and brassieres..... No.	146,758	205,650	180,547	144,246
	\$	313,141	476,856	288,934	213,149
25	Gloves, etc., textile..... \$	20	90	—	1,127
26	Socks and stockings..... \$	—	—	—	10,754
27	Other fibres and textiles..... \$	76,453	29,606	146,431	22,240
	Total Fibres and Textiles..... \$	1,596,930	2,145,762	1,237,763	860,030
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Wood, unmanufactured—					
Logs and round timber—					
28	Logs, cedar..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
29	Logs, other..... M ft.	1,983	2,689	1,982	3,045
	\$	86,647	99,018	71,005	113,980
30	Poles, telegraph..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
31	Railway ties..... No.	—	327,860	368,061	240,610
	\$	—	231,242	267,592	174,560
32	Other round timber..... \$	—	—	—	221
	Total logs and round timber..... \$	86,647	330,260	338,597	288,761
Saw and planing mill products—					
Planks and boards—					
3	Cedar..... M ft.	—	—	—	63
	\$	—	—	—	4,450

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
141,379	119,435	62,865	47,827	2,890,509	2,690,959	2,501,191	1,730,849	1
49,458	48,187	25,127	20,457	1,027,171	1,000,804	995,349	669,609	2
55,873	47,631	57,204	65,812	513,038	818,997	1,645,618	1,568,712	3
7,872	6,594	7,855	9,118	54,561	101,895	167,211	147,555	4
372,922	603,827	787,745	678,215	607,970	1,000,320	1,306,344	1,180,791	5
299,707	362,279	318,688	306,305	300,625	362,871	318,688	306,305	6
472,494	540,246	531,701	596,704	475,427	541,840	531,701	596,704	7
209,762	229,386	359,912	361,630	223,903	280,495	440,215	450,806	8
55,800,064	57,833,090	63,464,732	75,320,135	140,423,284	163,031,415	190,975,417	167,291,589	9
9,072	3,799	7,202	3,189	12,968	9,933	8,962	3,572	10
107,241	59,771	114,074	31,575	124,832	101,703	126,715	35,493	11
1,042	154	1,072	-	393,120	693,728	917,022	408,418	12
1,184	222	343	-	252,373	441,211	712,720	247,221	13
25,343	9,821	12,358	15,212	135,306	283,783	468,229	317,985	14
9,274	2,991	5,497	5,770	47,057	65,131	101,950	65,519	15
410	2,283	3,959	5,956	285,951	224,601	213,081	167,830	16
24,523	21,318	11,558	16,523	128,818	157,625	136,546	115,278	17
20,953	14,468	8,955	5,384	24,513	29,934	10,176	5,384	18
120,537	171,073	78,485	28,356	185,522	400,046	109,870	28,356	19
14,897	16,402	23,711	71,396	28,140	29,853	33,996	79,768	20
7,169	13,085	20,679	6,512	655,556	392,981	247,200	81,166	21
5,261,896	4,553,166	6,468,804	4,790,683	6,009,079	5,625,265	6,514,767	5,233,981	22
1,674,005	1,887,791	2,325,754	1,415,784	1,947,234	2,434,524	2,342,887	1,538,660	23
12,001	3,775	2,404	4,288	21,836	14,405	16,359	12,204	24
18,651	5,713	3,021	5,267	32,576	21,701	28,307	17,844	25
1,138	2,753	2,977	2,662	60,198	93,802	71,292	41,597	26
11,387	11,412	12,712	12,257	149,353	237,797	250,150	172,892	27
97,203	141,199	130,353	33,113	165,406	194,775	163,209	51,175	28
-	-	-	367	-	-	-	34,777	29
181,602	101,299	213,780	237,904	223,693	228,893	234,663	257,016	30
767,392	1,021,450	1,034,303	1,230,888	1,157,914	1,429,054	1,308,801	1,467,728	31
93,926	114,214	56,663	32,023	139,193	133,838	95,144	136,033	32
1,036,271	1,347,916	761,720	430,631	1,446,453	1,562,942	1,192,058	1,626,399	33
11,386	81,040	1,083	4,240	112,027	276,392	154,857	58,842	34
12,164	36,099	18,992	47,566	260,157	386,281	454,824	425,288	35
4	6,040	80	5	348,436	388,667	323,425	282,063	36
25	8,934	290	29	617,812	728,141	497,620	425,098	37
465	6	20	245	31,596	166,933	112,162	233,461	38
-	-	-	312	-	-	-	173,726	39
33,363	62,957	78,540	101,632	366,108	366,222	681,801	577,445	40
3,948,445	4,894,415	4,628,071	3,451,081	8,055,083	9,711,720	8,940,046	7,665,563	41
37,937	40,007	61,127	33,136	140,637	122,709	139,022	166,831	42
814,077	776,324	1,220,517	578,946	2,799,485	2,103,205	2,220,260	2,290,154	43
162,688	146,865	151,875	133,161	188,545	165,675	165,265	159,023	44
2,843,655	2,450,464	2,431,387	2,061,875	3,291,473	2,752,093	2,635,265	2,457,277	45
545,619	634,734	663,386	764,262	548,382	637,151	666,928	771,123	46
2,440,651	2,965,351	2,877,467	3,293,128	2,454,218	2,977,957	2,911,350	3,318,575	47
769,641	795,436	890,196	1,029,219	1,102,809	1,527,493	1,573,998	1,333,926	48
548,945	598,494	726,959	896,763	851,234	1,067,341	1,239,888	1,125,642	49
292,942	310,181	328,810	296,372	338,694	352,900	409,882	389,707	50
6,940,270	7,100,814	7,585,140	7,127,084	9,735,104	9,253,496	9,416,642	9,581,355	51
-	-	-	56,020	-	-	-	60,598	52
-	-	-	2,451,401	-	-	-	2,639,997	53

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

		United Kingdom.			
No.	Items.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—con.					
Wood, unmanufactured—concluded.					
Saw and planing mill products—concluded.					
Planks and boards—concluded.					
1	Fir..... M ft.	8,500	13,766	12,009	21,791
	\$	328,898	404,112	406,947	592,883
2	Hemlock..... M ft.	184	158	522	145
	\$	5,667	5,022	12,208	3,662
3	Pine..... M ft.	49,409	49,558	43,931	36,575
	\$	3,587,123	3,766,491	3,212,305	2,654,903
4	Spruce..... M ft.	200,984	134,635	145,957	77,557
	\$	5,819,069	3,615,954	3,980,905	2,159,218
5	Other..... M ft.	25,296	37,131	36,917	28,614
	\$	1,050,345	1,432,787	1,497,511	1,158,306
Timber, square—					
6	Douglas fir..... M ft.	11,505	20,352	11,829	5,472
	\$	352,288	519,918	269,873	135,840
7	Other..... M ft.	6,022	4,621	7,731	2,952
	\$	545,601	264,167	688,209	263,954
8	Other lumber..... \$	94,970	79,494	208,759	92,671
9	Laths..... M	1,059	—	169	36
	\$	7,260	—	763	96
10	Pickets..... M	276	278	696	10
	\$	7,479	6,634	10,772	400
11	Shingles..... M	21	293	249	293
	\$	74	1,656	1,258	1,120
12	Shooks..... \$	6,887	78,748	52,542	58,853
13	Other saw and planing mill products.... \$	169,573	33,233	100,709	70,524
14	Pulpwood..... cord	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
15	Spoolwood..... \$	370,111	566,549	816,589	580,118
16	Other unmanufactured wood..... \$	—	120	—	—
	Total wood, unmanufactured..... \$	12,431,992	11,105,145	11,597,947	8,065,759
17	Wood, manufactured—Cooperage..... \$	12,504	5,324	1,576	8,536
Wood pulp—					
18	Sulphate (kraft)..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
19	Sulphite, bleached..... cwt.	224	6,759	9,137	34,074
	\$	974	32,656	45,928	160,860
20	Sulphite, unbleached..... cwt.	679,459	5,111	52,342	16,828
	\$	1,813,458	13,825	122,039	43,331
21	Mechanical..... cwt.	1,784,734	853,150	1,664,975	1,918,266
	\$	2,966,424	1,244,396	2,829,921	3,222,346
	Total wood pulp..... cwt.	2,464,417	865,020	1,726,454	1,969,168
	\$	4,780,856	1,290,877	2,997,888	3,426,537
22	Doors, sashes, blinds..... \$	55,651	32,396	22,127	19,859
23	Furniture..... \$	31,196	94,501	94,459	88,617
24	Match splints..... \$	515,638	434,456	483,687	372,360
25	Other manufactures..... \$	466,640	393,217	507,136	571,912
	Total wood, manufactured..... \$	5,862,485	2,250,771	4,106,873	4,487,821
	Total wood and wood products..... \$	18,294,477	13,355,916	15,704,820	12,553,580
Paper, n.o.p.—					
26	Paper board..... \$	835,479	788,148	936,551	920,768
27	Book paper..... cwt.	115	915	2,893	6,662
	\$	1,223	9,984	28,895	49,152
28	Newsprint..... cwt.	689	177,335	335,072	405,697
	\$	3,072	540,709	1,195,915	1,314,642
29	Wrapping paper..... cwt.	136,534	160,547	129,487	79,472
	\$	1,094,668	1,269,617	917,747	462,071
30	Bond and writing paper..... cwt.	2,348	1,412	11	23
	\$	21,644	16,003	122	557
31	Wall paper..... roll	733,292	776,521	919,894	1,539,785
	\$	85,466	105,436	142,613	236,569
32	Roofing paper..... \$	—	71	3,638	79,151
33	Waste paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
34	Other paper and manufactures of..... \$	69,126	77,212	67,001	99,633
	Total paper, n.o.p..... \$	2,110,678	2,807,180	3,292,482	3,162,543

¹Subject to revision.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE

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Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
285,364	327,757	382,881	373,924	439,564	412,545	490,300	532,913	1
6,847,845	6,515,977	7,879,955	7,127,338	11,450,476	8,738,197	10,483,625	10,731,770	2
68,158	82,781	69,740	80,171	91,890	93,141	82,697	98,242	3
1,672,935	1,699,780	1,504,281	1,503,876	2,445,430	1,955,975	1,814,785	1,891,820	4
431,648	352,048	409,000	394,423	492,073	414,405	464,831	442,318	5
15,028,782	12,436,005	13,495,644	12,723,867	19,179,617	16,826,112	17,242,899	15,857,655	6
882,044	736,987	807,599	737,791	1,122,629	908,236	984,462	843,418	7
25,741,659	20,819,291	22,391,209	19,976,413	32,848,640	25,550,888	27,303,950	22,953,865	8
168,942	133,478	164,787	83,299	200,697	173,920	207,578	112,920	9
8,813,238	6,669,351	8,186,566	4,469,144	10,119,333	8,284,837	9,979,087	5,720,034	10
17,530	15,981	12,671	13,001	118,084	84,348	79,522	113,600	11
418,351	327,217	257,140	246,181	3,314,923	1,940,262	1,681,465	2,335,683	12
46,410	8,965	2,295	1,295	61,903	16,661	10,438	5,002	13
953,794	201,153	86,639	42,308	1,759,708	536,329	794,471	324,599	14
178,606	96,566	68,232	141,190	333,473	218,227	374,182	263,052	15
1,592,170	1,657,962	1,991,556	1,722,729	1,611,923	1,668,423	2,009,539	1,738,263	16
9,716,066	9,584,832	10,512,968	8,919,746	9,836,960	9,637,240	10,586,131	8,997,095	17
50,765	46,554	65,971	51,402	51,346	47,491	67,021	51,797	18
501,651	453,134	621,556	502,054	518,032	471,513	640,340	510,919	19
2,484,757	2,557,898	2,403,657	2,434,242	2,519,734	2,595,504	2,427,132	2,470,453	20
9,104,345	9,322,854	9,466,849	8,324,387	9,206,873	9,423,184	9,540,674	8,415,970	21
8,330	14,946	26,807	41,174	677,433	726,306	783,749	729,413	22
228,557	178,471	222,354	92,053	580,250	370,105	478,236	267,299	23
1,444,693	1,398,237	1,310,760	1,536,485	1,444,693	1,398,237	1,310,760	1,536,485	24
14,322,714	14,137,774	13,056,057	15,400,343	14,322,714	14,137,774	13,056,057	15,400,343	25
40,150	8,580	13,379	13,990	410,261	575,129	829,968	594,108	26
206,148	444,069	520,660	647,225	206,835	448,376	524,061	650,423	27
100,723,441	90,011,017	95,895,466	89,749,769	126,946,062	109,093,950	115,530,322	107,855,430	28
30,367	27,738	31,472	51,947	90,636	116,903	165,203	153,418	29
3,023,204	2,748,554	3,111,667	3,311,473	3,023,204	2,748,554	3,112,762	3,311,473	30
9,521,234	8,274,645	9,533,887	10,249,691	9,521,234	8,274,645	9,536,898	10,249,691	31
2,971,103	3,042,171	3,161,639	3,139,315	3,224,350	3,139,315	3,769,876	4,218,175	32
12,263,572	11,531,111	12,241,204	12,777,333	13,119,317	12,608,449	14,564,915	16,474,469	33
3,311,540	4,181,717	4,927,000	4,100,016	4,550,227	4,739,768	5,502,677	4,566,432	34
9,015,616	10,804,378	13,283,909	11,453,526	12,401,068	12,417,376	14,902,166	12,826,530	35
4,238,495	4,588,120	5,611,033	4,673,109	6,503,200	5,506,484	7,461,066	6,863,271	36
7,397,834	6,918,111	7,795,431	6,660,371	11,132,177	8,264,771	10,905,891	10,337,049	37
13,544,342	14,560,562	16,811,389	15,403,943	17,306,981	16,405,213	19,846,381	18,959,351	38
38,198,256	37,528,245	42,854,431	41,140,921	46,173,796	41,565,241	49,909,870	49,887,739	39
716	191	956	4,508	249,761	198,417	184,082	147,936	40
24,356	34,359	25,550	40,939	211,408	360,906	405,270	405,361	41
192	-	-	180	520,074	519,709	558,288	466,248	42
586,596	195,561	158,789	176,667	1,306,158	782,058	850,536	954,066	43
38,840,483	37,786,094	43,071,198	41,415,162	48,551,833	43,543,234	52,073,249	52,014,768	44
139,563,924	127,797,111	138,966,664	131,164,931	175,497,895	152,637,184	167,603,571	159,870,198	45
2,288,965	2,173,310	1,941,576	1,453,362	3,389,186	3,327,966	3,273,681	2,733,747	46
197	-	543	61	42,523	22,604	50,951	63,465	47
1,066	-	2,605	451	310,608	199,264	462,374	541,098	48
23,221,367	24,305,341	27,826,169	33,115,742	23,564,808	25,027,889	29,537,336	35,437,629	49
87,346,673	89,121,407	96,072,497	108,364,290	88,711,451	91,808,330	102,238,568	116,452,158	50
28,506	4,916	1,506	2,676	422,013	442,304	431,745	351,472	51
147,745	16,510	6,956	13,471	3,153,515	3,234,560	2,877,770	2,051,390	52
7	-	-	-	20,694	19,541	12,447	18,850	53
75	-	-	-	217,650	198,635	98,197	142,553	54
90,971	92,689	87,065	116,949	2,765,137	2,909,139	2,854,269	3,460,771	55
20,251	18,729	18,345	29,852	361,950	385,161	406,802	509,335	56
2,455	5,460	658	2,724	176,145	160,607	147,259	198,219	57
327,614	395,312	294,863	314,257	327,646	395,312	294,863	318,804	58
373,750	373,732	290,036	289,738	373,738	373,732	290,036	290,267	59
22,792	16,845	77,564	35,225	263,659	253,655	310,242	303,967	60
90,203,772	91,725,993	98,410,237	110,189,113	96,957,962	99,941,910	110,104,929	123,222,734	61

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
121,192	124,399	134,410	132,273	227,283	174,636	194,879	199,481	1
281,621	398,949	389,211	527,089	661,006	843,774	763,365	817,632	2
7,324	10,536	5,588	6,215	9,672	12,520	8,216	10,222	3
230,177,833	220,056,988	237,906,110	242,019,601	273,354,778	253,610,024	278,674,960	281,120,267	
10,986	5,834	3,562	576	10,986	5,836	3,562	734	4
84,616	26,174	16,622	5,481	84,616	26,191	16,622	7,061	
45,000	12,536	4,163	2,161	45,084	12,817	4,274	2,197	5
1,008,453	243,802	80,352	44,617	1,010,265	248,768	82,269	45,264	
-	-	-	-	621	1,622	960	1,254	6
28,695	26,449	30,603	59,202	22,016	54,208	26,053	31,092	
1,027,285	1,015,382	2,042,397	3,335,248	28,776	26,449	30,820	59,437	7
				1,033,685	1,015,382	2,058,850	3,351,423	
2,035,738	1,259,184	2,122,749	3,379,865	2,065,966	1,318,358	2,167,172	3,427,779	
88,439	63,951	61,018	63,538	89,269	65,320	66,313	68,395	8
1,221,699	741,578	668,694	607,335	1,237,224	763,455	743,653	667,583	
250,774	157,175	125,860	130,831	259,524	191,345	146,668	144,119	9
309,339	13,694	8,108	19,543	319,367	14,831	143,286	64,646	10
3,448	1,547	1,720	3,363	34,367	8,140	16,526	28,053	11
187,274	75,885	81,619	131,827	1,503,101	416,350	703,154	1,054,980	
12,145	3,724	2,819	2,472	22,193	6,814	4,583	13,712	12
326,442	91,888	67,516	53,688	568,305	188,637	114,076	513,434	
37	19	7	24	115	129	103	214	13
3,708	3,185	321	3,252	11,475	12,790	8,891	17,205	
130	42	408	34	4,057	2,069	10,931	9,743	14
10,231	3,056	33,934	3,282	442,419	206,032	799,699	745,550	
527,655	174,014	183,390	192,049	2,525,300	823,809	1,625,820	2,331,169	
12,339	12,010	141,693	625,329	1,992,156	1,208,061	1,482,333	2,064,401	15
-	28	-	-	70,400	35,391	25,365	24,774	16
-	134	-	-	278,608	132,067	94,000	83,299	
1,017	282	3,860	864	204,187	172,619	169,329	162,754	17
22,823	3,289	2,275	12,465	1,520,300	850,060	675,892	648,544	18
1	1	-	1	3	1	-	2	19
930,747	13,483	4,365	32,449	1,023,307	21,021	13,633	66,041	
20,560	10,853	88,896	7,117	121,092	81,713	287,938	238,297	20
43,052	60,765	63,494	56,865	82,185	108,698	101,685	100,092	21
3	19	41	15	11,066	6,817	12,305	17,285	22
2,955	2,689	6,348	2,280	2,066,038	1,220,186	2,043,445	2,939,985	
115	204	235	255	18,889	14,864	27,307	26,763	23
6,774	11,854	12,926	15,133	1,263,483	957,695	1,704,969	1,566,584	
-	-	-	-	1,709	1,161	2,505	1,488	24
-	-	-	-	150,120	105,893	241,526	143,705	
935	1,152	2,647	4,627	4,077	9,213	10,128	13,963	25
82,232	112,968	258,696	429,265	251,715	579,085	449,737	823,732	
3	7	334	26	3,355	4,903	6,413	6,423	26
175	706	51,156	3,041	482,398	749,938	968,391	1,019,701	
67,600	59,013	101,789	84,111	190,187	285,757	366,326	313,283	27
110,236	134,532	267,069	188,236	1,119,827	1,630,908	2,858,266	2,226,255	28
215,668	340,506	654,740	2,120,270	1,334,793	2,606,584	1,572,477	4,283,799	29
2,594	3,722	1,635	416	243,460	230,189	212,062	232,591	30
50,938	108,013	80,241	35,637	874,000	1,074,720	831,863	774,293	31
230,066	480,407	1,037,298	1,269,327	1,281,313	1,793,059	2,277,594	2,988,927	32
812,290	1,365,175	2,535,992	4,204,581	9,339,519	11,842,712	13,628,341	17,412,947	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
V. Iron and its Products—concluded.					
Hardware and cutlery—					
1	Razors..... \$	90,938	332,752	422,082	169,163
2	Nails, wire..... cwt.	51,007	1,987	1,546	1,185
	\$	197,585	9,062	6,009	4,305
3	Nails, other..... cwt.	1,201	874	674	633
	\$	12,562	9,380	8,194	7,613
4	Needles and pins..... \$	75,868	133,217	183,043	197,183
5	Bolts and nuts..... cwt.	14,862	5,005	6,921	6,955
	\$	106,615	32,498	40,319	36,959
6	Other hardware..... \$	6,862	60,397	89,366	112,930
Machinery—					
7	Electric vacuum cleaners..... No.	—	23,318	22,959	20,700
	\$	—	835,613	867,281	910,406
8	Sewing machines..... \$	8,286	2,736	220	2,127
9	Adding machines..... No.	370	70	1	301
	\$	46,126	6,125	240	21,850
10	Typewriters..... No.	2	757	20	2
	\$	563	97,149	2,145	75
11	Metal working..... \$	400	21,040	249	3,766
12	Wood-working..... \$	708	2,100	—	5,630
13	Other machinery..... \$	407,485	253,643	198,921	162,331
	Total machinery..... \$	463,568	1,218,406	1,069,056	1,106,185
14	Tools, hand or machine..... \$	48,989	30,858	21,103	22,144
Vehicles—					
Automobiles, freight—					
15	One ton or less..... No.	—	1,334	2,501	96
	\$	2,446	349,045	413,369	27,120
16	Over one ton..... No.	1,057,541	7	14	5
	\$	—	16,841	24,616	8,894
Automobiles, passenger—					
17	\$500 or less..... No.	—	1,880	17	1,298
	\$	—	620,260	5,510	424,703
18	\$500 to \$1,000..... No.	8,086	1,121	2,480	2,878
	\$	5,575,140	933,578	2,193,800	2,123,054
19	Over \$1,000..... No.	—	750	989	1,073
	\$	—	1,102,926	1,296,955	1,320,408
20	Automobile parts..... \$	663,338	350,738	419,220	426,758
21	Railway cars and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
22	Tractors and parts..... No.	—	—	1,725	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
23	Other vehicles of iron..... \$	1,240	5,882	5,540	1,997
	Total vehicles..... \$	7,297,259	3,379,270	4,360,735	4,332,934
24	Chains..... \$	8,655	43,996	38,620	57,988
25	Stoves..... \$	8,908	11,123	11,985	29,864
26	Other iron and steel..... \$	278,251	598,788	635,229	557,144
	Total Iron and its Products..... \$	9,872,536	6,689,169	8,307,441	8,129,365
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
Aluminium—					
27	Scrap..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
28	Bars, blocks, etc..... cwt.	16,497	45,572	45,949	3,748
	\$	361,336	1,030,616	1,147,825	91,692
29	Manufactures..... \$	11,637	36,216	45,926	80,361
Brass—					
30	Old and scrap..... cwt.	564	8,804	3,255	1,959
	\$	5,156	72,824	34,813	21,686
31	Valves..... \$	106,264	124,950	28,036	110,303
32	Other..... \$	16,738	22,789	117,569	66,241

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
-	-	85	426	1,122,489	1,267,676	1,704,529	2,326,610	1
12,844	1,693	1,278	2,145	240,057	61,217	71,486	75,914	2
55,971	6,902	4,968	7,559	963,006	246,803	263,498	267,485	
1,114	413	701	31	32,234	26,948	35,910	24,723	3
6,686	2,830	6,226	341	216,672	156,188	210,543	156,400	
309	126	57	2,851	142,433	174,301	321,362	273,059	4
496	148	4,236	1,580	23,033	12,480	17,017	15,442	5
4,533	1,210	27,039	10,165	172,618	80,387	104,994	92,252	
106,927	96,581	95,822	113,564	194,543	225,120	245,712	264,956	6
-	1	-	4	-	27,916	26,668	28,892	7
-	13	-	784	-	1,014,429	1,005,713	1,228,326	
16,474	6,493	9,691	13,233	1,515,051	2,149,436	3,021,741	1,997,011	8
3	82	5	3	1,299	1,369	747	1,981	9
590	9,904	1,080	255	255,081	278,257	201,914	280,960	
27	37	39	155	74	814	71	380	10
2,355	1,978	2,281	6,587	4,848	100,416	5,258	15,008	
7,157	27,609	59,771	16,499	73,823	168,256	310,721	285,513	11
6,154	11,322	6,605	3,897	115,766	73,475	70,046	93,952	12
922,615	360,597	427,635	415,067	1,791,347	1,259,318	1,054,521	905,155	13
955,345	417,916	507,063	456,322	3,755,916	5,043,587	5,669,914	4,755,925	
39,304	20,989	21,046	17,068	296,418	303,588	299,438	264,467	14
-	5	14	8	-	11,760	19,210	20,405	15
18	1,175	5,525	2,094	15,396	3,981,840	6,258,464	6,870,927	
12,826	4	-	1	5,496,272	13	14	6	16
-	16,390	-	5,892	-	36,579	24,616	14,786	
-	114	111	154	-	32,184	48,264	38,019	17
-	22,834	21,195	32,527	-	11,212,913	16,953,925	13,283,406	
150	11	11	13	54,522	8,865	9,155	9,963	18
60,368	8,275	7,650	9,609	27,246,025	6,665,314	7,146,151	7,475,481	
-	7	9	8	-	3,268	4,090	3,322	19
-	10,594	16,675	12,636	-	4,133,743	5,334,262	4,106,652	
435,225	119,339	632,848	293,741	4,162,787	4,911,736	7,121,747	4,665,369	20
350	31	9	-	356	40	17	2	21
910,208	91,305	11,371	38,371	950,397	161,311	109,265	82,333	
-	10	7	7	-	10	8	7	22
-	182,873	85,479	122,418	-	182,915	85,629	122,678	
18,440	3,065	12,126	6,729	177,925	115,488	145,946	194,813	23
1,437,067	455,850	792,869	524,017	38,033,406	31,401,839	43,180,025	36,816,445	
3,900	2,921	1,390	1,139	83,272	120,402	115,149	151,842	24
42,165	44,780	43,174	42,930	106,738	128,775	123,059	141,619	25
210,167	235,998	180,587	286,471	916,894	1,311,032	1,392,137	1,455,124	26
9,991,971	5,063,148	7,582,833	10,680,762	66,975,571	57,495,940	74,735,077	74,284,524	
-	-	-	6,082	-	-	-	6,082	27
-	-	-	85,225	-	-	-	85,225	
80,999	71,190	141,017	191,860	155,915	226,530	245,683	238,068	28
1,639,483	1,582,974	3,382,964	4,207,101	3,225,479	5,135,366	6,006,390	5,347,969	
58,710	73,528	101,308	564,418	996,133	775,181	670,950	1,150,025	29
56,563	66,227	63,359	43,714	57,127	83,132	80,488	61,436	30
457,359	491,684	501,992	351,978	462,515	650,609	677,440	540,505	
1,269	1,061	11,169	3,655	182,575	198,366	128,912	203,348	31
13,083	10,686	12,903	10,560	47,427	58,174	162,728	124,840	32

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
Copper—					
1	Fine, in ore, matte, regulus..... cwt.	117,854	139,363	150,230	160,759
	\$	883,702	1,046,513	1,129,985	1,207,227
2	Blister..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Old and scrap..... cwt.	240	863	292	234
	\$	2,311	11,028	3,565	2,587
4	Wire, insulated..... cwt.	—	36,376	51,931	22,667
5	Other..... cwt.	6,548	60,898	24,965	28,195
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Total copper.....	892,561	1,154,815	1,210,446	1,260,669
Lead—					
6	In ore..... cwt.	—	195,320	—	—
	\$	—	1,482,754	—	—
7	Pig..... cwt.	186,784	677,079	868,958	950,335
	\$	1,048,217	4,703,392	6,017,173	5,391,431
Nickel—					
8	In ore..... cwt.	197,567	217,388	237,564	223,982
	\$	3,102,208	3,405,564	3,920,449	3,448,973
9	Fine..... cwt.	2,873	4,430	2,962	19,323
	\$	61,164	103,993	98,168	692,540
Precious metals—					
10	Gold-bearing quartz, dust, etc..... \$	1,000	60,651	11,360	17,981
11	Silver in ore, concentrates, etc..... oz.	—	293,592	707	67,877
	\$	—	190,005	496	33,941
12	Silver bullion..... oz.	4,050,117	4,887,811	1,236,827	414,368
	\$	2,624,199	3,266,560	826,892	264,287
13	Other..... \$	3,365	3,483	6,958	28,865
	Total Precious Metals..... \$	2,628,564	3,520,699	845,706	345,074
Zinc—					
14	Ore..... ton	35	—	—	—
	\$	374	—	—	—
15	Spelter..... cwt.	107,312	110,902	203,591	326,051
	\$	710,631	680,407	1,528,063	2,155,510
16	Scrap, dross and ashes..... cwt.	—	—	—	7,579
	\$	—	—	—	31,791
Miscellaneous—					
17	Electric apparatus..... \$	942,589	215,200	109,282	126,194
18	Cobalt ore..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
19	Cobalt, metallic..... lb.	87,154	46,959	96,568	27,506
	\$	203,626	102,781	234,981	65,263
20	Ores, n.o.p..... ton	—	53	1	6
	\$	—	5,481	328	600
21	Other non-ferrous metals..... \$	155,170	201,446	266,567	285,961
	Total Non-Ferrous Metals..... \$	10,246,235	16,868,927	15,605,732	14,174,289
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
22	Asbestos..... ton	3,761	7,403	6,266	8,751
	\$	260,791	453,790	551,254	650,069
23	Asbestos sand..... ton	1,497	3,352	1,256	2,266
	\$	25,605	59,140	23,229	52,093
24	Asbestos mfrs..... \$	1,389	1,007	302	7,038
25	Porcelain insulators..... \$	—	2,253	1,503	154
26	Other clay and products..... \$	7,079	2,493	6,163	2,411
27	Coal (incl. lignite)..... ton	52,006	31,308	13,251	134,727
	\$	374,235	230,336	96,619	917,678
Coal products—					
28	Cinders..... \$	—	—	—	—
29	Coke..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
30	Tar..... gal.	—	1,800	—	44,910
	\$	—	158	—	6,205
31	Glass and glassware..... \$	169,655	90,073	86,899	53,563
32	Graphite..... \$	170	243	1,378	275
33	Mica splittings..... cwt.	256	304	105	231
	\$	18,134	23,912	7,635	14,830
34	Other mica..... \$	3,450	10,356	8,307	231

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
331,798	394,377	460,676	507,848	449,652	533,740	610,906	668,607	1
3,870,711	4,801,335	5,907,221	6,627,916	4,754,413	5,847,848	7,037,206	7,835,143	2
441,252	436,616	515,500	468,606	441,252	436,616	515,500	468,606	3
5,999,858	5,621,645	6,908,431	6,018,914	5,999,858	5,621,645	6,908,431	6,018,914	4
12,186	41,447	42,187	52,580	12,813	42,755	45,045	54,460	5
136,875	474,482	471,417	517,403	143,318	492,186	506,702	540,515	6
2,374	2,159	3,691	1,954	443,650	534,033	380,346	387,573	7
462,076	83,001	4,890	1,823	558,776	176,965	110,368	135,311	8
10,471,894	10,982,622	13,295,650	13,168,010	11,900,045	12,722,677	14,943,053	14,917,456	9
83,843	183,452	58,599	86,271	83,843	378,772	122,417	136,458	10
563,960	973,676	387,422	491,994	563,960	2,456,430	635,852	796,524	11
10,001	12,067	330	4,120	614,679	1,148,329	1,856,175	2,115,627	12
66,306	105,589	1,097	25,578	3,397,649	7,911,700	13,292,720	12,667,959	13
94,873	104,459	117,474	94,223	324,880	385,443	403,528	365,689	14
880,995	947,923	1,049,086	1,011,746	4,567,228	5,670,848	6,553,113	6,037,990	15
216,063	196,909	293,554	205,874	244,512	250,054	307,286	258,758	16
4,228,596	3,724,791	5,792,265	4,985,027	4,821,283	4,503,397	6,276,131	6,883,200	17
17,383,028	28,732,682	25,956,734	6,836,361	17,384,090	28,793,333	25,968,094	6,854,342	18
4,890,032	4,584,355	4,222,485	5,923,677	4,897,611	4,909,072	4,261,282	6,034,514	19
3,057,126	2,902,528	2,648,644	3,469,224	3,062,001	3,112,591	2,674,483	3,528,065	20
4,472,852	6,230,974	6,060,237	3,826,875	13,050,655	13,675,661	14,121,133	15,778,443	21
2,909,825	4,227,154	4,173,538	2,319,039	8,477,782	9,234,991	9,691,093	9,448,269	22
377,699	392,338	463,791	351,629	381,064	395,821	470,749	380,494	23
23,727,678	36,254,702	33,242,707	12,976,253	29,304,937	41,536,736	38,804,419	20,211,170	24
-	28,447	126	8,839	880	80,930	30,992	41,920	25
-	1,257,852	5,836	225,971	8,824	2,444,056	956,480	1,393,368	26
-	-	-	-	306,698	439,674	627,595	884,827	27
-	-	-	-	2,544,909	2,900,004	4,876,525	6,896,054	28
-	-	-	35,997	-	-	-	43,576	29
-	-	-	123,347	-	-	-	155,138	30
101,309	65,350	106,445	107,975	1,883,710	1,581,511	1,405,490	1,698,411	31
-	-	-	97	-	-	-	479	32
-	-	-	9,713	-	-	-	261,699	33
148,374	100,759	167,421	174,814	257,363	154,508	290,738	202,320	34
862,847	224,835	361,353	298,307	599,103	342,966	660,958	363,570	35
603	497	280	321	1,074	2,385	868	371	36
341,751	216,695	7,957	7,044	665,222	735,978	361,639	10,784	37
517,997	420,435	479,907	353,118	739,947	746,789	1,063,470	893,962	38
43,431,937	57,331,402	58,746,061	39,007,020	65,911,171	90,370,788	97,476,270	80,639,197	39
112,355	70,566	96,759	88,638	141,188	108,245	139,123	138,732	40
5,546,769	3,852,209	5,165,997	5,184,119	7,640,923	6,413,405	8,180,988	8,692,037	41
81,737	98,699	125,632	121,232	84,298	104,693	130,529	127,214	42
994,500	1,221,511	1,653,258	1,794,343	1,037,241	1,329,334	1,739,912	1,922,657	43
52,645	32,922	32,102	19,702	64,462	47,349	56,504	59,431	44
-	183	585	2,059	-	347,051	89,197	109,081	45
184,636	111,154	75,800	85,727	554,739	177,471	117,006	106,437	46
632,250	273,055	450,285	449,358	1,217,835	719,502	753,842	1,288,511	47
3,673,123	1,565,651	2,136,975	2,146,404	7,842,259	4,388,766	4,083,713	7,187,000	48
4,963	11,750	14,703	24,418	4,963	11,750	14,703	24,418	49
36,709	25,483	43,879	88,165	36,729	25,967	44,540	88,336	50
493,332	434,360	625,649	990,645	493,520	438,433	630,264	992,233	51
529,969	455,430	460,235	531,633	4,864,474	2,993,029	1,730,647	4,316,758	52
51,088	47,544	50,776	45,590	643,242	243,465	119,491	378,874	53
320,425	51,091	57,727	23,781	679,561	292,066	309,897	206,180	54
49,074	69,812	150,444	152,268	50,144	72,606	157,134	152,598	55
9,305	4,609	5,650	5,152	9,638	4,952	5,755	5,389	56
571,434	337,033	395,522	346,973	595,758	364,860	403,157	362,271	57
133,056	78,075	68,493	77,851	142,093	89,432	79,245	79,143	58

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
Petroleum and its products—					
1	Petroleum, crude..... gal.	283,342	1,132,885	2,003,225	7,472,715
	\$	14,427	55,026	104,021	448,363
2	Kerosene, refined..... gal.	—	—	1,296	—
	\$	—	—	233	—
3	Gasolene and naphtha..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
4	Other oil..... gal.	915	3,030	1,316	4,321
	\$	270	1,272	1,926	6,456
5	Wax..... cwt.	1,107	—	—	—
	\$	3,596	—	—	—
Stone and its products—					
6	Abrasives, artificial..... \$	208,190	306,905	142,347	55,024
7	Grindstones..... \$	4	—	—	—
8	Cement, Portland..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	3	—	—	—
9	Gypsum, crude..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
10	Lime..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
11	Feldspar..... ton	3	6	1	20
	\$	18	167	35	565
12	Sand and gravel..... ton	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
13	Talc, refined..... cwt.	4,833	9,955	17,232	15,945
	\$	2,860	6,383	10,169	10,003
14	Other..... \$	480	400	17,750	16,857
15	Other non-metallic minerals..... \$	93,960	27,361	160,724	82,304
Total Non-Metallic Minerals..... \$		1,184,312	1,276,405	1,220,494	2,324,119
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
16	Acid, sulphuric..... cwt.	5	—	—	—
	\$	31	—	—	—
17	Acids, other..... cwt.	108,563	158,225	135,204	154,836
	\$	1,074,785	1,734,330	1,539,198	1,755,890
18	Wood alcohol..... gal.	118,276	111,223	19,806	5,496
	\$	109,909	91,780	16,512	4,266
19	Other industrial spirits..... \$	—	—	—	176
20	Drugs, medicinal..... \$	274,176	263,182	264,837	355,046
21	Dyeing and tanning materials..... \$	1,580	—	—	—
22	Explosives..... \$	—	63	—	—
Fertilizers—					
23	Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
24	Cyanamid..... cwt.	—	5	—	—
	\$	—	15	—	—
25	Other mfd., n.o.p..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
26	Paints, pigments and varnishes..... \$	175,237	186,623	133,980	134,001
27	Soap, toilet..... lb.	3,474,029	3,454,514	3,102,093	3,677,414
	\$	491,175	488,312	460,841	663,990
28	Soap, n.o.p..... lb.	254	5,585	—	—
	\$	31	262	—	—
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—					
29	Arsenic, n.o.p..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
30	Acetate of lime..... cwt.	22,868	11,594	—	1,032
	\$	72,336	24,251	—	2,309
31	Calcium carbide..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
32	Soda and sodium compounds..... cwt.	11,648	467	2	—
	\$	84,186	1,402	16	—
33	Cobalt oxide and salts..... lb.	161,992	230,966	201,777	114,223
	\$	251,186	391,915	313,182	158,324
34	Other..... \$	2,162	1,120	1,400	3,200
Total inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... \$		409,870	418,688	314,598	163,833

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
336,561	20,517,197	4,604,173	18,044,939	1,239,889	21,836,577	6,651,098	25,674,282	1
23,424	587,160	205,430	673,817	80,693	663,072	314,864	1,135,422	
-	2,703	49,534	255,823	1,516,511	1,569,932	1,481,708	1,518,820	2
-	579	5,122	22,070	146,270	164,649	157,247	191,744	
109,866	72,344	1,014,523	1,549,575	1,217,725	1,438,786	2,383,082	3,278,689	3
25,091	21,204	242,953	285,332	263,220	263,158	520,505	629,751	
1,030,446	549,890	1,400,676	584,068	1,178,805	717,123	1,550,337	725,197	4
180,955	89,288	234,213	95,711	237,757	163,584	299,970	156,714	
38,042	30,447	9,417	11,301	46,777	30,479	10,280	11,481	5
122,031	148,818	55,505	66,657	148,922	149,045	59,839	67,871	
2,820,664	2,248,815	2,803,862	2,644,342	3,083,166	2,645,140	2,986,376	2,720,872	6
37,550	53,498	60,476	68,339	37,566	53,620	60,637	84,990	7
1,027,624	193,537	2,643,985	273,595	1,563,685	519,328	3,491,875	1,022,819	8
561,917	84,361	1,180,841	102,018	790,249	200,859	1,498,353	370,935	
404,110	461,016	547,491	663,747	404,110	461,016	547,491	663,747	9
591,393	737,338	882,341	1,064,205	591,393	737,338	882,341	1,064,205	
565,733	344,922	319,309	364,575	571,695	358,391	336,036	378,529	10
473,535	336,525	306,528	331,115	479,258	346,717	322,659	341,660	
30,225	35,432	31,872	30,835	30,264	35,479	31,906	30,885	11
206,656	253,832	237,337	231,385	207,303	255,079	238,197	232,860	
763,514	1,035,079	868,624	906,928	763,514	1,035,079	868,639	907,084	12
182,195	209,028	202,079	276,651	182,185	209,028	202,094	276,864	
124,469	162,327	196,422	190,432	130,508	175,436	126,157	212,632	13
84,946	97,724	115,212	110,185	88,517	106,005	126,984	124,650	
316,011	213,525	214,103	252,148	380,100	261,213	290,176	329,541	14
81,569	53,849	70,963	133,470	310,816	294,491	627,392	509,399	15
17,782,983	12,943,809	17,241,986	17,251,325	26,776,330	20,728,986	24,568,845	28,509,838	
223,526	137,178	486,226	475,784	223,540	137,277	486,485	475,856	16
186,114	116,232	300,203	267,117	186,182	116,608	300,926	267,338	
19,075	25,286	52,628	93,466	134,057	184,969	192,519	252,449	17
120,644	217,882	292,804	571,271	1,268,145	1,969,517	1,887,546	3,872,263	
31	-	-	-	125,395	171,585	101,213	34,197	18
57	-	-	-	118,661	150,456	91,499	32,448	
7,211	285	200,000	14,526	9,220	437	200,720	15,502	19
13,843	11,913	11,135	12,594	513,362	526,024	501,923	627,061	20
30	84	-	-	2,910	1,213	2,457	1,842	21
384	483	1,206	692	218,198	280,547	155,688	121,250	22
83,081	66,525	48,986	19,208	371,798	216,941	338,844	326,958	23
199,417	160,147	137,310	41,876	1,071,758	548,891	877,691	766,688	
1,211,641	1,461,301	1,825,731	1,621,597	1,217,846	1,488,309	1,842,543	1,709,638	24
3,218,065	3,389,404	4,374,717	3,621,415	3,236,298	3,460,845	4,419,110	3,821,507	
-	3,645	45,419	19,818	-	-	48,272	22,982	25
272,633	172,847	97,320	19,730	274,860	186,465	102,287	24,864	
68,041	39,501	43,244	53,973	547,043	473,159	491,184	499,691	26
685	365	1,799	4,708	4,160,020	3,875,095	3,711,640	4,087,906	27
128	46	291	1,070	605,074	557,354	572,589	750,953	
-	-	43,128	30,260	342,122	440,665	355,668	479,965	28
-	-	6,908	4,533	29,378	36,705	33,066	41,375	
21,292	26,431	17,640	38,091	31,492	26,431	17,640	38,091	29
334,392	206,378	72,367	127,241	337,092	206,378	72,367	127,241	
7,902	40,929	45,381	58,744	47,182	60,233	50,323	59,776	30
26,160	102,115	107,573	179,216	155,593	143,460	117,871	181,525	
107,388	161,333	185,392	175,043	199,824	310,682	403,336	408,833	31
403,999	619,058	718,511	691,010	762,860	1,199,248	1,566,407	1,507,963	
280,984	266,746	279,737	309,130	585,470	533,689	567,714	608,323	32
1,916,167	1,716,745	1,815,643	1,671,268	4,021,682	3,641,659	3,682,103	3,601,048	
210,662	246,156	273,147	107,500	444,854	600,509	554,844	261,073	33
404,711	475,406	516,129	205,464	802,325	1,119,109	991,921	447,228	
3,135	-	3,595	2,716	104,832	119,654	105,022	110,521	34
3,088,564	3,119,702	3,233,818	2,876,915	6,184,384	6,429,508	6,535,691	5,975,526	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products— concluded.					
1	Creosote oil..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
2	Glycerine..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Other drugs, dyes and chemicals..... \$	651,393	622,373	588,648	490,054
Total Chemicals and Allied Products \$		3,188,187	3,805,628	3,318,614	3,567,256
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
4	Amusement and sporting goods..... \$	8,068	21,641	17,243	15,645
5	Containers..... \$	22,215	29,247	20,486	9,119
6	Household and personal equipment..... \$	45,997	39,064	46,034	83,175
7	Mineral waters..... \$	703	566	141	175
Musical instruments—					
8	Organs..... No.	58	111	129	123
	\$	5,740	10,864	13,242	11,395
9	Pianos..... No.	20	45	111	32
	\$	8,645	16,197	32,418	12,251
10	Other..... \$	19,702	32,354	63,231	26,632
Scientific and educational equipment—					
11	Cameras..... \$	724,986	850,194	810,842	1,207,112
12	Films..... \$	2,313,364	1,999,294	1,852,250	2,145,526
13	Other..... \$	26,288	45,417	32,594	42,738
14	Ships and vessels..... \$	4,031	4,212	2,498	5,181
15	Vehicles, n.o.p..... \$	279	—	50	178
16	Works of art..... \$	127,485	18,514	7,009	23,133
17	Cartridges..... \$	507	4,677	9,838	438
18	Contractors' outfits..... \$	—	—	—	7,200
19	Junk..... cwt.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
20	Settlers' effects..... \$	614,074	511,111	487,095	405,160
21	All other articles..... \$	188,605	82,032	74,568	97,128
Total Miscellaneous Commodities... \$		4,110,689	3,665,384	3,469,539	4,092,186
Total Exports, Canadian Produce... \$		360,057,782	395,843,433	508,237,560	446,876,101

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
779,457	992,728	722,223	2,234,083	779,457	993,758	839,995	2,234,125	1
121,952	146,160	116,110	370,983	121,952	146,460	143,739	370,993	2
6,118	9,393	8,395	7,218	6,141	9,393	8,395	7,218	3
66,297	112,574	109,674	127,807	66,951	112,574	109,674	127,807	
234,870	336,374	273,189	107,819	1,105,580	1,213,057	1,072,338	758,105	
7,598,432	7,826,076	9,197,929	8,092,371	15,559,956	16,209,820	17,498,128	16,574,753	
29,588	27,405	28,603	37,798	54,409	64,849	77,184	95,210	4
313,896	394,278	611,148	377,293	477,001	610,517	952,444	683,734	5
87,478	58,752	65,421	63,400	276,884	258,456	336,029	424,598	6
214,300	55,644	698	36,317	219,515	65,956	13,479	49,995	7
16	16	32	29	228	404	481	468	8
156,272	159,334	249,151	269,009	189,646	192,717	299,643	326,597	9
142	70	81	72	533	554	645	821	10
50,275	26,294	27,983	25,580	164,420	175,436	187,343	211,896	
103,827	70,794	25,784	27,919	341,614	319,783	400,651	1,109,432	
5,847	551	1,467	2,982	764,206	933,056	877,504	1,276,461	11
200,730	363,582	1,726,789	2,271,170	2,578,674	2,473,247	4,048,624	5,104,042	12
18,876	16,157	39,249	26,073	65,188	90,281	102,206	87,751	13
43,396	204,713	112,046	313,108	88,549	676,336	257,384	410,183	14
907	781	3,310	2,654	14,468	61,271	66,214	47,216	15
88,028	56,453	142,402	77,979	216,188	76,429	151,413	102,427	16
686	131	169	4	8,609	9,537	17,425	16,212	17
39,718	69,534	113,472	237,716	332,511	126,052	196,258	269,679	18
80,636	72,256	69,220	88,250	80,636	72,256	69,220	88,250	19
197,032	201,899	253,805	239,922	197,032	201,899	253,805	239,922	
9,846,503	6,878,990	6,474,064	6,237,821	10,795,941	7,862,105	7,545,351	6,994,877	20
140,787	292,795	382,870	396,816	577,878	501,856	645,419	627,081	21
11,538,146	8,878,087	10,258,431	10,643,561	17,362,733	14,699,783	16,428,376	18,077,313	
430,707,544	417,417,144	474,987,367	466,419,539	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,355,791	1,252,157,506	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
A. MAINLY FOOD.					
Fruits—					
Fresh—					
1	Apples..... brl.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
2	Bananas..... bunch	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
3	Cranberries..... brl.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
4	Grape fruit..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
5	Grapes..... lb.	588,165	367,491	552,492	288,264
	\$	80,200	42,297	72,557	44,396
6	Lemons..... box	—	—	2,630	491
	\$	14,961	12,241	10,824	1,489
7	Melons..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
8	Oranges..... box	—	—	5,428	8,629
	\$	18,876	11,723	25,469	25,736
9	Peaches..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
10	Pears..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
11	Pineapples..... \$	—	—	—	—
12	Plums..... bush.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
13	Strawberries..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
14	Other..... \$	4,147	84	—	8,158
Dried—					
15	Currants..... lb.	88,629	10,488	417,012	123,847
	\$	7,993	1,164	28,954	8,169
16	Dates..... lb.	504,811	2,925,181	5,203,940	3,416,191
	\$	27,587	136,014	236,915	183,034
17	Figs..... lb.	37,168	43,567	260,817	174,966
	\$	3,449	4,046	16,544	11,498
18	Peaches..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
19	Prunes and plums..... lb.	1,892	—	—	14
	\$	265	—	—	3
20	Raisins..... lb.	210,949	154,121	635,040	999,407
	\$	15,760	14,431	60,769	79,013
21	Other..... \$	1,416	11	1,592	1,220
Otherwise prepared—					
22	Canned..... lb.	91,821	85,143	83,979	217,606
	\$	9,726	8,323	8,295	13,671
23	Jellies and jams..... lb.	1,369,444	1,979,629	1,661,467	1,568,196
	\$	207,059	278,207	210,107	203,663
24	Other..... \$	23,240	8,118	13,194	6,742
25	Fruit juices and syrups..... gal.	4,061	23,243	11,666	12,500
	\$	7,832	27,197	20,712	23,977
Total fruits..... \$		422,511	543,856	705,932	610,769
Nuts—					
26	Cocoanuts..... No.	—	5,000	—	1,100
	\$	—	160	—	33
27	Cocoanut preparations..... \$	12,233	27,999	10,407	10,606
28	Other, not shelled..... lb.	189,154	360,982	246,324	184,535
	\$	16,882	23,435	30,989	19,935
29	Other, shelled..... lb.	365,834	226,221	119,093	386,822
	\$	70,106	64,401	51,509	107,758
Total nuts..... \$		99,221	115,974	92,905	138,332

¹Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
195,685	172,101	150,539	201,581	195,693	172,119	150,840	201,589	1
878,333	867,826	796,851	857,435	878,415	868,031	800,059	857,583	2
2,143,368	2,439,489	2,768,670	2,825,150	2,169,602	2,463,925	2,803,432	2,869,947	3
4,789,907	4,140,867	4,235,747	4,933,605	4,859,460	4,194,017	4,277,828	4,987,899	4
25,727	19,966	20,758	29,023	25,727	19,966	20,758	29,024	5
220,013	194,262	205,204	216,176	220,013	194,263	205,204	216,183	6
17,984,862	20,196,829	17,651,928	16,892,136	19,001,799	20,908,244	18,655,220	17,817,020	7
686,308	716,566	878,166	823,611	728,641	742,330	924,558	863,471	8
10,469,102	9,479,571	11,549,342	16,345,376	11,202,740	10,965,517	12,565,121	16,806,808	9
773,348	683,603	703,178	866,144	874,941	862,298	826,531	939,164	10
724,726	732,375	928,852	1,012,134	1,156,564	1,058,569	1,345,575	1,216,222	11
3,356,442	3,550,956	3,774,596	3,520,987	3,356,682	3,552,771	3,774,596	3,520,987	12
379,452	320,885	412,600	382,644	379,467	321,285	412,600	382,644	13
5,529,647	6,196,434	7,086,905	8,060,048	5,871,752	6,409,805	7,406,484	8,421,635	14
13,405,866	14,708,042	14,896,421	13,508,888	13,405,896	14,708,042	14,896,566	13,508,888	15
510,707	609,318	642,867	501,576	510,710	609,318	643,001	501,576	16
17,804,789	18,561,087	20,878,477	22,422,846	17,804,789	18,566,117	20,905,150	22,430,147	17
782,464	807,768	924,256	854,961	782,464	807,959	926,398	855,274	18
515,739	472,351	511,720	526,298	530,304	478,989	520,169	538,737	19
140,208	102,314	190,690	772,013	140,208	102,314	190,754	172,013	20
374,450	358,212	494,753	425,226	374,450	358,212	495,035	425,226	21
5,014,267	5,186,110	3,168,975	3,939,207	5,014,267	5,186,110	3,168,975	3,944,707	22
740,699	764,593	607,345	667,917	740,699	764,593	607,345	668,417	23
279,059	223,968	255,420	271,941	345,567	258,103	312,491	414,203	24
503,880	1,137,418	305,208	128,080	5,598,777	5,883,464	4,889,109	4,609,481	25
55,224	109,667	26,775	9,653	554,310	494,502	334,263	318,716	26
6,963,248	6,476,554	6,061,209	6,142,417	7,538,801	9,772,011	11,727,978	9,994,020	27
584,716	593,129	526,856	542,475	618,679	748,404	792,204	761,908	28
2,186,092	2,042,583	2,454,427	2,893,788	3,965,443	3,939,473	4,694,301	4,546,958	29
212,634	181,567	220,583	265,792	355,124	317,712	418,504	374,194	30
1,819,162	2,235,506	1,621,878	1,630,022	1,819,162	2,235,656	1,621,878	1,630,022	31
152,791	195,974	171,216	220,349	152,791	196,001	171,216	220,349	32
13,274,311	15,742,327	14,759,262	17,324,868	13,370,621	15,779,427	14,776,662	17,367,119	33
965,329	1,047,739	1,105,976	1,159,118	971,290	1,051,148	1,109,827	1,165,501	34
35,690,194	41,232,094	31,006,435	35,768,110	38,792,039	44,421,632	33,811,732	39,497,420	35
2,899,499	2,845,649	2,048,729	2,502,657	3,222,162	3,157,677	2,325,285	2,912,743	36
322,919	284,979	244,280	298,875	349,019	311,701	270,469	318,283	37
9,288,614	10,268,376	11,651,350	14,891,158	14,731,445	15,253,675	18,133,917	26,047,533	38
391,055	1,030,786	1,116,068	1,445,431	1,427,157	1,375,322	1,526,488	2,156,261	39
72,830	62,209	67,983	56,805	1,688,797	2,350,078	2,283,599	2,151,818	40
21,309	15,799	15,893	13,028	285,532	361,160	332,615	327,712	41
83,326	38,510	37,990	56,421	224,249	183,275	222,331	300,650	42
41,193	21,029	31,284	47,804	75,799	79,583	66,816	76,528	43
101,467	45,720	62,905	118,285	121,242	86,142	106,690	152,133	44
23,575,121	23,478,547	24,261,135	27,031,800	26,535,002	26,210,814	27,313,170	30,296,744	45
245,222	333,058	257,795	190,062	5,339,705	4,735,199	6,780,580	8,463,347	46
10,335	13,789	9,770	7,330	120,419	124,751	185,715	177,091	47
3,053	8,663	5,605	1,559	255,222	265,504	169,688	168,737	48
6,172,298	4,193,729	3,061,244	3,808,311	12,777,579	11,164,924	11,393,556	13,478,212	49
674,355	464,832	410,198	416,226	1,065,441	915,174	1,080,475	1,074,893	50
2,786,131	4,409,042	7,709,966	9,234,404	19,199,798	17,382,446	19,212,665	21,939,810	51
524,549	931,473	1,067,737	1,212,604	2,443,128	2,886,048	3,086,611	3,282,346	52
1,212,292	1,418,757	1,493,310	1,637,719	3,884,448	4,191,477	4,522,489	4,703,067	53

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.				
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.						
A. MAINLY FOOD—continued.						
Vegetables—						
1	Onions.....	\$	79,641	57,496	89,134	53,270
2	Potatoes (except sweet).....	lb.	—	—	—	—
		\$	—	—	—	—
3	Tomatoes, fresh.....	bush.	—	—	—	10
		\$	—	—	—	51
4	Other fresh.....	\$	1,249	929	399	28
5	Dried.....	\$	176	18	46	20
6	Canned.....	lb.	925	18,911	1,759	7,232
		\$	166	3,628	164	822
7	Sauces and pickles.....	gal.	176,584	195,466	157,768	173,990
		\$	319,172	348,573	288,307	319,897
	Total Vegetables.....	\$	400,404	410,644	378,050	374,088
Grains and farinaceous products—						
Grains—						
8	Beans.....	bush.	31,354	5,831	11,633	47,863
		\$	70,495	21,700	38,330	87,395
9	Corn.....	bush.	96	39	36	199
		\$	271	103	113	291
10	Oats.....	bush.	3	—	1,138	11
		\$	9	—	1,096	15
11	Rice.....	lb.	2,083,944	3,632,084	3,058,322	3,038,431
		\$	82,020	154,588	110,266	93,612
12	Other.....	\$	4,246	6,169	3,470	8,404
Milled products—						
13	Corn meal.....	brl.	—	—	—	—
		\$	—	—	—	—
14	Wheat flour.....	brl.	220	22	40	298
		\$	1,459	63	527	5,230
15	Other.....	\$	34,050	23,385	20,647	12,882
Prepared foods and bakery products—						
16	Biscuits.....	lb.	603,557	740,983	982,161	996,232
		\$	85,107	103,165	129,682	134,887
17	Macaroni and vermicelli.....	lb.	2,800	—	246	972
		\$	231	—	30	116
18	Cereal foods, prepared.....	\$	25,031	19,902	22,977	18,447
19	Other.....	\$	98,394	65,826	117,010	150,911
Other grains and farinaceous products—						
20	Malt.....	lb.	5,280	98,592	29,952	59,952
		\$	300	5,503	1,679	2,942
21	Sago and tapioca.....	lb.	299,334	136,653	217,825	19,996
		\$	16,651	8,384	7,710	1,154
22	Other.....	\$	9,333	14,109	12,223	16,346
	Total grains and farinaceous products..	\$	427,597	422,813	465,760	532,632
Oils, vegetable, for food—						
23	Cocoanut oil, n.o.p.....	gal.	38,744	28,602	30,552	29,335
		\$	47,464	33,403	37,302	35,113
24	Cotton-seed oil for canning fish.....	gal.	—	—	—	46,725
		\$	—	—	—	56,415
25	Cotton-seed oil, n.o.p.....	gal.	—	280	—	102
		\$	—	420	—	92
26	Olive oil, n.o.p.....	gal.	2,171	2,525	7,573	5,489
		\$	5,003	5,854	15,830	6,846
27	Palm oil, bleached, and shea butter.....	lb.	—	—	—	—
		\$	—	—	—	—
28	Peanut and soya-bean oil, n.o.p.....	gal.	226	1,164	474	2,353
		\$	274	1,055	452	2,164
	Total Oils, vegetable, for food.....	\$	52,741	40,732	53,584	100,630

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
211,946	214,632	155,620	228,764	393,578	401,814	423,546	427,635	1
24,856,528	62,060,171	26,109,191	28,181,089	24,867,896	62,091,945	26,129,680	28,205,531	2
575,642	834,634	481,236	646,821	576,064	835,497	481,933	647,508	
305,790	331,278	297,564	395,945	313,591	345,712	329,781	427,190	3
1,010,759	875,716	1,009,938	1,068,750	1,033,154	917,859	1,110,587	1,173,067	
1,871,494	1,965,232	2,168,365	2,450,438	1,960,784	2,063,182	2,260,582	2,531,360	4
1,458	2,496	5,786	11,290	1,905	2,673	6,176	13,284	5
6,481,066	9,612,344	8,679,995	8,952,204	9,270,126	13,608,542	13,756,578	13,977,167	6
626,417	802,319	735,571	720,824	965,449	1,240,616	1,235,560	1,219,379	
87,393	89,675	98,631	99,533	410,600	429,642	395,134	419,251	7
137,193	144,342	158,978	184,462	548,766	569,156	529,805	582,489	
4,434,909	4,839,371	4,715,674	5,311,349	5,479,700	6,030,797	6,038,189	6,594,722	
43,587	14,128	16,746	60,719	298,647	150,524	146,405	595,924	8
135,268	64,499	83,954	190,906	754,090	350,369	362,064	1,126,976	
9,027,037	5,464,694	7,379,343	11,450,512	9,226,416	8,192,881	8,321,434	14,171,275	9
7,819,974	9,973,448	6,675,421	8,641,324	7,993,099	8,655,225	7,801,697	10,910,611	
185,120	933,323	1,870,803	1,833,358	185,362	933,323	1,872,242	1,833,369	10
91,143	513,602	860,967	794,721	91,400	513,602	862,276	794,736	
29,668,076	10,943,669	4,082,247	6,283,776	72,822,839	54,179,376	60,364,543	52,354,738	11
1,194,332	570,309	204,070	266,605	2,553,392	2,293,245	2,534,034	2,115,787	
189,782	344,176	680,786	283,987	225,771	405,275	737,463	320,177	12
38,436	38,873	39,771	41,414	38,436	38,873	39,771	41,414	13
180,929	220,814	205,063	177,849	180,929	220,814	205,063	177,849	
87,144	76,036	46,342	57,178	87,378	76,100	46,426	57,488	14
464,338	526,102	403,721	448,933	465,977	526,592	404,778	454,295	
167,857	232,606	173,154	165,194	220,459	274,212	232,684	197,974	15
586,991	960,239	1,781,321	1,631,557	1,237,951	1,790,262	2,837,390	2,817,076	16
92,982	138,853	214,321	211,760	186,495	255,970	355,536	364,265	
1,255,616	1,191,361	1,239,251	1,568,864	1,626,014	1,632,276	1,664,802	2,007,452	17
109,269	112,477	120,594	152,465	133,418	159,396	166,159	190,071	
115,103	154,879	204,110	305,457	142,345	177,637	229,335	326,650	18
318,375	323,182	296,678	282,368	418,076	390,285	415,641	434,637	19
13,071,917	15,354,395	22,445,655	21,136,794	13,077,197	15,528,937	22,497,763	21,196,716	20
335,941	494,829	659,519	551,283	336,241	444,270	662,578	654,225	
122,171	88,249	270,726	155,358	4,082,731	4,457,018	4,233,323	2,824,106	21
9,158	5,721	13,274	12,533	227,785	191,629	151,510	102,771	
124,830	109,861	109,897	96,659	159,973	160,964	154,503	145,328	22
11,349,011	9,723,358	10,911,519	12,582,044	14,089,450	15,019,485	15,275,321	18,216,352	
44,214	27,127	15,488	7,638	82,958	55,729	46,040	37,111	23
50,680	33,673	23,918	9,397	98,144	67,076	61,220	44,636	
57,985	78,658	84,647	24,761	57,985	78,658	84,647	73,726	24
69,720	88,007	97,215	28,339	69,720	88,007	97,215	88,892	
16,788	12,583	11,433	21,861	16,788	12,863	11,433	21,963	25
21,404	17,386	18,330	27,856	21,404	17,806	18,330	27,918	
27,365	12,908	8,427	9,489	217,067	215,425	249,374	305,069	26
55,570	22,831	16,863	20,751	360,471	363,994	417,378	489,035	
2,485	-	1,505	-	2,595	-	1,505	-	27
237	-	147	-	258	-	147	-	
57,763	7,226	52,149	43,308	200,790	58,243	123,263	84,011	28
47,597	8,524	54,571	41,500	178,020	61,830	143,329	85,372	
245,208	170,421	211,044	127,843	728,017	598,713	737,619	735,883	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
A. MAINLY FOOD—concluded.					
Sugar and its products—					
1	Molasses, 56 degrees or less, imported under Preferential tariff..... gal.	—	—	100	2,368
	\$	—	—	24	936
2	Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S..... lb.	25	25	—	—
	\$	51	51	—	—
3	Sugar, above No. 16..... lb.	1,367,983	12,163,551	950	2,592
	\$	94,020	718,643	3,972	9,799
4	Candy (incl. chocolate)..... lb.	1,588,536	1,961,440	3,000,352	3,791,853
	\$	374,998	463,722	771,685	960,973
5	Other..... \$	140,249	193,010	150,674	142,787
	Total sugar, etc..... \$	609,318	1,375,426	926,355	1,114,495
Tea, coffee, cocoa and spices—					
Cocoa—					
6	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed, or ground..... cwt	28,307	33,695	50,121	39,109
	\$	217,313	294,095	502,781	526,357
7	Cocoa butter..... lb.	107,895	314,586	194,112	493,798
	\$	24,023	59,585	52,638	160,535
8	Other..... \$	24,824	18,634	45,508	49,004
Coffee and chicory—					
9	Coffee, green..... lb.	620,459	583,146	432,898	1,163,117
	\$	121,556	138,447	125,021	314,574
10	Other coffee and chicory..... \$	13,657	14,414	19,888	23,302
Spices—					
11	Ginger, unground..... lb.	108,181	30,914	46,512	115,145
	\$	12,136	5,898	6,577	11,295
12	Mustard, ground..... lb.	740,558	705,240	682,926	640,948
	\$	406,662	352,104	378,641	346,111
13	Vanilla beans, crude..... lb.	2,054	914	3,190	2,005
	\$	8,267	7,481	9,148	4,439
14	Other spices..... \$	80,199	80,216	100,572	119,987
	Total spices..... \$	507,264	445,699	494,938	481,832
15	Tea..... lb.	10,304,072	12,472,095	14,968,563	15,888,123
	\$	3,671,459	4,556,379	5,311,634	5,848,530
16	Yeast..... lb.	1,152	665	—	580
	\$	248	167	—	247
Other vegetable products, mainly food—					
17	Hops..... lb.	78,649	50,531	102,749	208,899
	\$	43,456	26,610	54,009	53,910
18	Liquorice paste..... lb.	—	150	100	3,367
	\$	—	27	24	424
19	Malt extract..... lb.	180,629	151,115	168,929	206,546
	\$	19,161	15,477	13,980	18,646
20	All other agricultural and vegetable products, mainly food..... \$	55,168	77,239	68,781	69,379
Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products—					
A. MAINLY FOOD..... \$					
		6,709,921	8,556,218	9,311,788	10,417,686
B. OTHER THAN FOOD.					
Beverages, alcoholic—					
21	Brewed (beer, etc.)..... gal.	94,875	86,362	117,457	114,136
	\$	212,423	171,591	240,580	239,145
22	Distilled spirits..... gal.	869,241	796,548	1,034,241	1,217,514
	\$	17,529,772	15,519,367	21,062,256	25,158,924
Wines—					
23	Non-sparkling..... gal.	11,959	13,032	10,055	13,868
	\$	63,393	60,262	44,412	59,780
24	Sparkling..... \$	19,647	19,587	12,432	10,188
	Total beverages, alcoholic..... \$	17,825,235	15,770,807	21,359,680	25,468,037

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
—	—	—	—	4,394,072	4,221,812	5,159,578	4,768,283	1
—	—	—	—	2,694,415	2,644,296	2,200,743	1,761,071	2
132,884,776	69,644,057	608,582	407,106	839,420,000	8,387,427	11,585,441	11,295,589	3
7,099,263	3,147,296	1,547,444	1,099,739	47,278,635	35,805,791	32,121,839	34,947,666	4
14,536,350	22,403,409	88,611	49,906	20,730,157	435,868	158,992	444,077	5
1,117,326	1,425,251	375,969	231,385	1,501,824	2,611,091	618,811	1,680,039	6
867,419	705,857	1,108,855	864,084	2,620,870	2,991,655	4,665,199	5,096,531	7
183,720	146,054	164,238	167,259	595,168	681,582	1,068,089	1,224,526	8
537,262	380,032	401,162	628,538	737,509	624,744	584,471	873,014	9
8,937,571	5,098,633	2,488,813	2,126,921	52,807,551	42,367,504	36,593,953	40,486,316	10
52,292	27,569	38,513	36,001	174,949	101,790	165,996	137,667	11
490,099	317,445	474,425	535,650	1,482,565	984,075	1,754,972	1,786,435	12
829,130	1,276,203	2,204,665	524,065	4,812,116	5,163,726	5,148,026	5,195,296	13
217,563	320,974	615,445	182,950	1,107,571	1,083,026	1,404,880	1,444,354	14
79,970	81,813	105,147	103,325	117,165	120,573	184,550	190,161	15
327,235	112,508	121,229	118,968	21,436,969	21,412,011	21,166,108	24,907,691	16
55,889	28,477	31,725	28,290	3,367,417	4,622,196	5,103,592	5,676,759	17
348,469	285,018	361,993	423,442	363,305	305,629	387,109	453,242	18
185,116	133,810	32,826	36,001	779,545	596,717	760,699	1,147,497	19
27,899	22,004	5,024	3,492	122,268	96,967	137,748	150,516	20
305,635	324,213	315,371	280,856	1,046,493	1,029,553	998,431	922,245	21
33,940	31,769	33,024	33,335	440,635	383,882	411,679	379,518	22
45,407	33,138	35,335	34,598	47,894	36,849	54,603	54,833	23
176,515	289,226	219,117	116,228	185,625	315,709	256,280	174,180	24
168,946	193,525	167,523	105,824	444,901	574,126	626,179	650,519	25
407,300	536,524	424,688	258,879	1,193,423	1,370,684	1,431,886	1,354,733	26
269,910	135,805	67,893	164,718	39,725,559	36,255,149	37,378,910	37,091,340	27
57,527	29,506	23,525	34,981	12,504,104	11,727,343	12,188,046	12,236,714	28
1,750,298	2,029,692	2,455,994	2,315,130	1,751,500	2,030,477	2,456,046	2,322,887	29
530,124	572,056	666,862	696,273	530,396	572,264	666,868	697,244	30
2,625,667	2,569,282	2,302,981	1,699,615	2,831,828	2,873,791	2,713,205	2,251,097	31
867,877	725,358	756,806	587,007	930,723	826,690	883,929	749,604	32
1,330,451	1,697,875	1,697,875	1,680,406	1,189,777	1,414,459	1,707,047	1,686,388	33
216,385	236,650	236,650	229,301	213,255	227,848	238,053	230,067	34
2,941,580	3,721,350	3,053,159	3,624,341	3,122,259	3,872,793	3,222,416	3,831,502	35
186,311	234,703	231,174	278,792	205,487	250,211	245,193	297,502	36
56,865	61,613	65,774	127,631	131,445	146,540	143,214	205,208	37
53,230,908	48,138,959	48,075,709	52,304,197	125,671,060	116,655,869	115,113,033	126,355,107	38
400	108	103	65	96,647	91,928	152,255	153,105	39
959	201	147	147	214,992	181,891	316,446	333,383	40
10,582	3,623	2,633	2,168	1,291,847	1,194,500	1,449,361	1,633,254	41
111,641	14,755	10,845	7,862	20,188,247	17,814,620	23,546,330	27,342,743	42
1,493	614	280	1,864	515,847	604,655	560,945	684,132	43
2,173	1,276	627	1,718	808,109	838,297	842,154	958,894	44
6,900	1,256	—	—	275,091	288,821	549,143	677,295	45
121,673	17,488	11,619	9,727	21,486,439	19,123,629	25,254,073	29,312,315	46

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—con.					
Gums and Resins—					
1	Chicle gum, crude..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
2	Lac, crude..... lb.	1,630	1,134	3,658	1,542
	\$	420	85	905	731
3	Resin or rosin..... cwt.	839	139	1,386	65
	\$	2,487	1,185	7,184	746
4	Other..... \$	51,621	37,564	34,383	24,050
	Total gums and resins..... \$	54,528	38,834	42,472	25,527
5	Oilcake and meal..... cwt.	304	—	—	—
	\$	510	—	—	—
Oils, vegetable, not food—					
6	Chinawood..... lb.	39,992	2,215	—	—
	\$	7,367	430	—	—
7	Cocoonut, palm, etc., not edible, peanut, etc., for manufacture of soap..... gal.	46,453	43,086	58,271	43,836
	\$	42,703	41,577	63,872	38,729
8	Cotton-seed, crude, for refining..... lb.	190,243	—	239,613	1,159,347
	\$	16,789	—	20,497	107,825
9	Essential (except peppermint)..... lb.	66,856	71,564	98,730	113,549
	\$	84,196	83,408	117,707	116,948
10	Flaxseed or linseed..... lb.	1,699,811	707,321	299,461	519,111
	\$	162,220	60,532	29,233	39,894
11	Peanut for refining for food..... lb.	674,758	—	1,347,103	346,783
	\$	72,235	—	133,164	81,947
12	Other..... \$	129,998	145,115	197,859	118,644
	Total oils, vegetable, not food..... \$	515,508	331,062	562,332	453,987
13	Plants, trees, shrubs and vines..... \$	24,149	26,342	28,706	30,930
Rubber—					
14	Raw (incl. balata)..... lb.	4,473,268	5,587,604	2,558,382	141,178
	\$	1,385,797	1,605,597	1,349,252	54,573
15	Recovered..... lb.	—	—	22,511	—
	\$	—	—	16,346	—
16	Thread..... lb.	40,552	38,600	61,250	5,236
	\$	44,268	37,311	67,086	8,735
17	Pneumatic tire casings..... No.	2,514	1,413	6,961	124
	\$	12,093	4,497	8,004	1,289
18	Inner tubes, n.o.p..... No.	12,429	3,831	2,207	58
	\$	4,232	1,443	1,190	123
19	Other tires..... \$	2,522	2,353	5,778	10,840
20	Other rubber..... \$	588,927	550,388	606,131	603,471
	Total rubber..... \$	2,037,839	2,201,589	2,053,787	679,031
Seeds—					
21	Clover..... lb.	1,709,037	833,006	201,309	281,484
	\$	324,738	282,995	79,800	81,209
22	Flax..... bush.	—	—	16	1,036
	\$	—	—	57	4,148
23	Timothy..... lb.	—	—	—	500
	\$	—	—	—	54
24	Other..... \$	159,082	203,753	206,593	173,549
	Total seeds..... \$	483,820	486,748	286,450	258,960
Tobacco—					
25	Unmanufactured..... lb.	4,879	98,432	12,819	115,232
	\$	1,733	27,940	3,198	51,072
26	Cut..... lb.	206,193	159,173	162,731	143,210
	\$	644,298	487,602	539,240	473,318
27	Other manufactured..... \$	257,042	267,492	314,842	275,078
	Total tobacco..... \$	901,473	783,034	857,280	799,468

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
412,558	610,299	664,846	748,242	751,100	776,806	1,050,935	1,125,547	1
161,672	257,609	279,884	380,439	329,371	338,577	474,087	558,276	
1,065,734	916,209	1,107,921	1,554,525	1,099,838	925,933	1,111,829	1,573,199	2
680,231	576,140	578,185	637,411	703,098	581,599	579,243	642,984	
311,719	271,879	319,103	316,371	313,389	272,346	321,145	317,849	3
595,013	588,743	1,241,277	1,343,918	599,707	591,172	1,251,719	1,356,997	
534,764	494,777	574,825	599,508	635,359	605,464	674,690	712,066	4
1,971,680	1,917,269	2,674,171	2,961,276	2,267,535	2,116,812	2,979,739	3,270,323	
34,460	78,202	87,839	247,425	36,787	84,602	95,174	255,921	5
73,566	171,069	171,735	377,283	78,298	180,645	185,169	393,183	
3,927,257	3,305,691	3,193,714	4,244,736	4,049,830	3,323,935	3,261,812	4,494,136	6
844,669	456,749	397,340	531,573	870,187	459,114	405,658	562,366	
1,650,465	1,636,549	2,387,731	2,749,763	1,886,162	1,692,744	2,591,232	3,177,800	7
1,297,397	1,368,138	2,076,104	2,228,777	1,446,353	1,420,149	2,278,984	2,602,346	
21,417,968	21,320,146	33,335,919	26,591,404	21,608,211	21,320,146	33,575,532	29,770,577	8
2,115,738	1,970,605	3,054,176	2,141,712	2,132,527	1,970,605	3,074,673	2,421,260	
246,843	199,275	233,716	260,847	392,097	356,206	450,280	523,490	9
404,636	334,602	426,507	391,677	626,108	577,586	726,408	790,354	
103,613	98,755	188,086	352,680	1,848,259	855,454	513,873	885,718	10
14,676	13,682	24,829	44,775	181,791	79,499	57,495	86,247	
9,616,855	15,639,284	6,161,590	9,264,102	20,745,229	26,180,820	14,687,842	37,446,039	11
1,000,947	1,485,102	556,534	915,523	2,004,077	2,347,059	1,312,412	3,490,799	
468,434	453,169	699,283	759,810	623,376	628,860	942,686	959,127	12
6,146,492	6,082,047	7,234,773	7,013,847	7,884,419	7,482,872	8,797,956	10,912,499	
403,856	388,483	378,381	409,537	1,094,937	1,161,927	1,239,909	1,365,757	13
19,835,969	26,290,494	37,226,955	45,444,648	28,884,737	34,450,863	46,989,251	50,231,202	14
5,360,073	7,535,175	7,012,464	20,357,953	8,053,921	9,820,256	32,109,245	22,317,583	
2,762,444	3,165,182	2,632,509	8,692,535	2,762,444	3,165,182	7,955,020	8,692,535	15
264,771	336,918	965,417	1,061,909	264,771	336,918	981,763	1,061,909	
43,049	68,498	99,211	145,994	83,601	107,098	160,461	151,230	16
48,016	75,954	123,838	217,500	92,284	113,265	190,924	226,235	
69,611	45,959	22,740	20,276	82,124	49,418	33,880	20,497	17
779,454	538,273	438,726	280,858	848,246	550,146	449,602	283,385	
20,745	19,484	16,214	23,287	42,194	27,648	22,391	23,393	18
50,547	61,640	56,082	52,106	60,211	64,670	58,356	52,295	
102,319	63,024	37,776	36,329	104,841	65,383	43,554	53,583	19
2,369,399	2,430,719	2,669,810	2,651,086	2,996,699	3,027,295	3,349,414	3,382,957	20
8,974,579	11,041,703	30,304,113	24,657,741	12,420,973	13,977,933	37,182,858	27,377,947	
546,090	1,478,549	919,613	1,303,763	2,465,137	2,667,239	1,852,947	2,370,034	21
112,970	329,013	210,096	323,153	467,706	707,848	432,025	586,468	
42,801	374	18,581	39,953	761,479	394,977	19,032	831,675	22
165,571	1,179	37,177	80,417	1,716,580	786,050	38,280	1,564,839	
10,734,349	10,114,291	7,398,329	6,569,674	10,734,349	10,114,291	7,398,329	6,570,174	23
920,500	787,398	604,540	440,438	920,500	787,398	604,540	440,492	
527,762	527,091	525,253	493,373	862,860	940,931	1,010,122	900,384	24
1,666,803	1,644,681	1,377,066	1,337,381	3,967,646	3,222,227	2,084,967	3,492,183	
14,421,145	12,335,687	14,000,926	15,933,267	15,941,339	13,712,885	14,943,864	17,446,774	25
5,595,874	4,592,936	5,361,251	5,170,848	7,166,989	5,944,699	6,311,782	6,473,167	
147,503	126,790	141,162	166,689	389,385	322,366	332,948	343,513	26
168,955	139,199	156,119	184,336	830,658	644,221	711,603	674,515	
41,006	42,661	59,312	57,026	407,124	425,619	502,091	454,331	27
5,805,835	4,774,796	5,576,682	5,412,210	8,404,771	7,014,539	7,525,476	7,602,013	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.				
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.						
B. OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded.						
Other agricultural and vegetable products, not food—						
1	Broom corn.....	\$	—	—	—	
2	Hay.....	ton \$	—	—	—	
3	Starch, including farina, corn starch, potato starch, etc.....	lb. \$	87,722 5,216	196,416 12,365	180,842 12,466	109,779 7,631
4	Tar, pine, crude.....	gal. \$	266 136	7,336 3,033	3,323 610	3,654 1,511
5	Turpentine, spirits of.....	gal. \$	343 261	57 130	5 35	816 845
6	Other agricultural and vegetable products, not food.....	\$	43,929	55,818	97,758	110,416
Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. OTHER THAN FOOD...		\$	21,892,604	19,709,762	25,301,576	27,836,343
Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....		\$	28,602,525	28,265,980	34,613,364	38,254,029
II. Animals and Animal Products.						
Animals—						
7	For exhibition.....	\$	—	—	—	1,000
8	For improvement of stock.....	\$	196,839	104,753	117,258	144,408
9	Other.....	\$	5,247	25,552	12,204	35,452
10	Bone, ivory and shell products.....	\$	110,118	98,386	57,164	75,907
11	Feathers and quills.....	\$	34,489	49,729	41,812	53,283
Fishery products, n.o.p. ²						
Fresh—						
12	Halibut.....	lb. \$	—	—	—	—
13	Oysters, shelled.....	gal. \$	—	—	—	—
14	Oysters, other.....	\$	—	—	—	—
15	Other fresh fish.....	\$	3,049	3,263	3,664	3,221
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled, n.o.p.—						
16	Cod.....	lb. \$	36,000 4,531	212,863 21,699	25,500 3,714	200 4
17	Herrings.....	lb. \$	789,823 39,416	1,064,465 59,762	677,509 52,485	886,782 66,382
18	Other.....	\$	4,392	24,882	1,029	3,780
Canned—						
19	Sardines, 8 oz. or less.....	box \$	103,420 6,926	73,514 5,868	60,519 4,634	34,612 2,812
20	Sardines, other.....	\$	1,070	340	1,261	535
21	Other canned fish.....	\$	54,206	68,356	75,697	104,948
22	Other fishery products.....	\$	5,406	4,162	4,659	4,568
Total fishery products, n.o.p.².....		\$	118,999	188,342	147,143	186,250
Furs and fur skins—						
Unmanufactured—						
23	Undressed (including marine).....	\$	604,893	575,982	800,912	1,050,162
24	Other.....	\$	113,358	113,440	174,239	223,939
25	Manufactured.....	\$	34,439	25,456	38,899	38,460
Total furs and fur skins.....		\$	752,690	714,878	1,014,050	1,312,561

¹ Subject to revision. ² Not including turtles, shell products, seal skins, fish oils and ambergris.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
760,158	523,197	483,425	380,844	764,180	523,197	483,425	382,214	1
13,855	10,281	8,493	5,464	13,870	10,282	8,510	5,464	2
219,368	156,515	141,669	92,016	219,940	156,556	142,249	92,016	
2,485,929	2,285,372	2,081,284	2,450,594	3,550,845	4,465,246	3,989,183	4,693,145	3
116,443	115,190	122,194	138,063	151,951	201,231	205,167	217,829	
295,256	222,202	338,553	332,671	295,522	229,538	341,876	349,329	4
70,661	53,624	83,618	100,035	70,797	56,657	84,228	106,325	
961,290	946,112	897,236	970,397	962,360	946,206	897,732	971,739	5
1,043,103	819,322	879,417	851,496	1,043,682	819,482	879,882	852,749	
763,378	717,497	981,277	1,058,890	942,057	892,263	1,259,300	1,365,661	6
28,137,595	28,422,890	50,420,140	44,800,346	60,797,625	56,929,970	88,304,398	86,743,014	
81,368,503	76,561,849	98,495,849	97,104,543	186,468,685	173,585,839	203,417,431	213,098,121	
1,752,888	1,743,331	1,632,906	1,441,967	1,752,888	1,743,406	1,685,491	1,470,967	7
231,012	264,356	277,654	309,542	428,151	382,895	396,959	460,294	8
264,359	231,027	321,340	351,753	271,685	261,518	344,841	403,050	9
165,171	250,947	302,274	302,156	326,715	376,888	412,532	441,489	10
195,969	182,402	135,826	108,251	288,117	298,697	268,370	225,584	11
459,066	600,736	466,024	418,712	656,629	986,470	1,469,907	1,247,872	12
49,037	56,759	39,504	47,428	71,749	102,496	141,595	142,040	
114,855	107,291	110,135	118,034	114,855	107,291	110,135	118,034	13
301,149	269,757	287,924	300,448	301,149	269,757	287,924	300,448	
23,697	20,251	20,711	23,853	23,697	20,251	20,711	23,863	14
132,766	156,617	134,347	153,652	245,204	360,954	254,279	275,225	15
33,646	42,590	34,662	45,232	5,307,178	5,406,178	2,767,751	5,301,602	16
4,268	5,482	4,351	4,271	262,255	357,664	159,346	272,230	
431,948	502,360	915,129	719,856	4,308,902	5,886,794	7,594,119	7,499,525	17
39,664	53,449	78,651	74,034	183,342	269,282	307,596	337,968	
34,747	32,528	30,274	29,591	176,183	216,501	201,356	223,632	18
141,981	43,027	40,626	52,809	5,429,633	6,829,115	5,127,164	6,446,976	19
13,607	5,800	4,113	5,954	444,214	529,484	390,887	498,694	
5,934	2,618	2,572	4,825	23,087	17,083	23,237	24,265	20
175,002	160,289	162,470	250,682	452,185	373,188	365,786	527,862	21
110,225	91,886	99,853	91,209	159,496	130,163	140,558	164,228	22
890,096	855,436	864,770	985,947	2,342,561	2,646,823	2,293,875	2,790,455	
6,106,063	5,673,156	7,181,964	8,218,433	7,553,373	6,542,337	8,284,549	9,953,730	23
443,335	820,181	967,537	1,332,033	1,177,323	1,670,980	2,263,686	3,281,370	24
61,266	85,975	67,042	73,439	102,863	120,254	112,273	130,024	25
6,610,664	6,579,312	8,216,543	9,623,905	8,833,559	8,333,571	10,660,508	13,365,124	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—con.					
	Hides and skins—				
1	Calf..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
2	Cattle..... lb.	719,695	231,138	230,495	192,748
	\$	103,676	26,308	33,450	23,926
3	Sheep..... lb.	181,017	273,990	56,502	107,866
	\$	43,745	64,807	18,565	31,425
4	Other..... \$	49,495	7,667	30,090	38,996
	Total hides and skins..... \$	196,916	98,782	82,105	94,347
	Leather—				
5	Unmanufactured..... \$	775,895	603,873	617,177	728,223
	Manufactured—				
6	Boots and shoes, pegged, etc..... \$	5,514	6,353	2,781	2,481
	Boots and shoes, n.o.p.—				
7	Men's..... pair	168,168	241,887	202,347	186,722
	\$	540,110	744,695	602,992	579,455
8	Women's..... pair	61,967	107,611	78,548	94,072
	\$	138,100	192,630	119,519	144,015
9	Children's..... pair	35,645	99,009	92,102	75,133
	\$	29,139	107,368	79,208	57,465
10	Gloves..... \$	114,422	132,273	157,147	185,783
11	Other..... \$	269,793	282,307	357,194	334,946
	Total leather..... \$	1,872,973	2,069,499	1,936,018	2,032,368
12	Bristles, animal..... lb.	49,444	22,504	10,363	9,646
	\$	57,100	47,990	19,711	14,314
13	Hair and mfrs. of, n.o.p..... \$	25,549	16,774	12,369	11,360
	Meats—				
14	Beef, fresh..... lb.	—	—	240	445
	\$	—	—	13	112
15	Mutton, fresh..... lb.	—	—	26,320	43,154
	\$	—	—	2,802	4,249
16	Pork, fresh..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
17	Other fresh meats..... \$	1,325	1,133	2,997	6,422
18	Bacon and hams..... lb.	1,193	2,058	1,133	1,893
	\$	496	746	472	2,897
19	Canned meats..... lb.	1,154,082	711,651	918,167	1,632,347
	\$	175,196	130,512	185,367	281,070
20	Pork, barrelled in brine..... lb.	—	—	—	200
	\$	—	—	—	33
21	Pork, dry salted..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
22	Sausage..... lb.	—	—	—	67
	\$	—	—	—	13
23	Soups, all kinds..... \$	1,969	1,045	1,289	1,280
24	Other meats..... \$	172,150	56,243	109,575	140,258
	Total meats..... \$	351,136	189,679	302,515	436,334
	Milk and its products—				
25	Butter..... lb.	94,228	11,245	2,062,893	1,418,444
	\$	42,062	3,998	759,162	504,679
26	Cheese..... lb.	648,403	3,092,192	5,189,360	46,923
	\$	136,856	661,754	1,044,214	16,488
27	Other..... \$	32,099	9,400	9,409	9,946
	Oils, fats, greases and waxes—				
28	Cod liver oil..... gal.	1,126	1,181	1,104	1,474
	\$	1,107	1,278	1,445	1,324
29	Grease, rough, for manufacture of soaps and oils..... lb.	46,909	25,918	62,427	44,522
	\$	1,375	1,634	4,876	3,247
30	Lard..... lb.	1,434	2	2,300	4,493
	\$	179	1	284	919
31	Lard compound..... lb.	102,780	56	27,279	20,194
	\$	12,461	7	4,185	2,467
32	Other..... \$	18,494	28,463	46,785	18,626
	Total oils, fats, etc..... \$	33,616	31,383	57,575	26,583

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
4,127,181	5,055,323	5,879,513	7,097,136	4,671,656	5,282,358	6,127,914	8,168,711	1
1,041,929	1,412,967	1,671,275	1,658,287	1,189,535	1,474,798	1,741,958	1,947,738	
15,350,862	18,141,003	28,173,464	35,839,214	35,213,900	39,779,880	42,386,423	45,268,035	2
1,960,668	2,393,895	3,866,592	4,523,993	4,711,284	5,542,085	6,013,894	5,833,279	
1,741,511	2,956,467	2,734,902	2,638,972	3,436,713	3,519,105	3,205,099	3,117,524	3
356,668	894,090	889,181	731,133	722,551	1,033,908	1,065,052	885,574	
371,856	368,962	369,838	178,810	674,380	424,082	508,639	390,592	4
3,731,121	5,069,914	6,796,886	7,092,223	7,297,750	8,279,873	9,329,543	9,057,183	
3,342,616	3,294,551	3,408,885	4,354,009	4,170,628	3,954,482	4,070,949	5,134,475	5
11,515	9,415	8,421	65,379	17,029	15,823	11,202	67,873	6
111,536	91,919	86,392	131,343	289,100	335,007	293,311	322,697	7
274,454	220,962	240,488	308,200	818,440	967,390	848,714	891,531	
173,952	160,947	158,420	249,661	239,527	278,221	245,328	359,956	8
488,700	442,573	545,188	855,073	642,474	665,865	700,324	1,052,151	
19,182	36,046	20,441	27,029	79,596	143,827	117,747	105,207	9
19,273	24,557	17,459	26,077	68,273	139,831	101,037	86,103	
49,096	40,729	23,753	15,742	352,219	519,093	562,611	806,073	10
861,196	767,249	846,998	834,955	1,138,066	1,061,604	1,223,160	1,198,162	11
5,042,760	4,800,036	5,091,192	6,459,435	7,207,129	7,324,088	7,517,997	9,236,368	
178,197	182,753	192,789	197,844	230,929	209,199	211,729	259,820	
305,289	356,843	308,414	313,798	370,375	422,974	314,121	384,458	12
239,317	174,850	190,615	239,263	283,442	216,426	217,617	281,229	13
160,858	128,043	133,248	126,466	165,858	129,400	133,488	176,333	
38,776	39,569	35,910	48,307	39,276	39,638	55,923	52,672	14
1,876,403	1,039,039	1,072,134	770,246	1,561,528	1,301,637	1,382,657	1,721,453	15
252,425	193,426	229,361	179,249	271,100	221,696	269,145	298,813	
22,039,355	7,860,831	5,701,418	1,864,866	22,040,155	7,860,831	5,701,418	1,864,866	
2,764,474	1,095,778	1,042,403	392,468	2,764,489	1,095,778	1,042,403	392,468	16
77,083	47,012	109,646	115,958	78,872	54,882	119,280	126,821	17
6,162,996	2,674,040	1,185,959	832,049	6,167,951	2,680,574	1,190,626	834,003	18
754,539	293,463	205,578	159,697	756,337	295,727	207,424	162,624	
337,609	188,668	241,338	309,483	3,341,733	1,774,497	2,670,589	3,955,012	19
60,643	38,092	50,117	62,148	403,614	271,797	433,865	606,011	
9,067,483	5,435,930	7,771,161	7,705,176	9,067,583	5,436,730	7,771,761	7,710,576	20
948,556	651,271	1,174,478	980,837	948,613	651,375	1,174,568	981,627	
3,154,241	2,090,150	1,970,047	1,220,307	3,155,391	2,090,150	1,970,097	1,220,307	21
339,862	244,763	304,091	181,113	340,402	244,763	304,100	181,113	
384,411	308,088	309,742	411,124	440,338	361,967	310,704	412,638	22
116,091	96,165	108,080	152,431	148,753	128,245	108,517	152,203	
1,122,079	1,141,271	1,236,793	1,400,264	1,125,505	1,142,804	1,241,172	1,402,113	23
78,376	45,932	45,568	55,255	253,008	117,471	181,490	204,183	24
6,552,904	3,886,742	4,542,025	3,727,727	7,129,969	4,264,076	5,117,887	4,561,648	
165,901	23,853	73,930	59,057	1,558,102	198,341	7,029,084	7,190,267	25
57,564	10,567	29,118	24,945	613,041	74,289	2,649,108	2,518,856	
592,196	909,597	877,036	506,749	1,688,296	4,544,485	6,678,757	1,340,017	26
181,931	237,302	256,712	180,462	541,279	1,125,118	1,541,546	459,929	
55,013	44,757	29,111	51,870	129,831	104,292	71,871	109,987	27
8,001	3,890	15,565	20,919	100,622	118,901	134,244	262,256	28
5,439	4,778	14,074	21,991	78,378	87,731	123,951	199,183	
13,754,584	12,108,168	10,542,804	14,413,564	13,943,815	12,136,791	10,837,926	15,938,800	29
1,136,273	1,011,645	1,000,488	1,194,109	1,147,297	1,013,414	1,025,267	1,312,738	
10,401,725	4,974,916	3,398,201	1,532,820	10,403,159	4,975,028	3,400,501	1,537,314	30
1,193,853	638,128	493,889	196,717	1,194,032	638,151	494,173	197,616	
1,602,559	1,163,474	891,327	582,531	1,705,339	1,163,530	920,886	947,216	31
165,958	129,628	105,286	61,181	178,419	129,635	109,808	97,475	
447,266	260,013	297,688	299,635	525,704	462,048	403,699	442,518	32
2,948,789	2,044,192	1,911,425	1,733,633	3,123,830	2,330,979	2,156,898	2,249,550	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
Other animal products—					
1	Eggs in shell..... doz.	250	10	48	333
	\$	686	52	20	177
2	Eggs, n.o.p..... lb.	—	198,011	109,964	417
	\$	—	35,201	17,047	191
3	Gelatine..... lb.	485,152	328,264	355,546	355,384
	\$	112,060	67,147	79,680	74,508
4	Glue, powdered or sheet..... lb.	1,535,803	1,453,629	1,378,290	1,562,026
	\$	137,095	123,249	126,128	149,751
5	Glue, other..... \$	21,267	20,210	8,954	9,846
6	Sausage casings..... \$	3,820	32,168	41,342	143,705
7	Other..... \$	45,838	64,993	75,052	74,379
Total Animals and Animal Products \$		4,287,455	4,653,919	5,960,932	5,407,837
III. Fibres and Textiles.					
Cotton—					
8	Raw..... lb.	178,245	25,469	34,335	1,059
	\$	39,715	2,582	4,591	311
9	Yarns, thread and cordage—				
	Cordage and twine..... lb.	369,868	215,948	219,890	213,963
	\$	127,139	80,998	73,607	56,121
10	Crochet and knitting..... lb.	30,044	8,984	5,655	6,285
	\$	49,306	16,733	12,694	11,555
11	Sewing in hanks..... lb.	651,839	388,099	534,711	435,271
	\$	603,564	387,406	548,290	357,955
12	Other thread and warps..... \$	141,220	126,184	183,555	187,253
13	Yarn, No. 40 and finer..... lb.	1,246,773	827,901	789,393	854,864
	\$	1,076,607	793,264	775,190	662,113
14	Other yarn, etc..... \$	92,760	46,451	50,581	51,093
Fabrics—					
15	Canton flannel, etc..... yd.	1,589,650	1,077,391	1,227,862	731,330
	\$	305,602	200,968	197,772	116,137
16	Damask of cotton, table cloths, etc. \$	356,736	242,751	219,139	218,860
17	Duck over 8 oz. per sq. yd..... yd.	257,330	191,434	104,561	87,588
	\$	247,237	190,462	93,561	60,486
18	Dyed fabrics..... yd.	25,686,877	28,036,521	21,803,705	23,145,648
	\$	6,762,942	7,848,937	5,894,685	5,374,105
19	Printed, n.o.p..... yd.	7,296,228	5,280,617	4,788,546	4,619,602
	\$	1,507,035	1,193,998	1,131,837	1,008,418
20	Grey, unbleached..... yd.	5,399,880	5,404,667	7,192,716	7,717,028
	\$	602,025	632,854	743,024	623,139
21	Jeans, etc., for corsets..... yd.	207,792	95,577	2,861	4,976
	\$	47,024	25,961	1,300	1,514
22	Plain shirtings, etc..... yd.	1,330,362	1,191,476	1,268,949	579,946
	\$	222,438	199,272	214,398	104,020
23	Towelling in the web..... yd.	2,465,605	2,094,937	2,073,239	2,281,942
	\$	312,904	261,293	257,226	255,449
24	Velveteens..... yd.	884,220	737,145	744,398	839,227
	\$	643,846	519,293	468,299	561,466
25	Voiles..... yd.	934,917	743,474	540,563	1,090,103
	\$	174,083	125,830	80,393	169,094
26	White or bleached..... yd.	5,293,028	4,839,706	3,903,977	4,014,138
	\$	978,371	1,052,688	772,860	721,853
27	Bed quilts..... \$	456,723	399,238	389,031	347,243
28	Handkerchiefs..... \$	784,292	821,421	870,698	988,252
29	Towels..... \$	533,827	521,937	515,398	573,100
30	Other fabrics..... \$	638,515	554,707	559,252	603,292
31	Embroideries..... \$	36,713	53,418	27,995	21,847
32	Lace, net and manufactures of..... \$	1,594,776	1,498,242	1,343,107	1,278,892
Wearing apparel—					
33	Socks and stockings..... doz. pr.	30,536	36,879	18,776	19,806
	\$	96,250	113,442	60,245	53,281
34	Undershirts and drawers..... \$	16,528	12,109	22,730	12,756
35	Other..... \$	479,648	492,522	366,013	352,778
36	Other manufactures of cotton..... \$	280,446	282,161	251,228	361,095
Total Cotton..... \$		19,208,272	18,697,122	16,128,699	15,133,478

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
6,454,313	2,564,551	3,266,508	3,070,762	6,512,812	2,695,047	3,341,591	3,120,940	1
1,961,477	917,100	952,608	1,301,410	1,975,707	945,819	977,127	1,317,484	
-	413,383	54,707	372,651	-	1,171,951	1,370,468	1,691,359	2
-	90,729	15,940	86,430	-	215,480	242,470	329,119	
196,180	253,911	355,697	227,298	963,419	952,372	1,164,857	1,180,306	3
136,845	181,011	267,298	171,071	354,654	364,075	480,576	413,549	
316,162	626,309	697,489	473,949	2,093,601	2,397,041	2,229,772	2,310,742	4
49,219	72,218	80,966	64,399	216,266	226,709	225,427	248,475	
53,228	51,827	73,178	63,136	79,274	72,326	82,898	73,358	5
290,398	135,139	108,275	215,407	564,324	481,510	1,309,731	1,955,148	6
641,859	408,176	549,391	550,739	896,187	640,137	858,125	830,831	7
32,357,873	28,588,214	32,954,470	35,439,469	45,026,734	41,491,969	49,185,558	53,214,135	
95,155,757	100,700,362	135,426,812	149,666,430	95,596,606	100,879,251	135,573,803	149,743,841	8
28,332,723	24,903,707	29,425,426	20,925,417	28,391,278	24,938,251	29,461,717	20,934,964	
126,832	78,497	194,094	379,555	501,884	298,463	422,081	602,185	9
69,371	39,344	93,044	168,460	197,404	122,239	170,054	227,055	
49,779	21,274	14,094	13,059	148,693	137,547	88,963	132,924	10
45,106	19,918	20,077	21,171	211,529	202,270	228,245	320,933	
321,059	244,347	302,331	298,016	972,964	632,446	837,202	733,287	11
343,057	259,365	307,642	268,673	946,700	646,771	856,437	626,628	
361,539	227,006	143,658	175,227	509,464	353,098	332,288	374,913	12
1,454,767	1,508,090	1,942,456	1,927,598	2,708,290	2,335,991	2,732,069	2,782,507	13
1,478,015	1,376,447	1,804,495	1,573,735	2,565,639	2,169,711	2,580,014	2,235,919	
231,649	212,933	178,257	284,716	324,661	260,504	231,292	340,676	14
1,235,826	342,009	686,118	1,176,618	2,834,283	1,420,624	1,914,304	1,919,069	15
146,861	59,507	93,843	124,038	454,409	260,871	291,735	241,968	
85,251	51,802	44,404	37,252	574,856	431,508	426,406	420,181	16
767,012	551,020	693,636	892,136	1,024,342	742,554	798,197	979,724	17
723,393	550,615	442,913	501,894	970,630	741,124	536,474	562,380	
12,957,589	11,734,117	12,426,388	16,582,070	40,313,617	41,578,118	35,992,877	42,348,297	18
3,130,634	2,480,200	2,896,125	3,371,284	10,517,150	10,955,951	9,315,132	9,636,932	
4,073,912	2,931,401	3,416,892	4,961,038	11,541,290	8,400,223	8,389,887	9,822,617	19
941,403	594,002	693,331	829,958	2,508,498	1,839,313	1,871,806	1,896,147	
10,533,423	9,856,544	13,166,071	13,449,321	15,937,804	15,265,790	20,361,632	21,181,037	20
1,515,722	1,072,698	1,337,908	1,194,215	2,119,944	1,707,241	2,081,364	1,823,372	
377,558	418,572	454,923	387,604	588,048	515,572	459,280	393,482	21
155,694	148,956	142,234	104,327	204,250	176,224	144,723	106,630	
270,547	342,532	458,166	835,742	1,667,927	1,574,145	1,734,386	1,454,517	22
45,466	56,530	66,937	120,904	281,752	266,833	283,917	231,806	
257,062	175,261	245,342	295,633	2,726,522	2,274,726	2,326,382	2,589,564	23
35,455	24,319	38,051	35,618	349,565	286,379	296,759	292,868	
242,277	113,567	106,391	123,410	1,504,807	1,034,426	1,013,695	1,149,052	24
205,792	75,745	76,009	82,311	1,148,887	776,725	696,043	812,988	
460,030	468,681	406,848	312,871	1,490,632	1,271,493	959,145	1,149,738	25
71,685	51,602	34,338	39,782	264,612	188,389	117,665	213,040	
4,481,760	5,513,614	5,515,637	6,054,279	10,079,893	10,589,008	9,616,237	10,247,761	26
795,939	866,759	833,180	747,978	1,859,915	1,975,393	1,649,035	1,506,491	
119,493	98,602	136,505	178,463	584,330	511,918	544,897	552,850	27
27,341	16,574	11,482	15,937	1,068,351	1,233,663	1,232,725	1,392,295	28
340,955	249,746	237,897	232,001	879,216	777,235	764,560	824,155	29
1,086,786	907,100	1,258,264	1,009,155	1,736,511	1,477,456	1,843,434	1,691,114	30
45,881	56,424	45,470	24,120	468,536	389,081	243,115	188,473	31
500,761	391,454	415,487	407,286	2,613,592	2,520,280	2,328,128	2,234,720	32
471,295	381,751	477,102	543,089	515,217	430,594	512,261	599,927	33
806,382	671,804	783,226	893,943	916,074	804,663	876,356	1,004,727	
299,446	140,468	101,698	77,866	333,800	176,347	164,345	169,738	34
1,031,129	760,026	657,494	666,507	1,846,127	1,645,249	1,222,455	1,290,607	35
1,198,759	1,080,480	1,280,041	1,413,554	1,580,619	1,504,653	1,683,743	1,994,444	36
44,171,688	37,444,133	43,599,436	35,525,792	66,428,299	59,344,360	62,474,874	54,149,009	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
III. Fibres and Textiles—con.					
Flax, hemp and jute—					
1	Hemp, dressed or undressed..... cwt.	—	—	62	—
	\$	—	—	511	—
2	Jute or hemp yarn, for weaving, etc..... lb.	3,119,205	2,674,035	3,229,091	2,760,448
	\$	295,309	262,191	427,584	338,107
3	Yarn, linen for towels, etc..... lb.	250,561	269,777	226,543	215,662
	\$	114,786	132,836	105,284	91,105
4	Thread, linen, n.o.p..... lb.	208,942	253,946	230,247	278,665
	\$	318,680	368,445	343,115	391,898
5	Uncoloured damask or linen in the piece, tablecloths, etc..... \$	818,898	943,757	918,532	1,061,271
6	Linen, hemp, etc., fabrics, n.o.p..... \$	1,447,166	1,773,732	1,584,381	1,730,674
7	Jute cloth or canvas, from the loom..... yd.	3,212,391	3,831,687	4,629,209	4,524,505
	\$	275,055	366,044	464,666	400,577
8	Jute cloth or canvas, cropped, calendered, etc..... yd.	9,095,450	9,567,493	11,153,213	9,491,290
	\$	1,063,127	1,120,655	1,479,196	1,150,019
9	Tailors' holland and towelling in the web. yd.	2,786,395	3,001,085	3,321,851	4,197,729
	\$	408,367	407,891	450,716	511,782
10	Other flax, hemp and jute..... \$	291,604	138,943	251,103	330,359
	Total flax, hemp and jute..... \$	5,032,839	5,513,286	6,025,088	6,005,792
Silk—					
11	Raw or as reeled from cocoon..... lb.	10	—	250	550
	\$	91	—	1,103	2,645
12	In the gum or spun for underwear..... lb.	12,509	27,121	36,463	25,938
	\$	50,636	81,236	110,142	87,862
13	Other unmanufactured..... \$	—	—	1,095	1,937
Fabrics—					
14	For neckties..... \$	33,470	26,157	25,564	28,811
15	Ribbons..... \$	156,074	121,648	87,115	71,034
16	Velvets..... yd.	552,020	498,248	652,192	701,951
	\$	1,032,326	624,121	873,936	923,082
17	Other..... \$	1,167,420	1,016,533	896,256	744,866
18	Socks and stockings..... doz. pr.	5,619	4,961	4,178	4,735
	\$	57,850	42,155	36,114	36,477
19	Other apparel..... \$	219,859	257,244	286,582	356,625
20	Other silk and manufactures of..... \$	162,344	149,964	187,545	192,743
	Total silk..... \$	2,910,081	2,330,791	2,506,452	2,446,082
Wool—					
21	Raw..... lb.	9,215,522	6,681,245	5,066,442	6,145,684
	\$	3,382,525	3,425,004	2,354,810	2,430,064
22	Worsted tops, n.o.p..... lb.	6,925,808	4,316,738	5,085,179	6,656,246
	\$	3,349,322	2,678,881	3,182,045	3,704,051
23	Noils..... lb.	700,967	600,175	470,941	369,618
	\$	323,968	413,794	300,078	157,064
24	Waste, garnetted..... lb.	97,560	138,813	348,295	333,096
	\$	38,082	44,009	94,125	75,225
25	Yarn, 30c. lb. or over for mfrs..... lb.	2,686,385	2,455,933	2,436,202	3,003,125
	\$	3,150,131	3,057,075	3,198,294	3,351,615
26	Yarn, other..... lb.	379,060	276,232	292,880	372,897
	\$	543,665	398,454	422,253	486,774
27	Carpets, in roll..... yd.	225,068	198,032	139,511	212,564
	\$	279,601	230,522	207,246	299,699
28	Carpets, other..... \$	970,506	913,111	814,610	952,768

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
331,173	245,176	274,591	110,816	340,402	249,032	281,639	123,426	1
2,547,685	2,139,423	3,222,650	1,329,485	2,613,314	2,173,280	3,293,472	1,458,768	2
749,095	830,621	579,594	623,914	4,498,793	3,632,392	4,014,659	3,603,468	3
128,039	116,271	113,438	120,104	532,638	405,733	608,927	513,191	4
22,455	26,393	57,886	29,786	310,425	320,784	317,519	371,777	5
9,224	11,631	25,698	12,044	143,526	158,894	146,813	155,866	6
6,187	4,319	4,509	2,854	220,430	261,384	250,242	300,966	7
6,857	5,476	6,542	4,357	332,055	376,421	367,078	418,716	8
11,992	8,846	8,956	20,139	882,919	1,034,973	1,000,369	1,172,535	9
355,930	251,328	345,627	338,478	2,067,540	2,245,725	2,140,201	2,420,387	10
104,152	17,240	390,563	312,676	3,992,933	4,646,249	6,178,007	6,846,398	11
7,526	1,438	35,227	26,513	315,126	384,914	534,907	525,647	12
6,360,437	11,198,271	10,963,163	15,186,938	78,436,161	81,018,495	86,906,704	82,510,494	13
437,076	979,175	1,087,526	1,188,767	5,289,550	6,270,141	7,825,439	6,364,957	14
5,001	6,153	3,921	6,911	2,801,683	3,030,800	3,943,887	4,228,285	15
762	826	592	828	411,029	413,787	454,909	518,136	16
200,337	270,218	229,534	275,323	507,102	428,992	515,078	707,555	17
3,705,176	3,784,630	5,075,790	3,316,038	13,092,420	13,892,860	16,887,193	14,255,758	18
332,143	276,362	470,416	589,964	335,495	361,403	529,446	679,923	19
2,719,236	1,698,441	3,076,427	3,532,101	2,745,482	2,189,013	3,448,502	4,065,514	20
16,838	8,707	11,095	8,025	33,206	37,037	51,462	43,276	21
93,511	46,058	67,568	46,911	156,361	132,706	194,247	177,958	22
-	-	20,141	23,976	-	60,064	24,716	27,887	23
346,934	376,963	641,442	671,800	607,023	684,573	1,028,334	1,140,228	24
516,044	334,629	272,347	255,105	1,529,179	1,340,721	1,112,772	1,373,312	25
75,234	21,737	37,909	36,276	1,161,714	996,230	1,177,406	1,312,029	26
196,218	49,064	56,449	45,453	1,968,342	1,216,362	1,462,957	1,627,795	27
1,594,869	1,058,095	2,032,793	1,812,066	12,091,866	11,306,820	14,758,707	17,200,446	28
33,564	44,037	71,456	68,537	39,673	50,479	77,266	79,241	29
388,833	437,396	636,756	616,816	451,374	491,898	691,761	706,340	30
1,076,342	914,811	1,048,685	1,056,523	1,882,300	2,090,791	2,331,794	3,130,677	31
152,750	139,085	172,615	236,909	358,531	362,318	487,573	627,319	32
7,104,797	5,100,616	8,025,223	8,297,660	21,841,422	19,875,266	25,541,363	30,077,476	33
5,071,086	5,581,043	5,212,137	5,473,300	19,321,730	14,362,890	13,434,426	16,423,421	34
1,790,157	2,500,779	2,061,251	1,781,169	6,837,781	6,867,497	5,658,413	5,655,760	35
267,791	253,203	144,736	262,331	7,752,674	5,164,151	5,572,309	7,479,675	36
239,366	321,151	87,899	137,768	4,047,256	3,553,352	3,631,719	4,386,558	37
152,538	57,321	42,046	38,194	853,505	658,961	569,772	407,812	38
87,334	33,842	21,179	22,449	411,302	449,260	362,700	179,513	39
19,952	106,168	85,983	105,379	117,512	244,981	434,278	440,795	40
6,258	33,369	19,785	14,357	44,340	77,378	113,910	89,976	41
45,879	11,035	534	6,782	2,871,063	2,567,859	2,508,914	3,188,375	42
29,745	19,942	1,114	18,391	3,359,843	3,227,000	3,293,093	3,614,888	43
19,062	11,435	39,391	16,055	419,637	311,598	338,480	392,962	44
25,210	13,079	30,237	10,152	590,650	443,827	460,369	503,231	45
38,729	21,172	10,790	6,888	267,925	225,230	159,524	235,022	46
25,931	12,974	12,774	7,722	311,092	252,521	233,454	329,036	47
105,763	166,703	131,203	147,565	1,477,166	1,633,458	1,559,637	1,852,138	48

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded.					
Wool—concluded.					
Fabrics—					
1	Flannels, plain..... yd.	1,411,499	870,123	666,347	652,451
	\$	667,811	388,019	249,249	285,831
2	Lustres, mohairs, alpacas, etc..... yd.	2,115,383	1,945,205	1,945,410	1,853,489
	\$	1,120,891	1,045,794	1,089,624	985,000
3	Overcoatings..... yd.	285,249	322,538	241,580	249,470
	\$	414,146	407,027	363,985	348,172
4	Tweeds..... yd.	4,269,602	3,269,625	3,261,378	4,025,983
	\$	3,893,632	2,945,970	3,108,563	3,757,034
5	Women's dress goods, undyed.....sq. yd.	4,444,700	5,505,973	3,341,812	3,171,858
	\$	1,949,069	2,323,011	1,479,286	1,288,769
6	Worsted, serges, coatings, etc..... yd.	6,710,684	8,464,631	8,162,807	8,867,665
	\$	9,304,703	11,158,395	11,184,906	11,755,726
7	Blankets..... pair	146,598	136,893	109,306	127,238
	\$	508,037	549,656	548,714	578,157
8	Other fabrics..... \$	86,197	69,950	69,563	76,086
Wearing apparel—					
9	Knitted goods, n.o.p..... \$	546,000	603,357	690,761	792,583
10	Socks and stockings..... doz. pr.	631,478	518,762	526,373	561,157
	\$	2,728,422	2,230,284	2,485,562	2,487,868
11	Women's and children's outside garments \$	259,067	219,247	220,625	260,660
12	Other wearing apparel..... \$	1,972,626	1,817,010	2,060,076	1,936,540
13	Felt, pressed..... lb.	101,013	82,565	112,218	297,584
	\$	63,328	56,404	75,076	202,690
14	Other wool fabrics and manufactures..... \$	2,193,367	2,000,372	2,105,283	2,927,925
	Total wool..... \$	37,745,096	36,978,156	36,304,734	39,140,301
Artificial silk (rayon)—					
15	Yarns..... lb.	934,805	1,318,411	920,261	156,630
	\$	1,653,706	1,895,022	1,486,124	259,124
16	Tops and waste..... lb.	10,983	3,287	26,889	76,289
	\$	8,251	2,999	16,799	29,160
17	Fabrics and manufactures..... \$	254,506	667,039	1,439,752	2,425,944
Other fibres and their products—					
18	Manila and sisal grass..... cwt.	26,160	23,963	26,133	7,730
	\$	220,179	202,901	262,281	79,285
19	Binder twine..... cwt.	22,135	10,200	65	2,060
	\$	252,028	230,166	946	29,768
20	Other fibres and their products, n.o.p..... \$	52,748	56,071	65,259	80,639
	Total other fibres and their products.. \$	524,955	489,138	328,486	189,692
Mixed textile products—					
21	Rags..... cwt.	138,418	110,700	123,336	165,746
	\$	220,080	370,445	363,804	341,846
22	Fish lines and nets..... \$	801,935	912,236	1,036,615	1,329,897
23	Cordage, n.o.p., and manufactures of..... \$	246,515	282,363	295,799	351,109
24	Oilcloth, etc.....sq. yd.	523,287	538,853	582,787	659,562
	\$	469,362	443,404	442,125	530,710
25	Oiled silk, tape, rubbered, etc..... \$	185,426	189,831	231,585	308,898
26	Curtains and shams..... \$	232,023	308,841	387,701	482,272
27	Plush, n.o.p..... yd.	—	319,083	276,745	445,639
	\$	—	506,416	426,871	682,030
Wearing apparel—					
28	Braids of straw, etc., for hats..... \$	17,196	21,088	10,927	27,091
29	Corsets..... No.	5,354	1,490	2,150	1,201
	\$	9,848	2,701	3,507	3,718
30	Hat materials, n.o.p..... \$	48,358	69,023	132,945	197,558
31	Hats, felt..... \$	363,340	401,150	515,631	630,927
32	Hats, straw..... \$	306,224	294,606	257,879	280,425
33	Hats, caps, n.o.p..... \$	191,370	198,715	299,720	478,374
34	Gloves (textile)..... \$	710,150	465,841	535,577	549,812
35	Knitted goods, n.o.p..... \$	512,212	561,563	455,235	490,929
36	All other mixed textile products..... \$	632,491	524,716	531,692	436,995
	Total mixed textile products..... \$	4,946,660	5,552,939	5,927,513	7,122,591
	Total Fibres and Textiles..... \$	72,284,366	72,126,492	70,163,647	72,752,164

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
6,311	4,072	2,322	7,819	1,443,297	919,051	686,322	774,917	1
4,008	1,294	2,473	5,403	682,261	413,973	261,911	341,553	
2,733	2,182	27,781	10,248	2,120,139	1,948,369	1,976,024	1,885,359	2
4,966	1,996	22,259	9,990	1,127,193	1,048,999	1,113,949	1,005,499	
3,068	5,995	1,281	170	290,009	331,175	247,191	266,181	3
10,553	13,820	3,649	218	427,960	427,812	377,536	395,461	
27,452	13,683	7,860	8,424	4,315,435	3,327,760	3,321,069	4,218,552	4
64,836	22,528	16,829	15,519	3,978,384	3,029,582	3,194,626	4,029,996	
—	65	—	—	5,788,875	7,604,577	5,254,415	5,231,485	5
—	20	—	—	2,683,949	3,572,176	2,434,628	2,225,133	
153,108	146,481	109,110	84,912	7,522,959	9,757,954	9,461,372	10,797,625	6
350,888	194,798	129,436	142,362	10,308,252	12,084,300	12,806,128	14,140,784	
11,802	11,262	11,302	11,401	159,045	148,727	125,429	143,359	7
41,654	48,335	45,456	39,099	550,772	599,806	601,110	631,151	
25,476	15,463	19,960	48,991	123,313	107,960	112,771	157,508	8
41,271	18,571	32,394	41,251	625,900	655,556	769,394	967,998	9
7,246	7,860	17,301	18,734	640,880	527,384	544,665	584,796	
29,534	24,419	63,934	75,996	2,767,395	2,261,060	2,558,446	2,598,321	10
743,316	459,023	391,971	240,909	1,061,050	727,369	688,337	626,615	11
273,643	284,877	216,605	206,196	2,272,294	2,146,186	2,339,232	2,234,173	12
147,720	156,527	173,004	220,065	414,444	413,943	507,166	816,278	13
112,328	88,487	95,259	97,425	290,820	247,957	311,076	461,018	
496,549	424,403	442,428	326,618	3,338,885	3,187,814	3,153,743	4,149,404	14
4,509,316	4,699,873	3,847,595	3,389,549	47,318,368	47,614,903	46,036,182	50,575,753	
118,973	137,826	43,159	108,028	1,239,986	1,684,811	1,689,730	1,516,448	15
229,401	241,252	68,640	222,067	2,264,734	2,490,867	2,553,403	1,850,385	
61,420	70,928	99,554	449,646	91,357	85,495	268,725	512,769	16
45,411	40,014	58,604	158,771	67,857	51,533	186,943	196,318	
104,956	149,950	373,038	565,396	477,754	1,180,500	2,418,901	4,255,283	17
237,678	215,956	349,113	440,105	268,722	255,317	439,699	519,807	18
1,798,931	1,841,427	3,505,346	4,225,868	2,049,972	2,183,277	4,347,116	5,030,900	
521,595	247,357	391,845	180,610	514,272	265,766	476,299	282,811	19
5,511,454	2,901,827	5,448,706	2,651,859	5,799,586	3,227,847	6,710,477	4,076,338	
163,841	201,928	181,114	235,436	395,302	385,289	401,685	611,530	20
7,504,226	4,945,182	9,135,166	7,116,163	8,244,860	5,796,413	11,459,278	9,718,768	
194,448	238,939	200,157	211,687	336,413	371,828	345,098	398,445	21
766,460	960,334	1,091,781	877,156	992,188	1,390,657	1,580,321	1,365,070	
961,827	1,207,377	1,254,238	1,348,096	1,816,127	2,189,483	2,405,002	2,860,006	22
157,942	208,341	178,098	150,057	424,261	505,572	494,106	515,108	23
417,170	572,851	507,301	729,672	941,591	1,111,878	1,091,213	1,389,943	24
296,539	255,562	273,359	248,638	766,327	699,069	716,325	779,948	
810,320	623,795	909,575	928,957	1,000,485	884,153	1,151,298	1,247,717	25
144,698	132,429	86,576	89,747	459,034	513,304	560,560	678,829	26
—	95,858	162,996	237,741	—	526,863	520,948	808,989	27
—	164,175	275,031	402,276	—	816,821	811,354	1,263,851	
264,330	229,258	234,784	228,849	512,002	490,981	504,440	584,079	28
83,788	83,694	82,300	89,566	90,020	86,200	85,887	93,383	29
198,546	203,386	201,573	232,282	211,046	208,573	208,213	240,401	
553,005	591,968	576,998	634,348	659,651	759,635	801,781	990,225	30
362,898	312,127	312,254	323,922	985,489	1,000,885	1,228,103	1,389,024	31
563,813	469,936	406,173	241,781	915,873	823,615	749,943	644,860	32
725,179	650,775	695,506	536,672	971,059	917,832	1,094,610	1,135,201	33
86,012	66,475	144,399	83,830	1,296,149	1,034,378	1,279,584	1,401,375	34
318,385	229,189	200,772	163,429	979,920	949,184	824,904	932,404	35
1,178,911	1,231,818	2,079,504	1,844,041	2,070,332	1,979,913	2,793,040	2,476,783	36
7,388,865	7,596,945	8,921,803	8,334,081	14,059,946	15,194,055	17,203,694	18,505,181	
74,763,836	61,002,595	79,105,295	66,925,517	173,795,660	165,440,757	184,761,831	183,583,931	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
1	Wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured— Railroad ties..... No.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
	Saw-mill products—				
2	Lumber, dressed on one side— Cherry, chestnut, and hickory..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
3	Gumwood..... M ft.	—	—	—	2
 \$	—	—	—	208
4	Oak..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
5	Pitch pine..... M ft.	—	—	16	—
 \$	—	—	434	—
6	Whitewood..... M ft.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
7	Other..... \$	9,024	3,572	11,522	10,786
8	Lumber, dressed on one side and edges..... M ft.	—	1	—	12
 \$	59	87	—	850
9	Veneers..... \$	734	2,860	3,676	1,484
10	Other saw-mill products..... \$	900	25	13	30
11	Other unmanufactured or partially manufactured wood..... \$	11,213	8,800	5,281	3,259
	Total wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured..... \$	21,930	15,344	20,926	16,617
12	Wood, manufactured— Barrels, empty..... No.	2,633	2,312	2,156	2,799
 \$	10,406	19,162	20,606	24,813
13	Staves of oak..... M	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
14	Other cooperage..... \$	80	136	122	194
15	Corks..... lb.	24,556	48,274	47,252	65,842
 \$	25,993	55,935	52,560	69,513
16	Other cork mfrs..... \$	2,786	4,859	4,776	6,142
17	Turned and carved wood..... \$	11,755	11,953	16,754	21,026
18	Wood pulp..... cwt.	—	8	13	—
 \$	—	51	68	—
19	Doors..... \$	—	—	—	—
20	Fibre, kartavert, and manufactures of..... \$	2,155	2,104	1,112	1,253
21	Furniture..... \$	153,719	153,781	168,042	250,435
22	Other wood manufactures..... \$	168,828	157,743	188,772	175,400
	Total wood, manufactured..... \$	380,422	405,724	452,812	548,776
	Total wood and wood products..... \$	402,352	421,068	473,738	565,393
23	Paper— Newsboard..... lb.	78,804	74,914	86,966	82,178
 \$	9,342	7,975	6,843	6,041
24	Strawboard..... lb.	1,881	6,601	10,184	73,673
 \$	74	211	320	1,560
25	Other paper boards..... \$	19,316	18,126	24,732	35,731
26	Printing paper..... \$	165,916	185,420	164,128	182,577
27	Wrapping paper..... lb.	411,373	324,623	180,052	313,801
 \$	44,431	36,371	16,226	26,918
28	Writing paper and stationery, n.o.p..... \$	73,565	78,984	95,024	133,669
29	Envelopes..... M	12,570	11,749	11,542	9,223
 \$	27,195	34,567	31,186	27,759
30	Wall paper..... roll	129,636	336,244	375,429	525,780
 \$	46,895	82,437	85,487	101,801
31	Other paper..... \$	268,324	375,800	380,681	433,444
32	Paper boxes and containers..... \$	14,246	15,214	19,674	20,916
33	Other manufactures of paper..... \$	300,459	329,252	312,807	390,188
	Total paper..... \$	969,763	1,164,357	1,137,108	1,360,544

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
803,777 1,072,760	581,097 755,877	614,228 749,250	435,706 453,122	815,560 1,080,094	581,097 755,877	614,228 749,250	435,706 453,122	1
8,800 729,583 13,348 672,330 36,965	7,407 522,186 10,459 456,809 33,574	8,766 620,117 16,382 855,114 35,575	6,691 404,556 20,319 1,047,827 42,593	8,800 729,583 13,432 679,215 36,993	7,407 522,186 10,480 458,654 33,591	8,766 620,117 16,550 875,027 35,667	6,691 404,556 20,372 1,052,767 42,596	2 3 4
2,678,983 42,711 1,665,873 4,616	2,237,777 25,004 957,587 3,811	2,404,979 21,600 819,723 5,978	2,903,181 33,245 1,266,419 7,718	2,683,431 42,718 1,665,970 4,616	2,243,870 25,004 957,587 3,811	2,412,876 21,616 820,157 5,978	2,903,563 33,245 1,266,441 7,718	5 6
363,116 2,835,332 4,384	269,619 2,393,478 3,697	345,344 2,553,517 5,167	420,694 3,478,125 7,176	368,116 2,863,944 4,398	269,619 2,436,861 3,707	345,344 2,630,757 4,641	420,694 3,541,068 7,216	7 8
228,236 464,443 432,769	168,986 639,748 479,970	223,715 639,748 424,604	345,147 768,105 883,540	228,875 465,177 457,483	169,299 462,894 497,811	228,724 643,424 424,715	346,680 769,713 883,635	9 10
801,860	474,964	623,485	881,604	941,525	566,859	723,301	1,061,870	11
11,950,285	9,177,287	10,259,596	12,852,320	12,163,413	9,341,517	10,473,692	13,104,109	
136,522 197,041 5,907 371,426 110,743 109,312 78,454 226,075 944,926 398,950 941,464 431,625 356,873 946,400 2,201,076	126,608 223,422 6,883 350,248 130,135 36,685 30,364 224,221 744,327 466,327 1,366,367 314,338 334,520 972,776 2,208,817	195,176 393,368 6,049 309,509 230,258 54,278 40,037 318,434 884,851 426,287 1,150,509 358,135 320,254 941,914 2,386,738	214,731 368,056 5,929 395,998 220,536 62,166 52,205 276,768 898,774 464,433 1,257,578 391,354 370,750 1,476,208 2,625,708	142,384 217,492 5,907 371,426 110,823 364,177 211,538 313,460 957,767 390,126 1,035,433 314,649 359,426 1,234,465 2,505,996	132,090 250,729 5,883 350,248 130,343 315,759 174,578 323,631 761,865 497,857 1,422,372 314,338 339,892 1,313,723 2,572,042	199,764 421,968 6,049 309,509 231,293 324,416 186,690 434,306 905,716 429,962 1,157,362 358,135 323,365 1,291,183 2,757,334	221,763 404,522 5,929 395,998 220,844 423,516 263,033 519,843 924,394 464,455 1,257,635 391,354 374,502 1,957,739 3,047,721	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
6,806,103	6,899,535	7,334,037	8,333,935	7,749,475	7,953,761	8,376,861	9,757,585	
18,756,388	16,076,822	17,593,633	21,186,255	19,912,888	17,295,278	18,850,553	22,861,694	
7,980,591 393,791 6,148,299 171,576 275,131 461,766 6,824,872 428,574 132,536 60,794 128,218 2,519,263 429,404 2,171,822 963,948 2,140,681	8,845,614 373,418 11,552,440 288,093 261,216 408,658 6,756,429 318,129 115,126 54,090 112,811 2,462,290 376,510 1,824,887 932,445 2,121,750	9,691,919 388,088 11,899,366 304,015 385,651 310,732 6,769,516 287,973 144,215 54,066 103,470 1,993,654 334,679 1,840,479 1,079,438 2,164,910	7,394,849 356,398 10,026,112 490,156 708,731 429,285 6,681,919 325,420 230,774 51,289 107,844 2,338,853 358,195 2,369,178 1,101,045 2,335,893	8,067,088 404,284 6,171,964 172,051 296,597 636,796 8,729,956 564,890 213,244 74,297 157,147 2,678,655 491,349 2,930,441 992,809 2,522,712	8,928,897 381,796 11,604,191 289,009 283,525 603,292 8,609,663 373,790 212,948 69,489 149,394 2,443,266 478,653 2,663,801 967,492 2,627,366	9,821,859 396,090 12,016,435 306,273 414,533 489,121 8,153,071 373,153 270,690 67,719 142,779 2,443,203 447,219 2,757,881 1,123,620 2,682,373	7,484,656 362,911 19,209,496 502,695 747,904 632,867 9,641,227 491,834 419,576 63,748 145,527 2,919,378 481,035 3,422,249 1,145,757 3,007,227	23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33
7,697,447	7,133,053	7,343,650	8,821,928	9,382,620	9,095,066	9,403,738	11,359,582	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper —concluded.					
	Books and printed matter—				
1	Newspapers and magazines..... \$	11,357	9,280	7,986	9,942
2	Photographs, chromos, engravings, prints. \$	96,594	110,143	122,355	141,276
3	Advertising pamphlets, cards, etc..... lb.	398,053	500,006	473,836	321,321
		163,743	200,442	193,451	145,393
4	Labels, tags, tickets, etc..... \$	49,146	52,001	62,622	61,036
5	Bibles, hymn books, etc..... \$	170,665	143,251	158,198	189,834
6	Text books..... \$	404,272	493,123	447,466	473,528
7	Other books and printed matter..... \$	793,327	844,436	870,740	971,152
	Total books and printed matter..... \$	1,689,104	1,852,676	1,862,818	1,992,161
	Total Wood, Wood Products and Paper \$	3,061,219	3,438,101	3,473,664	3,918,098
V. Iron and Its Products.					
8	Iron ore..... ton	314	—	—	—
	\$	4,851	—	—	—
9	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets— Pig iron..... ton	11,212	6,706	4,077	5,275
	\$	281,378	133,847	77,125	89,560
10	Ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese..... cwt.	135,029	133,904	68,263	42,857
	\$	523,796	448,107	267,132	135,454
11	Other pigs, ingots, blooms and billets..... \$	50,328	27,951	18,614	15,238
	Total pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.. \$	855,502	600,905	362,871	240,252
12	Scrap iron or steel..... \$	2,000	4,825	5	—
	Castings and forgings—				
13	Axles, parts and blanks..... \$	10,579	15,323	14,520	8,528
14	Locomotive and car wheel tires..... cwt.	108,973	118,953	64,526	63,698
	\$	530,992	542,092	304,175	297,400
15	Other castings and forgings..... \$	48,741	27,670	57,698	27,304
	Total castings and forgings..... \$	590,312	585,085	376,393	333,232
16	Rolling mill products— Band and hoop..... cwt.	191,698	135,364	202,082	141,586
	\$	1,308,049	551,006	658,833	451,710
	Bars and rails—				
17	Railway rails..... ton	580	151	35	6
	\$	17,451	5,366	2,518	272
18	Other bars and rails..... \$	376,724	821,446	668,651	825,243
	Plates and sheets—				
19	Boiler plate..... cwt.	1,313	1,746	—	587
	\$	3,807	4,201	—	1,077
20	Canada plates..... cwt.	111,427	92,945	90,786	66,886
	\$	445,709	390,939	338,320	255,491
21	Tinned plates..... cwt.	591,480	695,918	865,596	367,456
	\$	3,238,525	3,682,006	4,266,014	1,850,503
22	Plates not less than 30 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. n.o.p. cwt.	64,451	78,767	11,260	6,674
	\$	132,863	146,459	19,266	10,652
23	Sheets, No. 14 gauge and thinner, n.o.p. cwt.	128,812	138,911	99,214	77,163
	\$	469,202	489,900	337,816	251,673
24	Galvanized..... cwt.	137,763	264,771	197,814	153,189
	\$	668,882	1,270,569	876,835	650,507
25	Skelp for pipe..... cwt.	43,857	71,212	56,296	4,373
	\$	113,064	184,057	156,594	15,324
26	Other plates and sheets..... cwt.	91,156	61,015	29,904	14,036
	\$	237,110	146,221	74,550	31,464
27	Rods..... cwt.	526	69,750	36,264	—
	\$	2,305	94,148	47,772	—
28	Flat eye-bar blanks..... \$	—	5,616	—	—
29	Bridges..... \$	69,335	194,034	57,525	—
30	Other structural iron..... cwt.	377,072	219,096	79,743	21,886
	\$	795,974	451,290	141,324	44,368
	Total rolling mill products..... \$	7,879,000	8,437,258	7,646,018	4,388,284

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
2,719,626	2,758,566	2,980,896	3,252,607	2,733,039	2,775,883	2,991,993	3,266,974	1
765,825	748,220	826,958	1,297,058	897,173	917,280	1,012,797	1,542,937	2
3,793,995	3,835,899	4,494,009	5,034,802	4,240,083	4,395,428	5,045,113	5,409,408	3
1,645,393	1,694,270	1,863,260	2,094,444	1,821,473	1,913,751	2,081,563	2,259,953	
338,973	300,136	323,376	300,214	407,220	365,198	404,832	381,497	4
148,995	132,971	151,208	174,880	400,784	417,007	437,107	511,468	5
510,628	466,530	478,967	560,152	978,480	1,023,191	985,436	1,100,308	6
3,479,494	3,343,023	3,152,986	3,434,854	4,443,156	4,382,729	4,235,077	4,677,885	7
9,608,934	9,443,716	9,777,681	11,114,209	11,681,325	11,795,039	12,148,805	13,741,022	
35,062,769	32,653,591	34,715,231	41,122,392	40,976,833	38,185,383	40,403,096	47,962,298	
1,296,253	685,990	692,030	984,173	1,807,223	911,586	1,053,593	1,445,504	8
4,360,298	1,798,719	1,607,739	2,242,208	5,437,004	2,333,107	2,020,285	2,835,159	
28,213	19,685	21,984	26,324	39,564	27,509	27,779	34,560	9
673,952	385,070	410,509	486,458	964,560	539,538	516,238	623,182	
51,806	19,832	7,796	6,089	187,087	158,427	83,559	58,217	10
326,325	98,165	114,737	139,674	851,340	567,970	413,824	333,440	
486,215	475,397	366,001	455,614	646,319	649,818	638,050	677,426	11
1,492,492	958,632	891,247	1,081,746	2,462,219	1,757,326	1,568,112	1,634,048	
689,121	406,356	554,135	906,180	729,301	496,862	671,435	926,361	12
2,406,649	2,057,925	3,499,370	2,629,340	2,417,228	2,073,248	3,513,890	2,638,166	13
177,731	103,061	79,988	122,604	287,275	222,034	144,700	186,598	14
788,284	440,214	352,411	523,705	1,321,225	982,391	657,639	822,394	
1,151,875	806,532	862,082	1,264,895	1,200,829	834,511	920,215	1,304,173	15
4,346,808	3,304,671	4,713,863	4,417,940	4,939,282	3,890,150	5,091,744	4,764,733	
1,635,989	907,873	1,020,968	1,310,541	1,839,961	1,051,059	1,236,716	1,508,072	16
7,487,007	3,639,255	3,656,943	4,604,861	8,901,349	4,339,135	4,408,557	5,216,868	
57,084	10,718	18,782	26,024	57,867	13,165	21,197	27,875	17
2,093,164	433,988	616,402	840,141	2,116,057	505,045	674,704	890,692	
3,978,918	3,359,282	4,989,151	5,729,580	4,387,617	4,396,413	6,079,273	7,419,031	18
168,181	136,540	89,022	179,733	171,377	138,353	89,176	189,538	19
512,321	354,565	195,095	431,987	520,686	359,616	195,369	451,407	
170,328	68,327	128,883	122,012	281,890	161,272	220,080	188,990	20
817,331	327,142	547,380	514,992	1,263,615	718,081	887,225	770,871	
704,910	509,075	740,408	1,065,092	1,296,390	1,204,993	1,602,038	1,432,558	21
3,860,437	2,812,833	3,934,732	5,781,061	7,098,962	6,494,839	8,200,879	7,631,628	
739,093	471,578	747,337	964,303	818,929	565,821	799,273	1,083,996	22
1,970,083	977,845	1,403,059	1,931,217	2,134,690	1,152,628	1,485,454	2,100,039	
765,371	575,700	921,400	1,112,163	894,583	715,502	1,026,687	1,234,433	23
3,742,319	2,475,866	3,501,906	4,129,581	4,213,300	2,969,630	3,852,778	4,479,610	
455,703	316,067	397,958	388,102	593,466	580,838	595,841	546,759	24
2,236,923	1,505,754	1,721,217	1,693,655	2,905,805	2,776,323	2,598,562	2,358,816	
1,915,285	1,736,580	1,887,717	2,205,717	1,959,142	1,807,792	1,944,013	2,232,369	25
4,672,309	3,525,186	3,723,586	4,468,373	4,785,373	3,709,243	3,880,180	4,515,179	
428,969	372,058	558,464	683,651	527,001	436,441	642,491	792,280	26
1,302,623	974,706	1,427,240	1,601,316	1,554,545	1,126,920	1,540,250	1,777,889	
303,428	240,163	241,419	201,820	304,505	450,094	800,518	955,824	27
747,842	548,605	499,296	428,641	751,709	846,940	1,243,823	1,409,732	
7,322	79,943	19,523	131,856	7,322	85,559	19,523	131,856	28
55,255	27,473	20,967	72,723	124,590	232,045	78,492	72,723	29
2,906,726	2,050,973	2,616,753	3,510,683	3,318,805	2,328,417	2,819,649	3,738,540	30
7,586,904	4,417,721	5,127,920	7,112,711	8,449,598	4,944,138	5,436,423	7,466,721	
41,070,758	25,454,164	31,384,417	39,472,695	49,215,218	34,656,558	40,581,492	46,693,092	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
V. Iron and Its Products—continued.					
	Tubes, pipes and fittings—				
1	Boiler tubes..... \$	85,028	42,841	21,703	18,093
2	Cast iron pipe..... cwt.	50,840	26,463	30,746	26,951
 \$	104,029	65,833	63,589	59,540
3	Seamless tubing not less than 3½c. per lb.. cwt.	4,259	2,811	17,922	10,753
 \$	42,250	31,369	146,557	98,895
4	Other tubes, pipes, etc..... \$	369,037	144,356	81,143	243,019
	Wire—				
5	Barbed fencing..... cwt.	—	14	2	366
 \$	—	109	8	869
6	Galvanized, No. 9, 12 and 13 gauge, not telegraph or telephone..... cwt.	—	20	808	108
 \$	—	96	2,357	389
7	Steel wire for rope..... cwt.	87,253	50,177	59,613	79,402
 \$	664,901	356,867	411,270	483,078
8	Wire rope, twisted wire, clothes lines, wire cable, etc., n.o.p..... \$	800,538	244,191	198,130	235,836
9	Other..... \$	199,906	312,617	308,826	279,583
10	Chains..... \$	235,746	209,704	201,933	221,570
	Engines and boilers—				
11	Engines, automobile..... No.	8	7	15	—
 \$	6,213	5,386	7,764	—
12	Engines, internal combustion, other..... No.	115	188	217	408
 \$	54,057	234,708	443,751	192,861
13	Locomotives and parts..... No.	—	—	—	11
 \$	—	227,170	15,050	301,926
14	Other boilers, engines, etc..... \$	248,722	255,994	262,381	279,994
	Total engines and boilers..... \$	308,992	723,258	728,946	774,781
	Farm implements and machinery—				
15	Cream separators..... No.	313	130	943	235
 \$	10,973	1,748	25,984	7,218
16	Other dairy machinery..... \$	3,105	3,300	339	1,530
17	Harvesters..... No.	—	—	—	—
 \$	—	—	—	—
18	Other harvesting implements and machinery..... \$	7,868	6,205	7,397	9,663
	Planting and tillage—				
19	Drills and parts..... No.	1	2	—	1
 \$	88	152	—	444
20	Ploughs and parts..... \$	193	153	170	708
21	Other planting..... \$	681	2,611	2,957	3,265
	Seed separation—				
22	Threshing machine separators..... No.	2	2	—	—
 \$	2,425	148	—	—
23	Threshing machine separator parts..... \$	—	—	15	1,814
24	Fanning mills..... \$	—	223	109	—
25	Traction engines for farm purposes, not over \$1,400 cash..... No.	50	—	—	—
 \$	31,030	—	—	—
26	Other farm tractors, parts and repairs.. \$	—	534	158	1,178
27	Other farm implements..... \$	48,156	51,363	59,246	108,638
	Total farm implements and machinery \$	104,519	66,437	96,375	134,458
	Hardware and cutlery—				
28	Cutlery..... \$	686,790	672,083	713,753	714,914
	Hardware—				
29	Nails, wire..... cwt.	202	80	1,003	3,429
 \$	1,301	514	3,485	9,448
30	Other nails, spikes, tacks..... \$	1,569	6,124	8,828	5,861
31	Needles and pins..... \$	222,532	163,192	180,304	212,714
32	Nuts and bolts..... cwt.	3,203	4,218	778	1,180
 \$	11,945	18,126	5,821	7,412
33	Screws..... \$	385	1,438	2,811	1,520
34	Other hardware..... \$	138,924	130,812	152,041	116,222
	Total hardware and cutlery..... \$	1,063,446	992,289	1,067,043	1,068,091

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
1,070,739	613,502	799,364	814,872	1,163,818	684,725	893,993	934,630	1
10,435	24,959	32,163	21,246	116,205	146,055	243,819	105,616	2
49,634	72,667	106,883	79,903	256,245	305,996	491,335	247,948	3
38,233	36,306	50,538	45,807	42,492	39,679	70,064	57,854	3
277,108	244,457	335,258	285,928	319,358	279,182	488,459	390,368	4
1,954,530	1,003,459	1,521,874	1,998,063	2,314,439	1,154,472	1,608,319	2,268,962	4
133,466	104,322	57,879	106,571	133,466	104,916	76,035	136,140	5
568,715	367,387	202,286	386,456	568,715	369,121	253,617	476,982	5
206,117	133,524	188,974	198,960	206,117	133,556	220,153	242,379	6
664,645	389,688	504,034	530,853	664,645	389,831	577,275	613,240	6
1,592	5,376	15,165	13,124	88,845	55,553	74,778	92,594	7
16,643	42,356	137,090	93,832	681,544	399,223	548,360	577,375	7
113,382	81,727	52,982	75,056	921,796	328,506	257,848	317,880	8
1,027,117	732,182	727,917	771,698	1,229,728	1,065,642	1,152,931	1,175,372	9
466,513	421,660	515,873	728,518	704,810	633,778	725,593	986,740	10
33,736	30,725	76,624	90,050	33,744	30,732	76,639	90,050	11
5,050,089	4,308,212	9,237,454	10,609,398	5,056,302	4,313,598	9,245,218	10,609,398	12
6,532	5,606	9,278	13,995	6,650	5,802	9,515	14,428	12
985,301	720,232	1,084,494	1,339,646	1,045,614	957,298	1,536,497	1,565,449	13
96	48	65	44	96	48	65	55	13
636,145	423,996	572,661	304,172	636,145	651,166	587,711	606,098	14
1,681,948	1,156,472	1,210,343	1,819,973	1,950,839	1,419,279	1,488,348	2,141,242	14
8,353,483	6,608,912	12,108,770	14,073,189	8,688,900	7,341,341	12,861,592	14,922,187	
8,757	5,581	10,614	13,892	12,030	10,998	18,055	23,658	15
420,865	263,621	545,111	729,263	509,973	408,787	742,794	997,548	16
63,762	32,876	65,240	106,641	67,214	37,696	67,557	109,427	16
3,332	1,091	2,161	3,949	3,332	1,091	2,161	3,949	17
539,924	216,427	389,998	998,771	539,924	216,427	389,998	998,771	17
210,289	116,197	166,967	377,260	220,321	123,465	176,162	408,662	18
1,623	1,285	3,769	6,047	1,624	1,286	3,769	6,048	19
57,551	93,348	346,004	835,930	57,639	93,415	346,004	836,374	19
849,210	613,756	1,123,324	1,648,462	849,403	613,998	1,123,687	1,649,303	20
234,771	133,128	373,594	621,063	235,476	136,000	384,571	647,613	21
3,074	1,234	2,281	2,897	3,076	1,236	2,281	2,897	22
2,778,743	1,008,689	1,930,539	2,482,574	2,781,168	1,008,837	1,930,539	2,482,574	23
715,630	472,380	514,761	703,919	715,630	472,380	514,776	705,806	23
71,012	44,962	51,051	62,104	71,012	45,866	51,448	63,278	24
5,035	2,078	6,762	9,101	5,085	2,078	6,762	9,101	25
3,338,194	1,324,347	4,991,673	6,847,239	3,369,224	1,324,347	4,991,673	6,847,239	26
1,346,495	914,459	1,280,139	1,709,203	1,346,609	915,005	1,280,297	1,710,381	26
943,568	1,035,951	1,273,102	1,371,428	1,002,692	1,098,853	1,337,144	1,489,312	27
11,570,014	6,270,141	13,051,503	18,493,857	11,766,285	6,494,986	13,336,650	18,946,288	
393,236	319,519	313,719	353,868	1,584,556	1,351,547	1,428,084	1,587,426	28
9,169	4,359	16,947	9,959	9,372	6,095	31,228	36,166	29
50,240	26,498	61,055	38,337	51,549	31,171	98,719	114,235	30
70,569	39,132	38,917	29,325	76,189	46,462	48,593	37,991	30
189,141	149,305	159,894	168,660	419,879	325,417	353,901	411,655	31
24,898	18,270	28,459	32,234	28,105	22,493	29,705	33,509	32
344,370	232,949	315,828	339,547	356,322	251,329	324,191	347,385	33
138,892	116,853	108,041	114,713	139,356	118,579	114,041	116,972	33
1,058,364	843,356	916,352	1,073,803	1,220,704	1,000,809	1,114,227	1,259,072	34
2,244,812	1,727,612	1,913,806	2,118,253	3,848,055	3,125,314	3,481,756	3,874,736	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
	Machinery (except agricultural)—				
1	Sewing machines..... No.	648	1,103	960	5,964
		22,663	33,176	24,523	115,283
2	Sewing machine parts and attachments.... \$	68,502	250,177	306,355	243,777
3	Washing machines, domestic..... No.	52	1	—	—
		4,585	315	—	398
4	Other household machinery..... \$	1,261	467	354	370
5	Rock drills..... No.	—	3	14	11
		—	18,639	20,224	7,746
6	Other mining and metallurgical..... \$	142,042	218,811	251,952	372,424
	Office or business—				
7	Adding..... No.	—	9	—	—
		—	11,367	—	12
8	Typewriting..... No.	13	13	5	9
		856	581	361	363
9	Other..... \$	482	1,451	4,285	7,825
	Printing and bookbinding—				
10	Printing presses..... \$	48,773	44,056	41,150	65,182
11	Typesetting machines..... \$	816	98	75	37
12	Other printing and bookbinding..... \$	13,276	8,263	22,950	39,883
13	Coke and gas machinery..... \$	—	281,165	150,601	68,017
14	Cranes and derricks..... No.	23	11	20	10
		100,794	41,991	57,056	11,376
15	Logging equipment..... \$	—	253,865	291,769	361,414
16	Metal-working, n.o.p..... \$	129,641	83,614	50,491	119,736
17	Paper and pulp-mill..... \$	647,849	252,522	1,312,044	820,836
18	Pumps, power, and parts..... No.	63	124	60	71
		35,859	61,756	36,861	70,377
19	Rolling mill machines..... \$	—	2,831	326	1,012
20	Shovels, steam and electric..... No.	—	—	1	—
		—	—	10,480	—
21	Textile..... \$	1,291,730	705,526	870,168	641,419
22	Other machinery..... \$	817,811	963,947	839,048	1,387,696
	Total machinery (except agricultural). \$	3,326,940	3,234,618	4,291,073	4,335,185
23	Springs..... \$	2,012	2,118	1,733	1,760
	Stamped and coated products—				
24	Tin cans..... \$	10,299	23,452	28,095	33,092
25	Other..... \$	117,664	126,337	146,090	146,100
26	Tools and hand implements..... \$	234,902	208,706	240,410	266,131
	Vehicles—				
27	Automobiles, freight..... No.	18	37	30	78
		52,227	80,155	75,760	186,014
28	Automobiles, passenger..... No.	30	30	87	111
		150,382	111,399	166,909	175,468
29	Automobile parts..... \$	41,910	53,573	56,313	69,476
30	Railway cars, all kinds..... No.	45	68	30	24
		5,852	4,118	4,709	1,098
31	Railway cars, parts of..... \$	11,279	47,504	106,586	110,990
32	Other vehicles of iron..... \$	73,789	70,825	77,906	113,402
	Total vehicles..... \$	335,439	367,574	488,183	656,448
33	Drums, tanks, cylinders..... \$	12,692	22,402	32,508	34,913
34	Furniture..... \$	3,821	3,781	7,601	19,437
35	Plates for agricultural implements..... cwt.	—	440	—	153
		—	1,461	—	355
36	Pumps, hand..... No.	442	629	315	429
		2,525	2,974	1,523	2,512
37	Stoves..... \$	2,412	4,774	1,669	2,254
38	Valves..... \$	33,229	37,658	52,838	31,470
39	Articles for ship-building..... \$	65,518	134,762	140,856	131,546
40	Other iron and steel..... \$	784,356	796,771	759,420	767,778
	Total Iron and Its Products..... \$	18,241,866	17,794,428	17,907,204	15,008,951

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
4,942	5,553	7,549	11,110	5,601	6,558	8,517	17,121	1
191,794	219,541	307,999	436,319	215,189	252,901	332,752	555,052	2
425,231	333,047	416,017	186,245	493,733	584,469	722,642	430,176	3
9,126	10,909	13,295	15,491	9,181	10,910	13,297	15,492	4
560,859	642,735	792,071	1,069,795	565,723	643,050	792,131	1,070,193	5
133,018	162,653	127,035	144,477	134,394	163,264	131,310	146,724	6
-	680	1,168	1,467	-	683	1,182	1,478	7
-	540,913	421,585	493,525	-	559,592	441,809	491,271	8
1,746,074	785,754	1,559,933	2,528,079	1,888,789	1,004,565	1,811,888	2,900,654	9
3,308	3,568	3,752	4,181	3,312	3,607	3,790	4,191	10
606,066	498,751	510,626	668,171	607,296	518,010	520,044	670,770	11
12,205	8,451	11,390	14,088	12,219	8,753	11,411	14,103	12
661,363	486,192	685,273	806,462	662,234	487,687	686,030	807,063	13
429,243	438,175	512,003	591,297	429,725	439,626	516,288	599,122	14
912,334	1,382,906	1,211,163	1,488,097	978,895	1,462,758	1,307,922	1,596,174	15
795,234	660,690	487,923	671,761	796,050	660,788	487,998	672,041	16
489,858	458,222	577,088	563,692	505,351	470,828	608,295	626,281	17
-	228,979	110,727	174,416	-	510,144	261,328	242,433	18
124	120	170	166	147	131	190	176	19
511,194	539,704	548,530	583,582	611,988	581,695	605,586	594,958	20
-	550,344	676,470	741,976	-	813,489	980,291	1,112,988	21
2,068,976	1,002,534	1,946,339	2,122,060	2,364,652	1,154,075	2,021,897	2,279,377	22
493,253	669,733	1,192,726	3,530,648	1,150,692	922,255	2,534,693	4,466,465	23
4,861	4,222	6,143	7,380	4,928	4,348	6,206	7,468	24
850,700	594,507	948,579	881,810	887,437	656,482	987,999	967,553	25
201,587	150,531	159,208	238,495	201,587	153,362	159,534	239,507	26
27	28	54	51	27	28	55	51	27
242,150	300,833	469,714	562,005	242,150	300,833	480,194	562,005	28
2,103,671	2,117,290	2,434,880	2,844,413	3,412,840	2,865,276	3,383,649	3,855,639	29
11,213,830	9,447,311	11,081,177	14,392,778	12,120,202	10,617,066	12,257,389	16,195,228	30
24,636,435	22,211,345	27,177,066	35,710,103	28,268,927	25,822,215	32,031,669	41,081,674	31
291,363	164,202	194,775	187,860	293,541	166,787	196,527	190,009	32
544,691	555,588	643,500	644,662	558,582	579,766	673,910	679,371	33
793,343	817,351	964,563	1,206,586	935,896	1,016,158	1,157,614	1,413,612	34
1,651,996	1,325,072	1,560,225	1,781,953	1,964,791	1,645,117	2,053,815	2,409,152	35
1,308	890	1,153	2,470	1,340	934	1,189	2,548	36
1,841,485	1,277,662	1,692,920	3,014,612	1,910,808	1,364,664	1,772,414	3,200,626	37
9,517	8,797	14,844	29,082	9,549	8,835	14,935	29,022	38
9,378,494	8,602,104	13,850,280	23,687,560	9,532,350	8,726,714	14,022,814	23,882,455	39
16,747,228	14,114,969	23,010,491	30,194,863	16,808,323	14,188,715	23,111,109	30,336,461	40
1,121	790	393	599	1,166	858	462	637	41
596,859	390,693	330,813	741,428	602,711	394,811	336,813	743,093	42
1,272,973	616,511	519,674	897,016	1,284,252	664,015	626,508	1,008,006	43
490,457	357,479	379,006	585,742	555,013	430,642	608,710	703,550	44
30,317,496	25,359,408	39,783,164	59,121,221	30,693,457	25,769,561	40,330,368	59,874,191	45
662,004	410,749	517,598	679,538	753,752	525,512	684,312	876,508	46
395,177	427,483	496,532	569,557	400,008	432,793	507,999	592,188	47
46,320	21,808	79,752	61,379	46,320	22,248	79,752	61,532	48
276,986	115,279	410,343	314,534	276,986	116,740	410,343	314,889	49
21,194	15,081	24,124	33,679	22,729	17,185	27,554	37,162	50
244,850	231,459	571,773	595,314	251,560	240,521	583,703	607,452	51
318,831	318,837	370,427	488,044	324,211	328,236	376,652	497,401	52
663,215	433,989	579,919	682,028	696,444	472,082	637,465	714,437	53
356,532	694,434	1,237,342	1,220,523	449,707	902,043	1,440,020	1,456,093	54
10,687,018	9,918,436	12,373,714	14,881,851	11,684,339	10,960,770	13,501,607	16,136,437	55
152,176,749	113,541,924	158,027,914	206,655,021	173,473,503	131,684,441	181,196,800	229,429,485	56

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
1	Alumina and cryolite..... cwt.	27	22	—	672
	\$	970	21	—	508
2	Aluminium ingots, sheets..... lb.	559,229	372,567	484,605	874,093
	\$	136,673	96,227	148,636	229,029
3	Other aluminium..... \$	43,256	94,232	121,593	120,521
Brass—					
4	Scrap..... cwt.	1,764	410	—	—
	\$	19,954	3,597	—	—
5	Bars and rods..... cwt.	5,893	2,859	2,205	3,472
	\$	89,756	40,197	34,789	51,671
6	Strips, sheets, plates..... cwt.	1,648	1,152	493	689
	\$	33,050	24,974	10,670	14,373
7	Tubing..... lb.	416,838	403,461	336,144	462,373
	\$	98,759	85,865	80,601	106,890
8	Wire, plain..... lb.	20,168	2,258	56,241	22,395
	\$	5,562	337	17,306	7,066
9	Wire cloth..... \$	116,134	63,675	61,987	17,252
10	Other..... \$	203,083	236,408	303,121	318,337
	Total brass..... \$	566,298	455,053	508,474	515,589
Copper—					
11	Blocks, pigs, ingots..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
12	Scrap..... cwt.	360	—	—	—
	\$	3,765	—	—	—
13	Bars and rods..... cwt.	235	566	119	120
	\$	5,257	10,274	2,193	2,123
14	Strips, sheets, plates..... cwt.	8,771	3,190	528	368
	\$	209,174	66,968	12,188	9,204
15	Tubing..... lb.	213,963	91,132	108,420	217,460
	\$	56,463	21,655	25,660	50,528
16	Other..... \$	114,540	57,858	141,489	129,446
	Total copper..... \$	389,199	156,755	181,530	191,301
Lead—					
17	Pig..... lb.	1,342,207	87,686	47,305	427,195
	\$	68,660	6,147	3,615	29,651
18	Other..... \$	104,440	127,330	122,168	157,798
Nickel—					
19	Bars, rods, sheets, etc..... lb.	11,323	24,350	1,210	—
	\$	2,989	4,459	559	—
20	Nickel-plated ware..... \$	107,165	139,523	132,995	155,738
21	Other..... \$	13,682	31,145	37,930	29,027
Precious metals—					
22	Electro-plated ware..... \$	355,241	440,539	560,153	629,397
23	Silver in bars, blocks, etc..... \$	1,317	161	2,363	12,459
24	Other..... \$	228,581	182,085	266,646	272,130
Tin—					
25	Blocks, bars, pigs..... cwt.	19,901	15,171	18,646	16,435
	\$	858,916	770,260	1,069,540	1,057,174
26	Foil..... lb.	10,164	15,577	2,448	8,023
	\$	7,790	8,139	1,729	7,545
27	Other (collapsible tubes)..... \$	7,278	3,058	12,101	24,835
Zinc—					
28	Spelter..... lb.	11,137	11,200	22,410	11,200
	\$	841	692	1,856	949
29	Sheets and plates..... lb.	169,862	188,901	157,655	184,495
	\$	14,493	14,222	13,810	17,765
30	Other..... \$	109	715	5,460	1,431
31	Phosphor tin and bronze..... lb.	225,327	219,537	261,345	196,490
	\$	81,088	77,192	105,604	72,962
32	Other alloys, n.o.p..... \$	36,197	8,296	12,298	22,352
33	Clocks and watches..... \$	47,599	49,684	62,602	65,997

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
1,266,752	1,357,848	1,336,509	1,646,564	1,236,799	1,358,148	1,336,538	1,647,244	1
2,343,267	2,566,587	2,675,186	4,107,631	2,344,463	2,568,617	2,675,361	4,108,462	2
139,920	215,120	229,592	210,085	700,269	587,887	714,352	1,084,178	3
51,939	75,385	76,689	64,439	189,286	171,612	225,350	293,468	4
1,022,117	803,938	867,563	930,734	1,190,762	1,015,459	1,134,351	1,171,225	5
15,451	31,459	30,494	29,105	18,097	32,889	33,092	31,047	6
158,372	289,951	304,798	284,464	153,489	299,017	323,666	297,148	7
6,040	3,572	6,287	6,430	11,933	6,431	8,492	9,902	8
127,970	63,024	128,647	122,816	217,736	103,221	163,436	174,493	9
10,691	6,024	9,877	13,033	12,339	7,176	10,370	13,722	10
230,954	117,657	161,004	239,461	264,004	142,631	171,674	253,834	11
1,390,356	1,240,576	1,709,032	2,452,279	1,816,194	1,644,252	2,045,176	2,933,727	12
385,225	303,035	425,737	589,144	483,984	388,937	506,338	699,912	13
496,841	358,116	395,875	439,021	517,180	362,089	453,543	474,696	14
129,498	83,220	92,067	113,560	135,128	84,153	109,763	125,287	15
83,592	24,328	31,805	40,291	228,724	127,568	141,035	89,656	16
2,592,529	2,042,165	2,435,403	2,798,760	2,867,913	2,389,388	2,959,993	3,355,651	17
3,708,141	2,923,380	3,579,461	4,188,496	4,380,968	3,534,915	4,375,905	4,995,981	18
12,214,651	8,716,301	8,621,899	8,039,758	12,214,651	8,716,301	8,621,899	8,039,758	19
1,703,283	1,185,658	1,227,315	1,137,701	1,703,283	1,185,658	1,227,315	1,137,701	20
24,515	19,929	39,074	47,088	25,784	21,084	39,648	47,155	21
353,471	271,578	535,102	622,679	364,447	282,159	540,667	623,031	22
269,240	200,467	254,331	194,660	269,475	201,033	254,817	195,622	23
4,216,002	2,847,340	3,740,435	2,968,032	4,221,259	2,857,614	3,747,343	2,981,677	24
12,512	19,088	15,893	19,993	21,283	22,278	16,421	20,361	25
285,145	374,625	340,291	420,665	494,319	441,593	352,479	429,869	26
1,452,556	1,403,123	1,706,666	2,348,072	1,666,522	1,496,049	1,815,086	2,587,584	27
380,883	333,112	422,772	523,888	437,346	355,242	448,432	579,539	28
737,065	777,623	940,922	1,148,001	861,605	841,023	1,098,836	1,319,736	29
7,675,849	5,789,936	7,206,837	6,820,966	8,082,259	5,963,289	7,415,072	7,071,553	30
377,252	421,020	437,997	324,186	1,719,459	508,706	485,302	751,381	31
31,562	38,365	46,688	35,540	100,222	44,512	50,303	65,191	32
98,884	84,513	92,670	100,027	264,090	283,669	266,138	311,944	33
500,101	551,633	894,100	1,110,429	648,584	575,983	895,310	1,110,429	34
108,848	108,993	169,584	250,763	148,870	113,452	170,143	250,763	35
1,119,626	1,086,357	1,222,588	1,339,750	1,277,478	1,271,328	1,411,766	1,619,179	36
275,224	226,607	259,052	305,826	289,906	258,871	302,375	341,005	37
154,015	169,514	122,161	178,242	519,053	635,784	714,172	880,532	38
722,954	740,936	1,078,483	959,947	724,271	741,097	1,080,846	972,406	39
448,839	403,627	490,516	384,080	712,946	624,277	791,029	745,604	40
11,760	14,916	14,672	26,312	39,837	43,535	44,409	50,858	41
550,674	738,022	877,143	1,677,831	1,745,915	2,200,779	2,577,974	3,258,515	42
1,360,820	1,004,314	523,946	288,713	1,372,104	1,021,686	527,094	296,736	43
374,849	336,767	229,731	140,747	383,328	345,539	231,836	148,292	44
18,014	12,081	23,155	24,252	25,345	15,298	35,262	49,152	45
954,201	847,122	1,371,065	1,287,499	1,014,618	860,586	1,393,475	1,312,169	46
72,604	56,939	110,138	93,209	77,327	57,825	111,994	96,275	47
1,446,587	1,434,033	3,056,935	3,740,932	3,156,221	2,957,024	4,744,878	5,704,810	48
136,083	144,107	311,121	374,554	273,856	263,457	457,462	564,272	49
174,481	203,514	210,635	202,838	175,307	204,310	217,089	204,856	50
240,508	169,419	353,274	402,743	465,835	389,046	635,210	665,226	51
125,799	72,098	159,737	168,890	206,887	149,949	272,730	267,222	52
22,241	27,559	30,486	38,470	62,963	36,589	48,663	68,354	53
1,084,890	850,229	1,008,036	1,190,773	2,387,788	2,451,425	2,344,721	3,141,254	54

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
	Electric apparatus—				
1	Batteries, storage..... No.	1,238	4,379	2,344	895
		\$ 221,062	334,138	463,845	327,444
2	Dynamos, generators..... \$	148,777	73,792	176,300	268,353
	Incandescent lamps—				
3	Carbon filament..... No.	—	8,766	835	515
		\$ —	324	401	220
4	Metal filament..... No.	—	58,835	9,124	10,407
		\$ —	5,981	3,207	2,713
5	Electric light fixtures..... \$	5,945	9,998	7,874	9,427
6	Meters..... \$	49,141	28,426	29,494	63,473
7	Motors..... \$	108,130	203,781	344,353	467,860
8	Spark plugs, etc..... \$	5,832	3,465	4,364	5,504
9	Switches, etc..... \$	42,733	37,664	133,349	71,889
10	Telegraph instruments..... \$	108,418	10,977	10,673	29,841
11	Telephone instruments..... \$	59,727	27,345	74,056	187,033
12	Wireless apparatus..... \$	—	127,439	193,222	118,459
13	Other..... \$	172,938	225,329	216,654	254,410
	Total electric apparatus, n.o.p..... \$	944,706	1,058,659	1,657,792	1,806,626
14	Gas apparatus..... \$	4,860	4,517	7,257	10,173
	Printing materials (except machinery)—				
15	Stereotypes..... sq. in.	15,618	17,566	16,341	41,118
		\$ 1,439	2,107	1,962	3,207
16	Other..... \$	23,481	17,596	21,320	14,886
17	Manganese oxide..... cwt.	146	98	164	115,200
		\$ 711	487	673	71,644
18	Ores, n.o.p..... \$	—	235	8,312	3,774
19	Antimony, not ground..... lb.	193,566	170,306	315,218	44,800
		\$ 11,829	17,504	48,407	7,049
20	Mercury..... lb.	4,234	47,040	8,773	14,802
		\$ 2,556	28,932	7,558	14,944
21	Lamps, sidelights, etc..... \$	12,852	23,494	27,241	34,193
22	Other non-ferrous metals..... \$	134,287	160,977	150,397	61,916
	Total Non-Ferrous Metals..... \$	4,209,506	4,010,443	5,302,581	5,642,570
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
23	Asbestos, other than crude..... \$	72,663	55,938	80,816	96,519
	Clay and clay products—				
24	China clay..... cwt.	145,677	182,117	219,401	201,812
		\$ 85,392	91,370	98,753	96,681
25	Fire clay..... cwt.	64,559	43,493	48,187	27,716
		\$ 17,164	12,134	13,796	11,286
26	Other clays..... \$	10,150	4,075	6,464	7,775
27	Bricks, fire..... \$	214,483	168,442	196,855	133,066
28	Bricks, building..... M	385	50	19	7
		\$ 10,877	1,741	566	200
29	Brick and tile, n.o.p..... \$	263,941	228,184	247,797	259,064
30	Pottery and chinaware..... \$	2,844,568	2,766,338	2,889,266	2,655,125
31	Artificial teeth..... \$	7,118	1,902	2,615	5,860
32	Bath tubs, etc..... \$	299,436	300,632	320,372	317,236
33	Other..... \$	44,159	16,056	29,539	21,004
	Total clay and clay products..... \$	3,797,288	3,590,874	3,806,023	3,507,297
	Coal and coal products—				
34	Coal, anthracite..... ton	205,848	299,061	654,553	178,360
		\$ 2,070,865	2,705,775	6,112,668	1,693,979
35	Coal, bituminous..... ton	269,871	13,417	55,628	4,470
		\$ 1,127,406	46,374	254,086	20,915

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
19,512	18,167	24,362	39,392	20,750	22,546	26,811	40,287	1
543,792	589,529	576,530	389,003	764,854	923,701	1,042,152	716,553	2
1,063,610	809,760	827,320	834,665	1,214,221	978,170	1,055,050	1,178,380	3
-	184,102	212,561	156,806	-	1,072,355	911,427	1,496,694	4
-	12,691	17,090	9,907	-	85,897	66,385	77,462	5
-	452,438	502,618	452,088	-	2,253,321	3,553,966	2,881,548	6
-	80,282	84,485	88,156	-	301,009	418,521	270,719	7
520,444	504,991	548,777	679,364	546,487	546,357	585,758	709,417	8
220,546	181,354	251,005	334,495	269,892	209,795	280,580	398,283	9
1,811,321	1,535,685	1,843,617	1,917,870	1,928,600	1,815,710	2,239,020	2,403,668	10
561,813	437,320	676,233	653,716	567,645	440,785	680,657	659,226	11
999,038	908,544	1,009,295	1,157,773	1,059,296	948,740	1,145,370	1,274,710	12
931,744	143,744	93,864	200,420	1,043,547	154,804	104,537	230,261	13
422,391	275,936	427,593	685,301	483,282	303,281	501,699	872,334	14
-	2,354,721	3,247,449	2,567,253	-	2,499,687	3,463,501	2,712,614	15
5,108,321	4,693,464	4,141,507	5,078,501	5,409,404	5,080,935	4,432,773	5,428,566	16
12,289,850	12,528,021	13,744,765	14,596,424	13,976,635	14,288,871	16,016,003	16,932,193	17
211,751	163,627	164,167	157,300	217,421	171,639	177,137	172,500	18
4,239,505	4,017,106	4,306,090	5,280,189	3,256,567	4,039,819	4,325,646	2,323,438	19
210,360	196,317	226,829	296,617	211,971	198,882	229,153	300,024	20
73,949	70,517	76,717	102,694	99,309	90,002	100,299	120,473	21
29,984	290,906	1,146,325	652,339	30,130	442,586	1,146,489	767,539	22
64,577	290,751	1,170,760	704,935	65,290	427,695	1,171,433	770,579	23
519,895	324,026	294,988	480,463	519,895	330,261	303,300	484,659	24
433,132	522,588	774,661	1,124,604	762,390	768,894	1,089,879	1,268,712	25
33,522	41,931	133,479	144,487	52,585	74,624	181,886	162,630	26
71,029	48,461	101,802	35,688	105,265	95,504	155,575	114,450	27
53,812	38,608	86,804	37,134	76,336	67,543	130,401	105,138	28
821,022	669,452	700,695	871,268	850,546	720,445	751,447	956,763	29
1,604,480	1,513,948	1,464,436	1,902,781	1,799,339	1,789,535	1,721,394	2,111,478	30
36,201,118	33,297,222	38,911,300	42,872,108	43,432,617	41,111,550	47,692,985	52,747,842	31
704,117	406,610	372,678	511,708	781,162	465,400	468,362	622,793	32
189,241	233,139	134,952	185,490	334,919	416,495	354,410	387,676	33
154,337	170,181	79,349	126,817	239,730	261,958	178,139	225,802	34
1,066,563	774,291	828,135	930,725	1,131,122	817,784	876,324	958,441	35
235,056	151,040	164,708	184,708	252,220	165,174	178,524	195,994	36
74,083	56,605	62,933	77,998	84,273	60,846	69,974	86,604	37
1,679,654	1,196,391	1,279,753	1,413,563	1,895,028	1,366,799	1,481,315	1,547,617	38
5,208	4,865	5,465	4,286	5,593	4,915	5,484	4,293	39
136,333	108,379	120,005	100,385	147,227	110,120	120,571	100,585	40
278,546	241,374	229,797	312,307	558,830	503,830	520,992	650,043	41
363,686	198,594	234,497	322,586	4,051,722	3,847,793	4,218,973	4,508,513	42
325,777	308,122	373,812	372,832	332,895	310,154	376,427	378,742	43
75,210	49,114	44,630	92,412	374,747	351,166	365,060	409,723	44
150,726	97,082	54,487	425,280	195,518	114,569	85,775	488,433	45
3,473,408	2,576,882	2,644,331	3,428,888	8,132,190	7,090,409	7,595,750	8,590,056	46
4,643,524	3,834,054	2,584,678	4,133,646	4,849,372	4,133,675	3,262,631	4,376,126	47
41,934,241	34,129,530	20,852,269	32,800,889	44,005,106	36,838,730	27,256,806	35,091,257	48
15,367,937	11,494,846	13,321,097	13,074,698	15,637,812	11,510,053	13,377,204	13,079,418	49
43,254,520	24,695,530	28,525,651	26,958,685	44,382,011	25,750,817	28,781,771	26,980,950	50

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
Coal and coal products—concluded.					
1	Coal tar, crude..... gal.	1,120	15,735	3,741	11,419
	\$	379	1,739	1,174	1,729
2	Carbolic oil..... gal.	2,162,897	2,983,220	2,389,435	2,353,413
	\$	379,361	527,460	318,427	351,822
3	Coke..... ton	820	1,701	11,200	997
	\$	9,661	11,913	83,186	5,641
4	Lignite and coal products, n.o.p..... \$	—	—	—	—
	Total coal and coal products..... \$	3,587,672	3,293,261	6,769,541	2,074,086
Glass and glassware—					
5	Carboys, bottles, jars, etc. (including milk bottles)..... \$	36,793	47,206	58,641	105,523
6	Tableware..... \$	45,594	43,884	39,462	44,174
7	Common window glass..... sq. ft.	4,017,147	2,295,244	7,173,154	2,760,122
	\$	215,324	120,789	276,909	104,423
	Plate glass—				
8	Not over 7 sq. ft..... sq. ft.	601,067	582,316	786,439	1,368,251
	\$	263,515	260,162	353,319	611,104
9	7 to 25 sq. ft..... sq. ft.	182,107	216,281	191,020	247,620
	\$	107,287	118,207	108,767	131,231
10	Other, not bevelled..... sq. ft.	341,986	351,814	403,893	434,917
	\$	228,539	209,826	229,976	239,613
11	Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing for.. \$	4,301	7,670	—	415
12	Other glass and glassware..... \$	320,504	262,726	296,993	265,611
	Total glass and glassware..... \$	1,220,857	1,070,470	1,364,067	1,502,094
13	Graphite and its products..... \$	44,243	36,383	36,800	42,521
Petroleum, asphalt and their products—					
14	Asphalt, solid..... cwt.	299	53	170	1,116
	\$	3,648	641	2,242	1,758
15	Other asphalt and oil..... \$	12	97	224	138
Crude petroleum—					
16	For refining..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
17	Other .8235 and heavier..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
18	Coal and kerosene oil, refined..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
Gasolene—					
19	Under .725 sp. gr..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
20	Other..... gal.	—	1,021	—	—
	\$	—	432	—	—
21	Lubricating oils..... gal.	11,813	27,564	21,426	115,392
	\$	7,445	16,465	12,667	97,632
22	Other oils..... \$	2,342	9,939	1,494	16,800
23	Other petroleum products..... \$	14,809	16,952	37,933	37,273
	Total petroleum, asphalt and their products..... \$	28,256	44,526	54,560	153,601
Stone and its products—					
24	Abrasives..... \$	193,544	156,365	217,942	193,135
25	Building and paving stone..... \$	102,676	129,202	115,055	102,321
26	Cement..... cwt.	16,965	15,496	6,195	—
	\$	10,999	10,473	2,721	—
27	Silica sand..... cwt.	2,045	4,844	22	358
	\$	106	1,317	56	223
28	Whiting..... cwt.	197,339	205,928	247,721	221,898
	\$	118,190	115,970	138,136	135,183
29	Marble, slate and other..... \$	107,012	69,159	80,222	92,282
	Total stone and its products..... \$	532,527	482,486	554,132	524,144
Miscellaneous—					
30	Carbons, electric..... \$	3,397	2,790	2,332	2,738
31	Diamonds, unset..... \$	797,445	696,914	1,196,825	1,042,672
32	Insulators, electric..... \$	4,331	2,127	7,329	1,889
33	Salt..... cwt.	512,916	780,950	563,006	393,297
	\$	276,408	332,661	304,290	240,156
34	Sulphur..... cwt.	104	23	6	—
	\$	323	55	18	—
35	Other non-metallic minerals..... \$	86,306	40,239	50,066	66,004
	Total Non-Metallic Minerals..... \$	10,451,716	9,648,724	14,226,799	9,253,721

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
4,740,309	2,289,223	3,748,086	3,427,139	4,741,474	2,304,998	3,751,867	3,441,983	1
291,386	158,161	267,031	239,088	291,773	159,935	268,215	241,787	
539,555	830,472	1,128,640	1,338,544	2,702,452	3,813,692	4,817,333	4,320,054	2
125,653	163,531	196,331	249,040	505,014	690,991	718,465	707,158	
690,821	577,142	928,046	865,337	691,641	578,843	939,246	889,392	3
4,973,926	3,494,804	6,421,886	5,370,704	4,983,587	3,506,717	6,505,072	5,537,604	
75,221	161,673	123,861	77,871	75,221	161,673	123,861	77,871	4
90,654,947	63,803,229	56,387,029	65,696,277	94,242,712	67,108,863	63,654,190	68,636,627	
1,001,548	1,069,521	909,679	1,108,257	1,133,856	1,212,585	1,096,294	1,389,207	5
472,302	439,725	467,459	583,077	645,926	644,537	706,754	868,395	6
210,593	92,133	79,298	249,505	23,961,200	23,559,813	38,694,185	40,275,041	7
12,403	10,051	11,740	38,986	1,100,946	1,030,803	1,334,068	1,187,776	
49,307	52,385	157,164	407,656	2,268,145	2,052,604	2,623,386	4,021,948	8
28,514	20,773	56,076	145,373	1,200,782	919,091	1,060,376	1,612,885	
4,300	3,417	28,521	53,859	817,019	537,479	519,892	730,476	9
3,659	3,092	11,854	20,226	439,498	288,790	271,509	359,916	
13,506	3,638	24,491	26,857	1,063,895	800,881	889,578	1,065,336	10
12,383	4,007	9,417	10,502	651,598	471,748	479,135	566,756	
368,101	237,870	398,047	514,213	516,264	343,670	441,669	552,500	11
1,252,756	1,093,873	1,242,211	1,334,185	1,859,463	1,749,924	1,908,224	2,101,144	12
3,128,670	2,878,912	3,106,483	3,754,819	7,548,874	6,661,148	7,298,029	8,638,579	
84,319	53,963	113,633	80,686	129,669	90,573	151,711	123,705	13
220,465	327,974	244,610	435,717	220,848	330,230	247,031	440,193	14
237,226	281,698	288,573	447,157	241,334	283,796	292,162	450,865	
39,085	49,397	24,261	42,265	39,097	49,494	24,485	42,403	15
330,825,705	363,300,243	356,148,699	505,394,417	418,791,375	440,671,846	470,616,511	605,224,341	16
13,990,554	16,166,950	19,132,887	26,023,777	17,440,768	19,834,683	25,675,071	32,818,370	
107,588,498	95,946,059	89,823,164	82,728,576	111,021,631	96,919,195	98,023,025	88,362,466	17
4,172,747	4,306,854	3,894,164	3,333,473	4,345,248	4,401,779	4,311,824	3,619,979	
4,398,141	5,473,953	4,692,707	4,991,364	4,398,821	5,474,153	5,019,355	4,991,423	18
347,123	447,078	390,923	557,695	347,341	447,131	453,579	557,717	
36,831,624	58,291,880	58,606,255	63,833,449	36,831,720	58,291,880	58,606,255	63,833,449	19
4,932,304	7,380,396	8,409,686	9,135,629	4,932,370	7,386,396	8,409,686	9,135,629	
12,092,700	19,346,894	24,393,860	23,715,877	12,096,705	19,352,161	24,405,812	23,716,772	20
1,575,980	2,381,773	3,224,501	3,337,413	1,576,729	2,383,149	3,226,750	3,337,735	
8,807,415	7,900,346	8,758,660	10,707,116	8,819,388	7,929,463	8,782,802	10,823,082	21
2,465,066	2,306,776	2,542,556	3,052,091	2,472,870	2,323,998	2,556,960	3,150,169	
145,244	266,494	260,699	169,545	148,922	276,756	264,044	187,822	22
784,045	698,454	789,100	1,083,330	800,046	718,296	844,649	1,157,110	23
28,689,374	34,291,870	38,957,320	47,182,371	32,344,725	38,105,478	46,059,810	54,457,793	
1,459,071	1,391,224	2,083,421	2,691,572	1,683,525	1,562,934	2,323,044	2,909,967	24
406,824	250,236	250,037	314,522	515,997	402,598	426,991	497,656	25
42,684	38,117	50,851	61,332	61,466	95,225	95,051	62,725	26
61,250	40,731	52,517	80,379	75,758	64,323	71,826	81,715	
2,874,162	2,074,872	2,048,340	2,630,234	3,411,285	2,604,271	2,783,111	3,178,640	27
285,575	258,560	262,549	324,455	305,920	334,665	350,471	381,408	
43,927	44,224	63,010	74,705	265,451	291,648	351,281	349,581	28
39,052	37,573	49,025	53,923	168,431	176,877	207,924	212,347	
1,713,837	1,206,595	1,341,276	1,530,866	2,008,697	1,412,118	1,527,228	1,882,800	29
3,965,609	3,184,919	4,038,825	4,995,717	4,758,628	3,953,515	4,907,484	5,965,893	
851,059	800,941	875,198	1,261,423	858,776	811,387	885,358	1,271,090	30
5,322	18,402	28,204	25,087	2,377,534	2,168,595	3,212,565	2,799,520	31
677,026	564,684	459,502	232,459	689,837	589,898	496,531	276,486	32
2,027,029	2,141,393	2,335,564	2,076,958	3,412,053	3,595,991	4,029,515	3,624,733	33
678,583	675,874	612,656	582,766	1,072,343	1,097,548	1,091,937	1,025,722	
2,583,809	2,812,647	2,912,124	3,724,254	2,586,732	2,816,133	2,916,832	3,726,983	34
1,725,425	1,849,243	2,019,365	2,998,371	1,730,712	1,855,085	2,026,807	3,004,540	
1,063,525	865,377	1,063,590	1,233,784	1,232,231	1,015,465	1,185,406	1,371,903	35
135,701,334	111,970,906	110,678,814	131,984,446	155,899,393	131,013,294	139,033,940	156,784,707	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

		United Kingdom.			
No.	Items.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
1	Acid, citric..... lb.	—	154,959	231,647	112,106
	\$	—	47,981	68,517	32,080
2	Acid, stearic..... lb.	50	4,475	60,172	53,760
	\$	9	700	8,092	6,891
3	Other acids..... \$	103,891	50,072	39,700	72,659
4	Alcohols, industrial..... gal.	2	23	1	5
	\$	33	482	41	109
5	Cellulose products..... \$	91,697	91,323	79,270	81,105
6	Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	1,060,342	993,281	1,119,116	1,107,815
Dyeing and tanning materials—					
7	Coal tar dyes..... lb.	275,320	337,340	151,209	139,137
	\$	134,265	115,964	87,496	87,530
8	Logwood, oak, quebracho extracts..... lb.	440,414	522,256	194,312	410,425
	\$	18,411	21,716	12,204	19,275
9	Other dyeing and tanning articles..... \$	19,782	31,477	51,014	50,776
	Total dyeing and tanning materials.. \$	172,458	169,157	150,614	157,581
10	Explosives..... \$	63,446	31,025	35,094	101,968
Fertilizers, n.o.p.—					
11	Potash, muriate of..... cwt.	565	—	—	—
	\$	970	—	—	—
12	Soda nitrate..... cwt.	435	709	196	17,870
	\$	1,699	2,531	765	36,994
13	Superphosphates..... cwt.	—	60	2,506	—
	\$	—	75	2,844	—
14	Other..... \$	36,137	33,632	9,723	9,885
	Total fertilizers, n.o.p..... \$	38,806	36,238	13,332	46,879
Paints, pigments and varnishes—					
15	Black, carbon..... lb.	—	10	210	—
	\$	—	2	25	—
16	Lithopone..... lb.	—	778,967	2,829,810	1,155,960
	\$	—	32,501	113,246	45,852
17	Oxides..... lb.	1,456,254	1,140,289	1,104,032	1,177,304
	\$	114,637	102,620	109,611	126,686
18	Zinc white..... lb.	4,097,143	1,553,647	531,118	122,648
	\$	222,770	89,660	41,320	9,472
19	Liquid fillers, etc..... lb.	721,428	770,108	1,028,768	942,981
	\$	164,161	166,249	224,214	156,409
20	Varnish, lacquers, etc..... gal.	10,550	15,202	17,348	14,363
	\$	26,178	35,445	36,459	24,760
21	Other paints, etc..... \$	169,175	208,712	249,916	361,248
	Total paints, etc..... \$	696,921	635,189	774,791	724,427
Perfumery, cosmetics—					
22	Perfumes over 4 oz..... gal.	363	229	368	289
	\$	17,663	13,879	25,308	20,029
23	Other..... \$	137,457	197,912	198,913	235,547
Soaps—					
24	Common laundry..... lb.	90,954	173,669	110,445	98,583
	\$	7,799	13,906	9,687	8,757
25	Other..... \$	92,868	106,643	110,815	128,430
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—					
26	Sulphate of alumina..... lb.	675,528	1,138,043	1,409,519	1,676,682
	\$	6,164	11,381	14,066	16,227
27	Ammonia, nitrate of..... lb.	13,065	6,750	—	1,184
	\$	1,036	307	—	96
28	Copper sulphate..... lb.	1,739,695	833,001	1,075,349	1,301,033
	\$	87,315	38,438	51,977	59,693
29	Chlorine, liquid..... lb.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
30	Chloride of lime..... lb.	674,872	693,549	683,488	704,506
	\$	15,707	14,798	13,549	13,700
31	Potash compounds..... lb.	273,319	198,301	223,111	265,608
	\$	54,248	33,998	29,047	35,268
32	Soda compounds..... lb.	15,607,470	31,230,603	25,963,367	44,134,422
	\$	296,459	396,846	613,665	769,125
33	Acid phosphate..... lb.	44,707	19,152	32,480	94,396
	\$	2,194	984	1,851	4,013
34	Other..... \$	206,058	167,526	145,339	151,697
	Total inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... \$	669,181	664,288	869,494	1,050,919

¹ Subject to revision.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

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Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
-	6,584	4,173	15,741	-	250,023	350,060	245,955	1
-	3,107	1,946	5,019	-	78,684	102,191	71,493	2
332,225	385,408	672,323	869,505	335,168	425,500	790,228	1,032,396	3
45,017	48,249	97,601	98,130	45,380	53,593	113,882	121,170	4
229,783	219,065	249,997	239,883	466,500	349,605	394,479	425,814	5
2,759	9,689	6,540	3,808	4,634	13,581	8,035	5,719	6
3,426	35,762	24,092	12,988	10,250	47,988	29,310	19,631	7
963,858	948,605	1,704,364	2,011,001	1,118,068	1,158,595	1,939,280	2,335,385	8
1,196,850	1,161,859	1,400,780	1,416,748	2,655,544	2,617,241	2,992,150	3,108,199	9
2,094,226	1,528,765	1,813,987	2,055,224	3,686,679	2,629,090	2,919,794	3,547,620	10
1,169,547	876,473	888,080	992,523	2,209,906	1,548,015	1,632,348	1,954,852	11
30,020,748	41,429,745	26,169,281	25,640,032	32,604,441	47,198,719	36,368,992	37,527,470	12
1,213,663	1,422,497	964,829	901,782	1,311,745	1,621,708	1,310,744	1,387,735	13
227,706	283,734	264,610	265,157	265,307	351,304	393,841	396,365	14
2,610,916	2,582,704	2,117,519	2,159,462	3,786,958	3,521,027	3,336,933	3,738,952	15
550,811	254,322	293,900	272,365	753,457	336,510	364,071	469,893	16
10,034	21,949	28,489	86,342	118,622	194,741	277,791	314,866	17
19,014	41,586	48,568	143,877	183,604	289,268	402,774	472,071	18
271,654	237,070	283,606	200,531	278,591	428,115	584,469	454,264	19
708,062	608,165	753,612	527,030	727,198	1,051,697	1,462,424	1,115,608	20
576,519	914,276	1,364,540	1,483,570	576,541	914,736	1,387,069	1,529,810	21
315,368	464,163	816,942	900,006	315,388	464,372	819,792	927,176	22
485,751	487,190	624,282	844,546	612,663	582,633	734,634	977,593	23
1,528,195	1,601,104	2,243,404	2,415,459	1,838,853	2,387,970	3,419,624	3,492,448	24
-	3,783,745	5,932,323	6,860,589	-	3,783,755	5,964,211	6,885,744	25
-	248,861	383,708	494,757	-	248,863	386,958	497,225	26
-	1,026,227	2,120,677	3,620,126	-	8,010,959	10,743,020	13,768,543	27
-	56,814	110,991	188,191	-	333,919	454,309	572,283	28
5,274,452	3,519,032	4,187,224	4,982,404	6,820,219	4,809,099	5,385,151	6,357,798	29
332,620	274,322	353,423	445,544	462,262	394,000	478,174	598,177	30
9,007,859	7,860,677	9,896,535	10,322,473	19,915,136	13,802,512	12,942,562	14,011,246	31
643,799	550,347	691,074	710,426	1,264,951	927,702	909,169	982,119	32
2,278,796	1,996,425	2,240,340	2,062,026	3,019,025	2,820,620	3,338,700	3,065,089	33
336,707	305,598	357,651	342,860	507,378	486,047	600,289	511,686	34
68,578	82,959	98,296	117,080	79,178	98,265	116,660	131,953	35
150,971	165,968	215,967	255,615	177,563	201,792	256,581	281,479	36
1,035,568	458,158	606,311	678,160	1,254,283	708,188	912,132	1,164,442	37
2,499,665	2,060,068	2,719,125	3,115,553	3,666,437	3,300,511	3,997,612	4,607,411	38
284	259	244	397	5,616	4,270	4,432	4,493	39
14,788	8,321	5,369	8,450	97,877	91,706	96,761	103,231	40
442,973	483,083	499,927	509,673	766,519	919,638	932,417	1,000,422	41
10,920,047	10,003,358	8,501,554	9,652,551	11,066,250	10,281,099	8,685,751	9,812,480	42
836,075	724,880	612,146	680,875	848,290	747,410	627,813	695,013	43
296,161	221,079	216,364	239,776	475,328	425,711	440,254	509,609	44
25,993,316	28,824,435	33,160,565	40,512,612	26,668,874	29,962,478	34,615,069	42,802,608	45
351,441	343,109	402,977	466,224	357,605	354,490	417,565	488,935	46
296,996	7,237	11,577	340,137	1,392,695	2,939,608	3,948,301	4,848,747	47
19,976	1,107	1,008	15,093	96,216	149,853	213,813	210,600	48
785,648	1,099,467	1,861,541	966,530	3,542,788	3,277,716	3,120,575	3,610,585	49
47,030	58,082	90,908	49,780	184,343	161,440	151,610	170,648	50
7,335,416	7,276,067	6,547,067	12,645,170	7,335,416	7,276,067	6,547,067	12,645,170	51
298,076	261,007	230,203	394,191	298,075	261,007	230,203	394,191	52
15,780,006	15,106,761	12,655,120	16,516,176	16,461,478	16,030,574	13,620,570	17,714,397	53
289,171	253,171	288,202	273,613	284,878	272,183	256,303	294,084	54
2,674,151	1,535,586	1,555,043	2,405,709	4,416,911	4,200,964	4,583,610	5,760,298	55
225,949	173,052	187,374	220,594	438,789	408,942	439,664	529,882	56
195,780,669	157,280,312	180,601,565	165,587,875	218,170,484	193,776,640	211,388,390	215,575,523	57
2,516,933	1,997,497	2,159,989	2,218,946	2,936,987	2,496,114	2,891,714	3,163,121	58
3,046,959	3,606,765	3,475,438	3,909,327	3,091,666	3,685,917	3,507,918	4,003,723	59
198,313	223,333	210,167	256,509	200,507	224,317	212,018	261,522	60
664,212	460,070	613,861	554,143	902,939	685,859	855,811	860,516	61
4,590,100	3,770,767	4,134,689	4,449,093	5,700,339	5,014,205	5,668,701	6,373,499	62

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Items.	United Kingdom.			
		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concluded.					
1	Other drugs, dyes and chemicals—Glycerine..... lb.	256,680	1,934,363	1,777,070	2,987,815
	\$	30,603	329,959	288,818	642,190
2	Other chemicals and allied products..... \$	1,020,152	764,026	694,626	488,965
	Total Chemicals and Allied Products \$	4,203,326	4,146,061	4,282,489	4,906,256
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
3	Amusement and sporting goods—Films for motion pictures..... ft.	924,495	309,150	286,153	366,008
	\$	72,293	23,870	23,089	29,040
4	Toys and dolls..... \$	210,991	169,258	189,826	215,535
5	Other..... \$	64,446	65,950	77,306	88,002
6	Brushes..... \$	131,388	109,332	128,204	139,965
7	Containers..... \$	1,282,793	1,251,430	1,283,575	1,366,864
8	Household and personal equipment—Boots and shoes, with canvas uppers..... pr.	11,527	20,949	12,299	8,420
	\$	13,965	15,840	9,237	8,166
9	Boots and shoes, with felt uppers..... pr.	125,559	195,077	375,531	355,162
	\$	82,920	110,834	216,594	195,470
10	Buttons..... \$	63,016	55,897	43,644	33,313
11	Combs..... \$	84,118	67,752	84,550	63,844
12	Jewelry..... \$	148,431	177,283	123,716	108,590
13	Pocketbooks, etc..... \$	221,690	257,059	280,369	274,791
14	Tobacco pipes..... \$	481,949	408,974	425,872	388,073
15	Other..... \$	400,870	413,099	411,380	543,171
	Total household, etc..... \$	1,496,959	1,506,738	1,595,362	1,615,418
16	Mineral and aerated waters..... \$	15,634	13,768	16,380	9,676
17	Musical instruments—Phonographs and parts..... \$	12,742	26,807	24,522	27,013
18	Other..... \$	97,054	59,291	86,994	95,896
19	Scientific and educational equipment..... \$	230,148	250,361	274,426	220,287
20	Ships and materials for, n.o.p..... \$	110,144	97,065	172,099	188,054
21	Vehicles, n.o.p..... \$	187,916	38,189	58,479	39,927
22	Works of art, n.o.p..... \$	190,282	139,070	231,345	239,048
23	Miscellaneous imports under special conditions—For army and navy..... \$	79,601	23,745	13,293	24,599
24	Re-imported..... \$	742,005	394,986	699,062	1,210,123
25	For exhibition..... \$	338,992	301,924	124,358	151,847
26	Ex-warehoused for ships' stores..... \$	343,066	197,377	209,463	211,409
27	Other..... \$	244,356	159,540	160,651	312,885
	Total miscellaneous imports under special conditions..... \$	1,748,020	1,077,572	1,206,827	1,910,863
28	Incubators and brooders..... No.	2	4	26	3
	\$	81	225	454	172
29	Pencils, lead..... \$	64,660	70,706	87,775	103,647
30	Precious stones..... \$	67,113	117,982	252,708	250,338
31	Settlers' effects..... \$	1,168,213	958,491	920,053	1,146,501
32	Waste paper, etc..... cwt.	61,675	51,066	69,182	73,796
	\$	172,233	131,894	219,116	165,430
33	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p..... lb.	7,655	1,120	2,399	45,239
	\$	755	58	435	2,406
34	All other articles imported..... \$	920,846	891,691	951,555	943,344
	Total Miscellaneous Commodities..... \$	8,244,711	6,999,798	7,800,530	8,797,426
	Grand Total Imports for Consumption \$	153,586,690	151,083,946	163,731,210	163,941,052

¹ Subject to revision.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1924-1927—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ¹	
1,982,690	812,160	654,152	167,103	2,239,395	3,483,655	4,505,978	4,041,102	1
313,213	127,725	110,385	41,709	343,824	560,765	719,661	866,361	
2,287,983	2,118,572	2,319,190	2,954,345	3,514,417	3,149,078	3,437,408	3,906,184	2
18,409,812	16,366,165	18,716,266	20,630,534	26,088,041	24,760,237	28,404,276	31,844,715	
19,848,022	22,291,820	23,593,221	19,504,247	20,817,776	22,675,050	23,904,034	19,955,919	3
1,626,644	1,797,689	1,898,698	1,559,825	1,702,661	1,827,487	1,923,615	1,594,443	
935,669	787,190	668,113	755,871	1,856,594	1,771,758	1,647,554	1,940,842	4
215,653	617,085	451,151	788,803	290,961	695,574	538,458	895,696	5
301,833	259,797	227,724	240,070	794,997	565,055	594,273	640,469	6
938,820	664,060	881,793	1,230,657	2,703,605	2,452,926	2,823,319	3,465,696	7
119,144	43,688	51,011	64,051	130,851	66,112	63,360	73,303	8
137,906	37,796	35,938	56,755	152,133	54,223	45,207	65,579	
24,347	23,681	33,132	38,161	150,869	221,127	410,757	396,668	9
21,843	13,906	20,782	22,232	105,160	125,717	238,550	219,345	
272,327	326,555	335,690	299,473	633,154	679,555	686,863	645,117	10
135,789	126,667	61,993	65,008	296,380	314,759	323,380	266,923	11
941,170	813,581	856,861	1,027,366	1,405,036	1,364,817	1,255,176	1,475,461	12
378,390	317,656	361,752	366,941	753,129	759,941	776,658	895,714	13
66,878	25,765	32,176	28,898	872,215	788,806	799,388	880,121	14
1,633,417	1,563,490	1,681,696	2,270,271	2,342,013	2,312,511	2,432,357	3,294,242	15
3,687,620	3,224,716	3,377,888	4,136,944	6,559,220	6,400,329	6,467,579	7,706,502	
56,216	58,676	53,076	61,923	166,366	183,873	188,566	189,427	16
1,041,465	667,636	329,179	948,607	1,057,480	708,367	367,841	1,004,120	17
990,470	892,399	1,143,761	1,086,679	1,265,371	1,168,628	1,498,256	1,531,831	18
2,640,851	2,626,347	2,832,507	3,491,237	3,126,247	3,173,451	3,400,240	4,076,410	19
383,445	369,798	696,620	2,347,921	892,417	489,241	879,092	2,680,313	20
615,144	486,833	680,769	871,585	803,186	527,209	746,210	919,927	21
156,061	161,679	211,548	381,128	446,951	410,671	574,883	859,267	22
1,940	2,055	845	394	90,219	43,430	42,259	46,233	23
2,099,014	1,824,979	2,310,244	2,421,304	3,046,035	2,675,687	3,530,806	4,234,642	24
1,396,315	1,242,378	2,916,155	5,116,666	1,747,849	1,639,410	3,059,739	5,280,007	25
3,670,918	2,653,423	3,806,230	3,108,553	4,629,222	3,947,653	5,397,081	4,238,499	26
1,064,943	2,036,597	2,098,847	1,596,683	1,483,210	2,482,161	2,716,812	2,269,754	27
8,233,130	7,759,432	11,132,321	12,243,600	10,996,535	10,788,341	14,746,697	16,069,135	
6,861	6,869	10,710	16,613	6,864	6,873	10,736	16,616	28
148,538	132,152	194,872	371,214	148,736	132,377	195,398	371,386	
518,306	434,686	495,937	500,251	641,116	623,413	739,632	803,874	29
107,122	89,079	80,239	70,695	390,046	400,859	503,903	473,938	30
4,788,583	5,202,903	5,132,184	6,334,403	6,114,702	6,342,517	6,271,891	7,797,518	31
692,786	804,643	892,292	888,658	786,869	860,739	962,375	966,452	32
1,361,302	1,146,709	1,411,247	1,117,254	1,586,889	1,287,493	1,635,584	1,306,080	
504,738	442,475	482,999	443,114	513,417	444,439	488,292	613,758	33
68,516	60,078	98,978	111,132	69,407	69,404	100,365	122,297	
5,395,915	5,349,599	6,086,130	6,323,890	6,591,914	6,640,094	7,389,459	7,778,100	34
34,211,403	32,797,543	38,084,735	44,973,689	48,205,401	46,659,067	53,232,815	62,227,271	
601,256,447	509,780,009	609,719,637	687,707,719	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,328,732	1,030,892,505	

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Classes.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).					
Dutiable.....	115,146,037	132,547,496	120,036,907	123,051,487	133,362,597
Free.....	46,523,747	53,921,189	53,548,932	80,365,944	79,735,524
Total.....	161,669,784	186,468,685	173,585,839	203,417,431	213,098,121
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Dutiable.....	27,529,688	24,649,153	20,287,546	24,698,634	26,091,583
Free.....	19,207,086	20,377,581	21,204,423	24,486,924	27,122,552
Total.....	46,736,774	45,026,734	41,491,969	49,185,558	53,214,135
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Dutiable.....	110,237,810	111,763,032	110,803,970	117,444,241	127,110,568
Free.....	59,909,148	62,032,628	54,636,787	67,317,590	56,473,363
Total.....	170,146,958	173,795,660	165,440,757	184,761,831	183,583,931
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Dutiable.....	22,291,718	24,008,063	23,887,672	24,916,363	29,387,075
Free.....	13,553,826	16,968,770	14,297,711	15,486,733	18,575,223
Total.....	35,845,544	40,976,833	38,185,383	40,403,096	47,962,298
Iron and its Products.					
Dutiable.....	123,542,391	151,704,435	119,558,332	158,705,624	196,131,342
Free.....	15,182,064	21,769,068	15,126,109	22,491,176	33,298,143
Total.....	138,724,455	173,473,503	134,684,441	181,196,800	229,429,485
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
Dutiable.....	25,858,276	31,075,329	29,062,665	32,429,812	36,795,977
Free.....	11,634,328	12,357,288	12,048,885	15,263,173	15,951,865
Total.....	37,492,604	43,432,617	41,111,550	47,692,985	52,747,842
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Dutiable.....	71,455,000	74,108,597	53,790,421	59,444,477	61,589,364
Free.....	68,534,012	81,790,796	77,222,873	79,589,463	95,195,343
Total.....	139,989,012	155,899,393	131,013,294	139,033,940	156,784,707
Chemicals and Allied Products					
Dutiable.....	14,693,505	15,112,471	13,782,902	15,391,094	17,425,263
Free.....	11,099,596	10,975,570	10,977,335	13,013,182	14,419,452
Total.....	25,793,101	26,088,041	24,760,237	28,404,276	31,844,715
Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Dutiable.....	26,504,357	26,330,518	24,804,040	26,969,938	32,003,244
Free.....	19,676,655	21,874,883	21,855,027	26,262,877	30,224,027
Total.....	46,181,012	48,205,401	46,659,067	53,232,815	62,227,271
Total Imports.					
Dutiable.....	537,258,782	591,299,094	516,014,455	583,051,670	659,897,013
Free.....	265,320,462	302,067,773	280,918,082	344,277,062	370,995,492
Total Imports.....	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,328,732	1,030,892,505
Duty collected.....	133,803,370¹	135,122,345	120,222,454	143,933,110	158,966,367

¹Includes war tax.

11.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927—concluded.

Classes.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
EXPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).					
Canadian Produce	407,760,092	430,932,150	443,298,877	606,058,672	574,994,162
Foreign Produce	3,180,058	2,026,788	1,603,678	1,811,768	4,347,294
Total	410,940,150	432,958,938	444,902,555	607,870,440	579,341,456
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Canadian Produce	135,841,642	140,423,284	163,031,415	190,975,417	167,291,589
Foreign Produce	1,654,518	1,684,513	1,790,095	1,498,160	1,354,660
Total	137,496,160	142,107,797	164,821,510	192,473,577	168,646,250
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Canadian Produce	7,850,843	8,055,083	9,711,720	8,940,046	7,665,563
Foreign Produce	1,421,780	1,555,639	2,217,273	1,320,099	1,375,778
Total	9,272,623	9,610,722	11,928,993	10,260,145	9,041,341
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Canadian Produce	228,756,205	273,354,778	253,610,024	278,674,960	284,120,267
Foreign Produce	409,011	498,111	419,992	391,619	414,301
Total	229,165,216	273,852,889	254,030,016	279,066,579	284,534,568
Iron and its Products.					
Canadian Produce	51,137,912	66,975,571	57,405,940	74,735,077	74,284,824
Foreign Produce	3,235,261	3,345,889	2,713,317	2,893,093	2,629,176
Total	54,373,173	70,321,460	60,119,257	77,628,170	76,914,000
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
Canadian Produce	44,358,037	65,911,171	90,370,788	97,476,270	80,639,197
Foreign Produce	617,461	572,560	484,726	626,856	688,835
Total	44,975,498	66,483,731	90,855,514	98,103,126	81,328,032
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Canadian Produce	27,646,704	26,776,330	20,728,986	24,568,845	28,509,838
Foreign Produce	670,930	731,566	780,468	1,197,070	1,020,665
Total	28,317,634	27,507,896	21,509,454	25,765,915	29,530,503
Chemicals and Allied Products					
Canadian Produce	14,046,940	15,559,956	16,209,820	17,498,128	16,574,753
Foreign Produce	196,864	173,012	349,012	690,867	709,965
Total	14,243,804	15,732,968	16,558,832	18,188,995	17,284,718
Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Canadian Produce	14,053,068	17,362,733	14,699,783	16,428,376	18,077,313
Foreign Produce	2,458,511	2,824,163	1,935,729	2,914,814	2,874,956
Total	16,511,579	20,186,896	16,635,512	19,343,190	20,952,269
Total Exports.					
Canadian Produce	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	1,315,355,791	1,252,157,506
Foreign Produce	13,844,394	13,412,241	12,294,290	1,328,344,346	15,415,636
Total Exports	945,295,837	1,058,763,297	1,081,361,643	1,328,700,137	1,267,573,142
Total Trade.					
Imports merchandise	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	927,328,732	1,030,892,505
Exports merchandise	945,295,837	1,058,763,297	1,081,361,643	1,328,700,137	1,267,573,142
Total Trade	1,747,875,081	1,952,130,164	1,878,294,180	2,256,028,869	2,298,465,647

**15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture,
according to Origin, year ended Mar. 31, 1926.**

Origins.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin—						
1.—Canadian farm products—						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	661,974	26,105,373	31,056,153	311,119,927	42,028,356	459,903,280
Partly manufactured.....	9,489	2,016,308	2,039,517	7,340	85,137	285,962
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	25,303,077	8,795,374	37,913,276	25,128,340	23,186,262	105,050,360
Total Canadian field crops..	25,974,540	36,917,055	71,008,946	336,255,607	65,299,755	565,239,602
Animal husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	2,652,828	14,133,327	21,329,121	15,406,236	30,672,093	48,824,396
Partly manufactured.....	4,276,253	5,192,852	11,249,095	1,102,274	6,502,684	8,124,104
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	34,793,569	8,812,247	51,689,344	68,767,269	3,093,044	80,638,188
Total Canadian animal husbandry.....	41,722,650	28,138,426	84,267,560	85,275,779	40,267,821	137,586,688
All Canadian farm products—						
Raw materials.....	3,314,802	40,238,700	52,385,274	326,526,163	72,700,449	508,727,676
Partly manufactured.....	4,285,742	7,209,160	13,288,612	1,109,614	6,587,821	8,410,066
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	60,096,646	17,607,621	89,602,620	93,895,609	26,279,306	185,688,548
Total Canadian farm products.....	67,697,190	65,055,481	155,276,506	421,531,386	105,567,576	702,826,290
2.—Foreign farm products—						
Field crops—						
Raw materials.....	2,544,387	75,560,037	93,790,607	27,078	2,121	33,679
Partly manufactured.....	294,586	12,592,115	44,596,428	8,899	542,827	561,812
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	31,031,856	35,441,111	92,847,371	21,203,049	1,067,747	43,130,756
Total foreign field crops.....	33,870,829	123,593,263	231,234,406	21,239,026	1,612,695	43,726,247
Animal husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	29,176	3,214,475	3,649,594	—	—	—
Partly manufactured.....	172,313	127,233	2,693,063	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	2,551,353	4,891,591	19,695,799	94,100	20,679	247,200
Total foreign animal husbandry.....	2,752,842	8,233,299	26,038,456	94,100	20,679	247,200
All foreign farm products—						
Raw materials.....	2,573,563	78,774,512	97,440,201	27,078	2,121	33,679
Partly manufactured.....	466,899	12,719,348	47,289,491	8,899	542,827	561,812
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	33,583,209	40,332,702	112,543,170	21,297,149	1,088,426	43,377,956
Total foreign farm products.....	36,623,671	131,826,562	257,272,862	21,333,126	1,633,374	43,973,447
3.—All farm products—						
All field crops—						
Raw materials.....	3,206,361	101,665,410	124,846,760	311,147,005	42,030,477	459,936,959
Partly manufactured.....	304,075	14,608,423	46,635,945	16,239	627,964	847,774
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	56,334,933	44,236,485	130,760,647	46,331,389	24,254,009	148,181,116
Total all field crops.....	59,845,369	160,510,318	302,243,352	357,494,633	66,912,450	608,965,849

¹In this classification the expression "Canadian Farm Products" refers, in the case of exports, to commodities actually produced, in their original state, on Canadian farms. In the case of imports it covers all commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce. "Foreign Farm Products" covers, in both imports and exports, materials or commodities such as Canada does not produce in their original form, e.g.—cane sugar, tea, rubber, cotton, silk, etc.

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, according to Origin, year ended Mar. 31, 1926—concluded.

Origins.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Farm Origin—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All animal husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	2,682,004	17,347,802	24,978,715	15,406,236	30,672,093	48,824,396
Partly manufactured....	4,448,566	5,320,085	13,942,158	1,102,274	6,502,684	8,124,104
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	37,344,922	13,703,838	71,385,143	68,861,369	3,113,723	80,885,388
Total all animal husbandry.	44,475,492	36,371,725	110,306,016	85,369,879	40,288,500	137,833,888
All farm products—						
Raw materials.....	5,888,365	119,013,212	149,825,475	326,553,241	72,702,570	508,761,355
Partly manufactured....	4,752,641	19,928,508	60,578,103	1,118,513	7,130,648	8,971,878
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	93,679,855	57,940,323	202,145,790	115,192,758	27,367,732	229,066,504
Total farm origin.....	104,320,861	196,882,043	412,549,368	442,864,512	107,200,950	746,799,737
Wild life origin—						
Raw materials.....	797,463	7,174,496	8,271,819	6,301,696	11,585,484	18,631,957
Partly manufactured....	78,507	639,157	1,448,431	43,120	45,514	132,311
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	131,962	176,691	373,120	21,694	34,808	102,463
Total wild life origin.....	1,007,932	7,990,344	10,093,370	6,366,510	11,665,806	18,866,731
Marine origin—						
Raw materials.....	12,483	610,708	883,125	453,228	9,576,256	10,343,516
Partly manufactured....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	140,329	413,700	1,713,025	6,811,288	4,593,834	27,213,127
Total marine origin.....	152,812	1,024,408	2,596,150	7,264,516	14,170,090	37,556,643
Forest origin—						
Raw materials.....	5,281	623,485	723,301	71,005	20,434,898	21,756,872
Partly manufactured....	16,650	10,763,933	10,881,754	14,728,820	97,008,251	122,347,271
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	3,467,679	24,329,303	30,185,464	4,365,925	120,582,666	134,813,507
Total forest origin.....	3,489,610	35,716,721	41,790,519	19,165,750	238,025,815	278,917,650
Mineral origin—						
Raw materials.....	6,635,814	81,685,697	96,162,072	6,001,404	46,732,943	60,536,846
Partly manufactured....	1,765,300	12,746,728	15,691,729	10,168,745	28,625,085	56,415,435
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	30,661,002	222,723,038	270,326,101	9,284,565	16,439,563	92,107,580
Total mineral origin.....	39,062,116	317,155,463	382,179,902	25,454,714	91,797,591	209,059,861
Mixed origin—						
Raw materials.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partly manufactured....	1,899,028	1,383,952	4,527,627	169,596	1,034,303	1,308,801
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	13,798,851	49,566,706	73,591,796	6,951,962	11,092,812	22,846,368
Total mixed origin.....	15,697,879	50,950,658	78,119,423	7,121,558	12,127,115	24,155,169
Recapitulation						
Raw materials.....	13,339,406	209,107,598	255,865,702	339,380,574	161,032,151	620,030,546
Partly manufactured....	8,512,126	45,462,278	93,127,644	26,228,794	133,843,801	189,175,696
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	141,879,678	355,149,761	578,335,296	142,628,192	180,111,415	506,149,549
Grand Total.....	163,731,210	609,719,637	927,328,732	508,237,560	474,987,367	1,315,355,791

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foods, Beverages and Smokers' Supplies.						
Foods.....	6,632,006	55,588,199	114,008,234	440,905,722	56,982,216	686,967,586
Animals for food.....	—	119,911	119,911	12,489,434	7,336,024	20,128,759
Breadstuffs.....	327,062	9,357,865	13,357,634	325,657,525	13,666,741	492,077,460
Grains.....	153,275	7,930,382	11,657,676	303,138,870	13,547,939	418,094,401
Flour and other milled products.....	21,098	774,965	835,425	20,843,700	96,662	72,142,068
Flour and meal.....	16,745	676,038	732,119	20,843,700	96,662	72,143,068
Other milled products...	4,353	98,927	103,306	—	—	—
Bakery products and prepared foods.....	152,689	652,518	864,533	1,674,955	22,140	1,839,991
Other farinaceous substances.....	138,622	964,073	1,268,937	—	—	167,534
Cocoa and chocolate.....	555,550	1,127,077	3,204,117	—	—	—
Fish.....	142,484	749,207	2,105,602	7,136,695	13,401,141	36,492,756
Fresh or frozen.....	3,664	466,776	656,794	345,369	9,393,355	9,889,020
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled.....	57,228	113,276	668,898	47,835	2,738,225	11,316,916
Canned or otherwise preserved.....	81,592	169,155	779,910	6,743,491	1,269,561	15,286,820
Fruits.....	685,220	24,198,230	27,206,480	6,397,291	756,236	7,973,903
Fresh.....	108,850	13,683,864	19,703,278	5,807,081	680,642	6,856,916
Dried.....	344,774	4,344,415	5,421,768	75,321	2,361	458,890
Canned or otherwise preserved.....	231,596	1,169,951	2,081,434	514,889	73,233	658,097
Meats.....	302,515	4,542,025	5,117,887	30,755,698	4,334,133	37,111,933
Lard, lard compound and substitutes.....	4,469	599,175	603,981	587,766	319	1,406,336
Milk and its products.....	1,812,777	305,913	4,230,314	38,983,248	9,492,413	55,192,597
Milk and cream, fresh.....	—	10,990	12,320	—	7,843,920	7,843,920
Milk preparations and products.....	1,812,777	294,923	4,217,994	38,983,248	1,648,493	47,348,677
Nuts.....	92,905	1,493,310	4,522,489	—	2,848	25,222
Oil.....	186,748	767,578	2,050,031	—	—	—
Salt.....	394,290	612,656	1,091,937	—	15,640	27,364
Spices.....	494,938	424,688	1,431,886	—	—	—
Sugar and sugar products..	926,355	2,488,813	36,593,953	16,398,326	778,878	21,443,948
Vegetables.....	378,050	4,715,674	6,038,189	1,262,283	6,310,825	12,019,599
Vinegar.....	47,791	44,297	96,995	—	19,260	19,514
Yeast.....	—	666,862	666,868	—	—	—
Other articles of food.....	232,230	2,410,845	4,301,023	1,237,456	845,758	2,880,661
Beverages and infusions.....	26,893,692	612,783	43,368,361	405,499	18,021,942	21,649,130
Beverages, alcoholic.....	21,359,680	11,619	25,254,073	38,347	17,995,758	21,207,777
Beverages, non-alcoholic..	37,092	115,981	295,256	367,152	15,495	425,076
Lime and other fruit juices.....	20,712	62,905	106,690	367,011	14,797	411,597
Mineral waters.....	16,380	53,076	188,566	141	698	13,479
Infusions.....	5,501,920	485,183	17,819,032	—	10,689	16,277
Cocoa and chocolate.....	45,377	67,940	140,285	—	—	—
Coffee and chicory.....	144,909	393,718	5,490,701	—	10,689	16,277
Tea.....	5,311,634	23,525	12,188,046	—	—	—
Smokers' supplies.....	1,466,317	268,643	2,481,174	16,494	61,247	126,309
Tobacco, manufactured.....	854,082	215,431	1,213,694	16,494	61,247	126,309
Other smokers' supplies...	612,235	53,212	1,267,480	—	—	—
Personal and Household Utilities.						
Books, printed matter, stationery and educational supplies.....	2,546,118	11,249,239	14,861,394	222,132	727,452	1,501,101
Books, pamphlets, printed matter and maps.....	1,582,984	8,437,109	10,448,164	149,429	523,621	958,244
Books.....	1,266,415	2,549,973	4,186,485	16,496	134,410	194,879
Charts and maps.....	15,348	46,952	83,651	—	—	—
Newspapers.....	7,986	2,987,849	2,998,946	132,933	389,211	763,365
Printed matter, n.o.p.....	293,235	2,852,335	3,199,082	—	—	—
Stationery.....	504,708	1,103,969	1,939,017	31,993	16,592	281,022
Educational equipment (except text books).....	96,027	658,958	865,103	32,594	39,249	102,206
Works of art.....	362,399	1,049,303	1,609,110	8,116	147,990	159,629

16. Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926—continued.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal and Household Utilities—concluded.						
Clothing.....	11,073,272	7,567,090	22,740,123	2,531,607	193,347	6,939,821
Blouses and shirtwaists..	5,429	39,794	72,191	—	—	—
Boots and shoes.....	1,088,682	1,117,626	2,293,303	2,023,119	131,404	5,166,423
Gloves and mitts.....	693,520	184,803	1,859,711	14,950	216	132,802
Handkerchiefs.....	1,273,732	14,440	1,917,467	—	—	—
Hats and caps.....	1,073,599	1,415,256	3,073,545	6,018	1,794	93,539
Hosiery.....	2,607,887	1,538,860	4,223,402	—	—	—
Shawls.....	75,597	6,491	101,169	—	—	—
Shirts.....	74,226	37,952	121,108	—	—	—
Underwear.....	396,935	113,280	571,564	53,653	6,936	284,373
Miscellaneous clothing...	3,783,965	3,098,588	8,506,663	433,867	52,997	1,262,684
Household utilities.....	11,478,200	9,213,631	24,075,460	1,683,387	151,921	6,056,742
Bedding.....	1,194,026	344,986	1,589,004	23	768	24,419
Cutlery.....	391,149	152,050	672,377	—	—	—
Floor coverings.....	1,445,480	220,593	2,376,343	6,624	6,712	81,010
Wool carpets.....	1,021,856	143,477	1,793,091	6,624	6,712	15,268
Other floor covering...	423,624	77,116	583,252	—	—	65,742
Furniture.....	175,643	1,438,446	1,799,182	116,467	27,181	495,723
Glassware, chinaware and pottery.....	2,925,441	701,956	4,922,440	1,316	5,951	17,786
Glassware.....	39,462	467,459	706,754	—	—	—
Chinaware and pottery..	2,885,979	234,497	4,215,686	1,316	5,951	17,786
Household linen.....	3,089,144	431,110	3,902,935	—	—	—
Household machinery.....	331,232	1,643,122	1,978,835	903,629	9,851	4,069,824
Kitchen equipment.....	144,180	1,620,509	1,841,792	12,231	48,316	136,476
Soap.....	120,025	827,660	1,066,740	460,841	7,199	605,655
Window curtains and fixtures.....	458,795	155,109	702,485	—	—	—
Miscellaneous household utilities.....	1,203,085	1,678,090	3,223,327	182,256	45,943	625,849
Jewelry, personal ornaments and timepieces.....	1,671,961	2,035,172	7,476,434	2,701	1,107	16,267
Jewelry and personal ornaments.....	1,609,359	1,027,136	5,131,713	2,701	1,107	16,267
Timepieces.....	62,602	1,008,036	2,344,721	—	—	—
Personal utilities.....	927,524	1,423,823	3,385,099	422,082	88	1,704,529
Toilet articles.....	420,059	826,913	1,926,746	422,082	88	1,704,529
Other personal utilities...	507,465	596,910	1,458,353	—	—	—
Recreation equipment and supplies.....	668,866	4,725,638	6,445,813	1,978,469	2,146,992	5,113,598
Musical instruments and accessories.....	139,696	1,556,348	1,938,025	108,891	302,918	887,637
Picture machines and accessories.....	23,524	1,966,987	1,997,888	1,852,250	1,726,789	4,048,624
Equipment for indoor games.....	46,155	28,754	82,789	—	—	—
Miscellaneous articles for amusement.....	459,491	1,173,549	2,427,111	17,328	117,285	177,337
Electrical Equipment.						
Batteries.....	464,792	619,562	1,086,570	7,092	35,068	390,732
Dynamos and motors.....	520,653	2,670,937	3,294,070	16,380	33,587	58,032
Lighting equipment.....	24,337	1,009,327	1,460,886	—	—	—
Transmission equipment...	123,893	687,628	815,637	51,931	2,881,168	3,291,696
Other electric apparatus...	657,671	10,779,743	11,556,470	98,896	44,441	1,198,313
Producers' Equipment.						
Abrasives.....	221,521	2,132,265	2,375,704	142,347	2,864,802	3,047,477
Containers, wrapping and packing materials.....	2,048,801	6,492,274	9,867,173	1,048,502	645,372	4,229,610
Bags and sacks.....	94,923	967,140	1,098,885	87,113	15,336	226,488
Barrels.....	20,606	393,368	421,968	878	9,858	50,824

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926—continued.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Producers' Equipment —concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Containers, wrapping and packing materials—conc.						
Cordage (except binder twine).....	335,787	260,909	620,011	22,278	2,074	122,084
Wrapping paper.....	83,228	523,472	764,576	917,747	6,956	2,877,770
Miscellaneous containers, etc.....	1,514,257	4,347,385	6,961,733	20,486	611,148	952,444
Farm equipment.....	463,962	14,497,063	16,048,732	794,209	5,036,224	17,000,977
Agricultural implements and machinery.....	109,443	13,112,489	13,410,977	679,955	2,621,471	13,713,970
Dairying equipment.....	39,391	671,296	884,637	12,371	63,494	101,685
Engines for farm purposes	158	6,271,847	6,272,005	—	85,479	85,629
Planting and tillage im- plements.....	3,127	1,842,922	1,854,262	92,052	679,310	4,666,679
Harvesting equipment..	7,397	557,006	566,201	326,890	27,880	4,124,198
Seed separation machin- ery.....	124	2,496,351	2,496,763	876	654,740	1,572,477
Other agricultural im- plements and machin- ery and parts of.....	59,246	1,273,067	1,337,109	247,766	1,110,568	3,163,302
Animals (except animals for food).....	129,139	474,256	616,439	22,377	1,570,314	2,154,340
Animals for improve- ment of stock.....	117,258	237,747	357,052	7,337	1,287,246	1,812,073
Other animals.....	11,881	236,509	259,387	15,040	253,068	342,267
Fencing materials.....	4,992	264,002	320,559	90,303	754,781	1,033,004
Harness and horse equip- ment.....	191,228	202,429	395,946	28	23,876	28,149
Plants, trees and shrubs..	28,706	249,015	1,109,413	1,546	65,782	71,514
Miscellaneous farm equip- ment.....	454	194,872	195,398	—	—	—
Industrial equipment.....	6,199,479	31,686,737	38,946,660	1,198,348	810,040	4,232,803
Fisheries equipment.....	1,043,484	1,275,288	2,478,039	—	38,238	38,244
Industrial and trade mach- inery (except mining, electrical and printing machinery, boilers and engines).....	3,576,712	20,641,145	24,702,608	151,982	496,332	1,563,682
Office of business mach- inery.....	5,854	1,749,675	1,766,144	2,385	3,401	207,262
Metal-Working machin- ery.....	69,255	2,404,564	2,502,480	249	59,771	310,721
Pulp and paper-making machinery.....	1,312,044	1,192,726	2,534,693	—	—	—
Textile and cordage ma- chinery.....	870,168	2,434,880	3,383,649	—	—	—
Other industrial machin- ery.....	1,319,391	12,859,300	14,515,642	149,348	433,160	1,045,699
Mining and metallurgical equipment.....	337,905	2,146,202	2,484,110	—	—	—
Printing equipment.....	87,457	2,587,862	2,741,809	1,735	32,940	37,007
Photographic equipment..	56,150	241,568	346,632	810,342	1,467	877,504
Tools, n.o.p.....	240,410	1,580,225	2,053,815	21,103	21,046	299,438
Transmission equipment (except electrical).....	233,044	669,436	907,233	130,506	995	661,569
Miscellaneous industrial equipment.....	624,317	2,545,011	3,232,414	82,180	219,022	755,359
Light, heat and power equip- ment and supplies (except electrical and transporta- tion).....	7,215,747	75,650,987	83,784,718	162,521	3,941,106	7,499,691
Boilers and engines (except farms).....	684,857	1,989,186	2,693,950	22,663	88,896	287,938
Fuel.....	6,450,080	71,813,289	79,040,022	96,619	3,126,770	5,358,730
Coal.....	6,366,754	49,449,136	56,109,793	96,619	2,136,975	4,083,713
Fuel oils.....	—	15,646,598	16,129,119	—	242,953	520,505
Other fuels.....	83,326	6,717,555	6,801,110	—	746,842	754,512
Illuminants.....	2,108	518,501	528,637	233	723,633	1,725,170
Other light, heat and power equipment.....	78,702	1,330,011	1,522,109	43,006	1,807	127,853
Lubricating oils and greases..	15,462	2,772,293	2,789,511	1,926	234,213	299,970

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926—continued.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Producers' Materials.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Building and construction materials.....	3,092,719	20,817,493	27,471,501	11,952,388	79,039,915	100,765,154
Asphalt and its products..	2,466	312,834	316,647	—	—	—
Brick and tile.....	457,654	1,074,283	2,181,389	—	67,967	91,914
Cement, lime and plaster.	5,076	177,062	198,737	—	1,563,363	1,953,170
Glass for building.....	1,111,291	139,507	3,389,026	—	—	—
Structural iron.....	118,313	5,008,393	5,293,885	—	33,934	799,699
Iron piping.....	142,588	1,551,325	2,020,078	294,674	141,693	1,482,333
Nails.....	12,313	86,540	133,723	14,203	11,194	474,041
Lumber and timber.....	1,330	6,333,094	6,380,418	10,301,421	74,073,443	90,290,514
Paints and painters' materials.....	772,048	2,680,806	3,955,200	133,980	43,244	491,184
Paints and varnishes....	262,394	656,022	941,459	126,272	8,953	414,171
Painters' materials.....	509,654	2,024,784	3,013,741	7,708	34,291	77,013
Stone, marble and slate....	119,959	588,842	825,268	—	133,200	135,359
Railway materials.....	12,225	1,669,655	1,740,995	267,592	794,475	1,353,964
Miscellaneous construction materials.....	337,456	595,152	1,036,135	940,518	2,177,402	3,692,976
Farm materials.....	368,348	9,893,170	13,117,857	1,391,568	17,770,634	21,530,939
Fertilizers.....	14,443	2,551,685	3,731,891	646	4,613,030	5,403,417
Fodders.....	2,221	415,649	423,684	946,936	8,938,237	11,026,277
Seeds.....	286,346	1,369,885	2,077,682	299,842	3,457,647	3,909,187
Miscellaneous farm materials.....	65,338	5,555,951	6,884,600	144,144	761,720	1,192,058
Manufacturers' materials....	69,718,447	228,863,475	351,994,225	32,940,468	273,178,243	347,001,736
For explosives and ammunition.....	305,267	239,320	872,806	—	—	—
For textiles, clothing and cordage.....	51,288,601	59,955,658	140,989,282	309,033	2,476,505	4,032,072
Fibres for spinning or cordage manufacture..	6,300,635	41,784,578	50,942,089	15,093	2,404,239	2,452,757
Yarn for weaving or knitting.....	6,740,096	2,407,150	10,602,123	—	—	—
Piece goods for clothing.	33,129,224	9,870,990	60,238,899	99,254	23,700	275,507
Thread for sewing.....	1,039,888	407,288	1,471,013	—	—	—
Buttons and materials for.....	42,014	306,450	690,390	—	23	318
Corset materials.....	6,764	248,142	256,484	—	—	—
Hat materials.....	211,346	1,357,600	2,529,301	—	—	—
Other textile, clothing and cordage materials	3,818,634	3,573,460	14,258,983	194,686	48,543	1,303,490
For dyeing and tanning...	150,718	2,181,465	3,403,618	—	15,978	18,435
For fur and leather goods.	1,667,482	18,624,393	23,846,806	7,560,224	23,220,513	31,723,627
Furs.....	938,453	7,876,459	9,853,182	6,409,863	10,607,231	17,329,977
Hides.....	32,062	6,796,315	9,328,919	48,087	6,774,801	7,133,389
Leather.....	617,177	3,408,885	4,070,949	1,102,274	5,838,481	7,260,261
Other materials.....	29,790	542,734	593,756	—	—	—
For smelters and metal refineries.....	311,241	4,652,927	5,377,849	5,069,676	43,362,519	51,593,444
For foundries.....	352,841	3,248,624	3,805,785	7,613,518	3,766,075	22,264,338
For machinery, implements, tools and cutlery.....	142,933	6,363,311	6,546,498	29,259	36,034	83,175
For electrical goods.....	18,513	776,057	850,714	—	—	—
For furniture and wood wares.....	20,786	3,948,176	4,045,268	970,528	255,019	2,170,077
Cabinet woods.....	15,141	2,690,699	2,763,088	100,709	193,019	443,464
Other materials.....	5,645	1,257,477	1,282,180	869,819	62,000	1,726,613
For musical instruments..	75,593	379,061	501,299	—	—	—
For wood pulp.....	149,916	2,331,351	2,499,261	—	13,056,057	13,056,057
For paper-making.....	366,615	2,314,148	2,813,634	3,167,484	44,178,770	51,508,707
For paper goods, printing and bookbinding.....	319,313	1,933,243	2,281,053	1,224,810	98,075,102	102,700,942
For rubber-working industries.....	1,393,187	28,691,888	34,849,957	4,658	428,753	435,097
For vehicles (not including complete parts).....	319,898	4,521,401	4,842,352	—	—	—
For vessels.....	394,028	1,583,656	2,040,882	—	24,189	30,769
Other materials for chemical-using industries....	490,532	4,124,360	5,412,368	1,870,308	3,540,893	7,618,516

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, compiled on a classification according to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926—concluded.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Producers' Materials—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturers' Materials—concluded.						
Other materials for metal-working industries.....	10,003,629	34,683,173	47,304,747	2,399,245	13,991,396	23,700,471
Other materials for wood-using industries.....	34	97,980	177,926	554,692	4,058,365	5,805,892
Other manufacturers' materials.....	1,947,320	48,213,283	59,532,120	2,167,133	24,692,075	30,260,117
Transportation.						
Vehicles.....	584,448	50,806,632	51,461,019	6,604,142	732,343	57,177,944
Automobiles and parts....	306,746	47,791,125	48,151,555	4,353,460	683,893	42,839,185
Other motor vehicles, not for railways.....	6,013	195,587	201,962	2,150	1,505	3,855
Bicycles and tricycles....	71,893	49,791	125,120	250	844	54,017
Railway rolling stock....	126,345	1,556,776	1,684,660	1,725	15,736	122,898
Locomotives.....	15,050	572,661	587,711	-	4,365	13,633
Motor cars.....	-	133,628	133,628	1,725	11,371	109,265
Other cars.....	111,295	850,487	963,321	-	-	-
Other vehicles.....	58,479	680,769	746,210	3,190	13,087	154,288
Rubber tires.....	14,972	532,584	551,512	2,243,367	17,278	14,003,701
Vessels.....	70,003	794,618	879,480	2,498	112,046	257,384
Ships and boats.....	2,139	511,750	529,262	2,498	112,046	257,384
Equipment for ships.....	67,864	277,868	350,218	-	-	-
Medical Supplies.						
Alkaloids and their salts...	89,881	79,986	223,132	-	-	-
Biological medicines.....	2,153	271,175	387,224	-	-	-
Drugs, crude.....	5,301	166,620	217,885	43,548	175,730	274,154
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	1,037,246	1,617,139	3,101,314	264,837	11,135	501,923
Oils and gums, chiefly for medicinal use.....	166,759	220,381	541,363	2,742	175,043	181,116
Medical, surgical and dental equipment and materials	221,540	2,213,402	2,527,679	-	-	-
Arms, Explosives and War Stores.						
Arms.....	85,096	259,288	435,086	94	17	523
Military equipment.....	13,293	845	42,259	-	-	-
Ammunition for explosives..	46,311	746,642	822,720	9,838	1,375	173,113
Goods for Exhibition.						
Animals.....	-	1,632,906	1,685,491	-	326,822	328,022
Other goods.....	124,358	2,916,155	3,059,739	-	-	-

17.—Value of Total Exports, Imports entered for Consumption, and Duty collected thereon, at certain Ports and by Provinces, during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

NOTE.—The values of imports and exports at the several ports of entry given in the following table indicate that merchandise of the value stated was entered inwards or passed outwards at the ports mentioned, but do not imply that the imports were all for consumption at such ports or that the exports originated there.

Ports.	1926.			1927.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
P. E. Island.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	1,228,328	1,061,274	143,302	1,349,067	1,180,953	162,678
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax.....	37,487,283	14,437,382	2,415,282	36,040,816	16,303,493	2,646,714
Sydney.....	2,250,317	2,004,437	170,269	6,031,546	1,741,527	129,022
Yarmouth.....	2,198,667	1,495,930	63,820	2,538,940	1,283,601	55,338
Total	50,496,594	21,367,022	3,027,639	53,226,985	23,479,462	3,311,671
New Brunswick.						
McAdam Jet.....	14,680,578	223,845	23,871	14,960,051	302,731	33,192
Fredericton.....	—	1,643,403	298,372	—	1,200,118	322,630
Moncton.....	286,736	1,785,987	326,173	180,995	1,977,316	357,325
Saint John.....	76,853,203	20,151,989	5,136,039	79,149,671	21,338,672	4,805,104
Total	99,054,259	26,906,574	6,014,361	100,973,185	28,279,707	5,824,484
Quebec.						
Athelstan.....	29,104,938	1,959,934	188,886	33,307,192	4,023,007	208,847
Bebe Jet.....	9,902,577	1,830,437	98,808	9,603,371	1,358,489	123,654
Chicoutimi.....	—	—	—	2,819,893	5,518,692	744,947
Coaticook.....	22,111,752	453,161	20,215	17,079,272	412,854	26,787
Hull.....	—	1,765,216	168,874	—	2,979,645	392,093
Montreal.....	240,010,515	192,662,298	32,920,210	216,947,753	212,901,307	35,536,904
Quebec.....	17,958,019	16,318,355	2,327,846	17,877,730	15,509,185	2,350,997
St. Armand.....	12,465,132	304,786	20,973	15,949,896	227,987	24,228
St. Hyacinthe.....	251	5,102,259	444,085	784	5,409,350	562,745
St. Johns.....	73,492,473	7,104,167	663,390	62,015,787	9,168,509	770,513
Sherbrooke.....	1,342,010	7,025,855	640,162	615,075	8,001,055	853,262
Sutton.....	11,793,623	432,686	32,912	14,773,374	397,431	40,407
Three Rivers.....	2,801,784	7,626,756	882,561	3,342,425	5,542,589	495,448
Total	423,234,599	253,428,130	38,839,102	396,907,410	282,195,062	42,700,537
Ontario.						
Belleville.....	179,513	2,785,208	372,155	297,523	2,835,658	439,240
Brampton.....	2,229	7,234,502	416,688	13,727	7,323,562	490,074
Bridgeburg.....	70,123,995	3,585,400	591,623	72,594,132	4,559,927	666,148
Chatham.....	37,756	4,250,929	714,208	13,040	5,749,793	922,845
Cobourg.....	1,585,707	1,563,463	266,233	1,858,280	1,650,660	273,156
Cornwall.....	8,237,023	3,983,627	177,169	3,351,619	2,844,410	183,467
Fort Frances.....	15,151,835	1,288,819	254,843	15,640,522	2,144,936	438,095
Fort William.....	102,568,694	7,146,601	714,961	82,047,529	6,689,815	994,365
Galt.....	—	5,196,101	373,457	—	5,777,430	430,720
Guelph.....	—	4,218,616	337,345	—	4,307,293	359,563
Hamilton.....	2,692,211	38,149,816	3,522,142	4,476,135	42,212,891	4,402,061
Kingston.....	196,852	2,160,229	154,520	216,469	2,445,349	185,560
Kitchener.....	—	13,699,368	774,191	—	13,023,139	903,596
London.....	—	9,458,180	1,231,965	—	11,585,767	1,589,760
Niagara Falls.....	105,512,925	8,209,255	1,156,474	97,985,211	8,428,512	1,113,044
North Bay.....	460,817	2,934,726	413,013	428,725	3,740,642	528,699
Oshawa.....	2,399	19,349,983	5,421,748	1,448	24,877,254	6,188,438
Ottawa.....	—	11,004,027	1,532,268	—	13,396,531	1,902,310
Parry Sound.....	122,295	775,026	207,725	111,685	1,106,153	273,298
Peterborough.....	—	5,862,504	738,526	—	7,066,561	999,902
Port Arthur.....	111,679,444	2,753,828	217,520	105,828,148	2,760,979	406,577
Prescott.....	9,827,815	2,892,664	358,203	9,089,928	2,995,982	402,103

¹ Includes other smaller ports.

17.—Value of Total Exports, Imports entered for Consumption, and Duty collected thereon, at certain Ports and by Provinces, during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Ports.	1926.			1927.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
Ontario—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Catharines.....	567,048	5,116,191	693,108	970,904	5,946,940	757,573
St. Thomas.....	—	2,095,014	339,051	—	2,240,510	350,414
Sarnia.....	36,516,556	15,840,458	884,898	43,753,048	16,673,576	900,886
Sault Ste. Marie.....	13,273,999	4,166,202	558,907	13,954,128	5,446,337	767,796
Stratford.....	—	2,421,776	304,507	—	2,830,141	343,584
Toronto.....	1,808,806	209,261,820	31,697,623	1,921,776	228,015,957	35,687,329
Wallaceburg.....	1,540,092	2,016,282	643,352	2,362,493	1,977,425	434,812
Welland.....	1,938,464	12,413,712	813,544	1,042,219	10,918,112	697,187
Windsor.....	51,656,725	39,699,108	9,290,751	52,856,367	43,878,552	9,178,248
Total¹.....	537,825,280	475,536,493	67,260,402	514,395,535	518,815,245	75,201,221
Manitoba.						
Brandon.....	64,034	1,044,511	117,860	68,079	1,306,813	151,673
Emerson.....	12,067,921	542,680	32,902	15,276,142	614,057	46,139
Winnipeg.....	57,361	40,760,958	7,600,037	62,684	46,746,111	8,827,078
Total¹.....	12,414,741	42,877,647	7,794,026	15,496,501	49,332,083	9,096,993
Saskatchewan.						
Moose Jaw.....	239,858	1,612,034	266,933	85,494	2,267,372	347,044
North Portal.....	9,936,129	499,256	33,091	9,719,185	713,611	42,440
Regina.....	66,010	9,116,396	1,744,871	44,595	11,060,133	1,973,356
Saskatoon.....	—	3,439,138	471,675	—	5,237,701	674,981
Total¹.....	10,241,997	14,896,870	2,553,221	9,849,274	20,700,339	3,088,802
Alberta.						
Calgary.....	—	8,305,337	1,594,817	—	9,741,058	1,916,661
Edmonton.....	—	5,174,483	1,144,469	—	6,612,963	1,357,682
Lethbridge.....	669,954	3,448,104	210,406	1,153,353	4,900,621	220,875
Medicine Hat.....	—	286,836	38,056	—	339,262	41,283
Total.....	669,954	17,214,760	2,987,748	1,153,353	21,593,904	3,536,500
British Columbia.						
Abbotsford.....	5,512,907	318,192	38,010	5,992,213	326,120	42,915
Cranbrook.....	1,570,486	490,856	70,856	2,350,573	552,710	78,868
Fernie.....	1,370,578	406,668	148,951	1,432,331	434,965	146,566
Nanaimo.....	5,890,600	531,114	86,444	5,674,031	394,517	60,542
New Westminster.....	14,155,275	1,784,412	267,707	14,512,819	2,467,611	403,217
Prince Rupert.....	15,418,146	1,367,819	316,504	20,617,981	1,478,461	292,398
Vancouver.....	144,634,857	59,843,051	12,213,001	116,920,027	69,390,839	12,606,353
Victoria.....	3,299,485	7,202,060	1,802,089	3,854,562	8,013,065	1,943,460
Total¹.....	192,457,737	73,510,348	15,192,001	172,075,161	84,936,551	15,943,964
Yukon Territory.						
Total.....	1,076,648	450,507	102,775	2,146,671	343,174	90,914
Prepaid postal parcels, duty received through P.O. Department.....	—	79,107	18,531	—	36,025	8,603
Grand Total.....	1,328,700,137	927,328,732	143,933,110	1,267,573,142	1,030,892,505	158,966,367

¹ Includes other smaller ports.

18.—Dutiable Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Countries.	1926.			1927.		
	General Tariff.	Pre- ferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	General Tariff.	Pre- ferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.
British Empire.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	24,822,690	106,578,857	1,723,891	27,610,451	105,787,958	1,572,518
Africa—British East.....	1,838	24,322	—	—	425,055	—
British South.....	2,766	8,751	39	7,802	809,291	40
British West.....	12,375	4,852	—	106,269	—	—
Australia.....	491,629	1,273,707	65,485	206,758	4,811,178	13,555
British East Indies—						
British India.....	30,238	8,801,556	5,158	101,576	7,392,125	—
Ceylon.....	11,792	2,540,910	—	11,782	2,288,237	—
Straits Settlements.....	19,882	446,492	1,479	28,085	414,130	3,303
Other.....	27,256	—	—	22,674	—	—
British Guiana.....	3,172	4,436,238	—	4,756	4,551,709	17
British West Indies—						
Barbados.....	3,298	2,055,435	—	28,279	2,090,820	—
Jamaica.....	68,701	3,527,071	—	26,603	2,847,433	18
Trinidad and Tobago.....	77,158	753,389	—	50,144	2,568,137	14
Other.....	32,581	639,765	—	75,724	1,877,802	483
Fiji.....	—	2,566,333	—	495	1,226,122	—
Hong Kong.....	1,122,738	—	65,892	958,322	—	83,567
Newfoundland.....	60,226	—	7,244	76,735	—	479
New Zealand.....	286,868	698,463	—	253,977	1,590,964	214
Other British Countries.....	100,807	27,085	1,652	57,588	36,755	1,072
Totals, British Empire..	27,176,015	134,383,226	1,870,840	29,628,020	138,717,716	1,675,310
Foreign Countries.						
Argentina.....	240,762	—	36,033	1,670,326	—	56,055
Belgium.....	1,238,526	—	3,441,966	2,006,032	—	4,547,138
Denmark.....	22,890	—	35,966	27,125	—	34,532
France.....	1,201,716	—	16,716,918	1,568,995	—	20,912,395
Germany.....	7,345,446	—	—	11,223,514	—	—
Italy.....	474,092	—	1,501,931	570,384	—	2,377,656
Japan.....	966,337	—	7,384,394	981,046	—	8,785,496
Netherlands.....	2,180,037	—	1,342,369	2,289,251	—	1,786,287
Norway.....	50,821	—	512,253	64,415	—	701,638
Spain.....	1,135,141	—	640,124	1,152,821	—	769,496
Sweden.....	296,597	—	613,823	382,206	—	782,891
Switzerland.....	1,031,726	—	6,087,017	1,391,784	—	7,585,016
United States.....	337,972,326	—	—	392,665,317	—	—
Other Foreign Countries....	27,125,020	—	27,358	25,356,811	—	187,340
Totals, Foreign Countries.	381,281,437	—	38,340,152	441,350,027	—	48,525,940
Total Dutiable Imports Entered for Consump- tion.....	408,457,452	134,383,226	46,210,992	470,978,047	138,717,716	50,201,250

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise entered for Consumption from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Countries.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—total.....	179,638,805	195,390,701	194,988,155	207,719,033	213,393,444
United Kingdom.....	141,330,143	153,586,600	151,083,946	163,731,210	163,941,052
Australia.....	1,457,946	1,037,451	2,634,713	3,042,054	6,296,197
New Zealand.....	1,962,541	2,181,028	1,191,299	2,725,235	4,576,842
Bermuda.....	94,799	51,554	74,839	77,097	112,185
British Africa.....	402,396	400,148	1,074,098	638,984	1,861,167
British Guiana.....	5,669,471	6,221,841	6,938,760	4,503,203	4,592,106
British Honduras.....	67,213	170,461	119,870	271,293	262,262
British India.....	8,140,221	9,274,852	8,435,082	9,477,453	7,880,914
Straits Settlements.....	1,294,743	2,010,082	1,693,462	4,674,388	2,756,817
East Indies, all other.....	2,990,333	3,106,548	2,813,054	2,775,261	2,652,847
British West Indies.....	12,424,296	13,832,439	14,882,713	9,972,152	13,858,533
Fiji Islands.....	489,794	23,918	509,605	2,567,204	1,230,542
Hong Kong.....	1,879,567	1,971,350	1,829,869	1,546,166	1,422,207
Newfoundland.....	1,398,726	1,474,920	1,643,162	1,615,132	1,839,713
Egypt and Sudan.....	23,520	- ⁴	- ⁴	- ⁴	- ⁴
Irish Free State.....	-	-	3,969	19,318	47,140
All other.....	13,096	47,439	59,714	82,883	62,920
Foreign countries—total.....	622,940,439	697,976,166	601,944,382	719,609,699	817,499,061
Alaska.....	197,834	266,995	102,008	191,715	173,574
Argentina.....	3,075,934	4,191,774	6,262,738	3,454,108	5,657,074
Austria.....	167,820	168,776	231,280	196,033	482,232
Belgium.....	4,994,787	5,344,773	5,067,866	6,953,173	9,663,308
Brazil.....	1,391,136	1,439,497	1,818,213	1,848,758	1,969,621
Central American States ¹	392,812	521,580	1,112,877	1,049,029	1,303,130
Chile.....	230,066	97,959	393,694	670,145	471,424
China.....	1,460,696	2,720,372	2,529,880	2,547,995	5,041,592
Denmark.....	113,133	94,793	86,857	187,466	175,215
Dutch East Indies.....	1,734,990	4,820,024	2,951,820	1,729,283	857,439
Dutch Guiana.....	493	-	-	7,442	-
Egypt.....	- ⁵	34,241	60,621	77,858	113,052
France.....	12,264,921	15,767,851	18,460,625	19,151,699	23,990,481
French Africa.....	137,110	404,162	184,701	8,501	10,971
Germany.....	2,568,409	5,382,506	6,787,611	9,886,763	15,024,528
Greece.....	467,765	507,916	433,442	334,909	329,031
Hawaii.....	143,524	153,136	160,788	251,253	255,576
Netherlands.....	4,970,668	5,359,980	5,082,442	6,864,563	7,691,045
Italy.....	1,601,225	1,849,844	1,930,892	2,597,759	3,444,069
Japan.....	7,211,015	6,298,201	6,985,056	9,564,074	11,170,373
Mexico.....	3,850,721	2,647,184	2,676,815	3,684,460	2,372,972
Norway.....	487,084	698,547	741,153	630,781	911,357
Peru.....	4,711,644	4,038,668	3,532,608	5,700,109	5,893,106
Philippines.....	128,183	108,760	126,001	74,253	178,764
Portugal.....	124,028	260,401	327,788	348,817	471,026
Russia.....	850	344,770	2,807	7,207	20,336
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	21,050	30,169	17,450	36,442	73,054
Spain.....	1,696,910	1,666,569	1,768,222	2,085,850	2,220,823
Sweden.....	496,463	1,056,551	1,242,735	1,134,644	1,643,973
Switzerland.....	7,726,656	8,420,673	7,801,575	7,462,608	9,491,779
Turkey.....	178,286	331,307	298,788	344,268	406,114
United States.....	540,989,738	601,256,447	509,780,009	609,719,637	687,707,719
Uruguay.....	310,160	174,878	228,427	69,558	55,280
Venezuela.....	352,895	170,539	175,494	188,761	190,778
West Indies—Cuba.....	11,209,920	10,781,047	7,798,128	11,063,284	8,076,575
American Virgin Islands ²	106	52	-	-	-
Porto Rico.....	758	927	1,764	2,372	15,696
Santo Domingo.....	5,956,643	8,800,060	2,686,000	6,791,339	6,015,541
All other.....	1,574,006	1,764,187	2,155,828	2,642,783	3,930,433

¹Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

²Formerly Danish West Indies.

³Unrevised figures.

⁴Egypt now included with foreign countries.

⁵Egypt formerly in the British Empire.

20. —Values of Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Countries.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927. ³
	£	£	\$	\$	£
British Empire—total	439,625,892	436,596,369	475,132,713	598,567,995	540,441,011
United Kingdom.....	379,067,445	360,057,782	395,843,433	508,237,560	446,876,101
Australia.....	18,783,766	19,823,997	12,035,086	15,411,746	18,965,881
New Zealand.....	8,286,262	12,735,620	15,079,451	16,562,007	13,538,513
Bermuda.....	1,078,372	1,424,596	1,733,606	1,150,803	1,286,770
British Africa.....	5,883,862	8,653,410	10,291,475	10,660,567	9,922,484
British Guiana.....	2,082,684	2,528,960	2,422,524	2,256,556	2,408,677
British Honduras.....	254,623	349,471	427,838	504,411	484,712
British India.....	2,027,317	3,120,578	4,056,351	7,420,708	9,995,386
Egypt and Sudan.....	756,934	— ⁴	— ⁴	— ⁴	— ⁴
Straits Settlements.....	574,273	1,280,543	1,645,682	3,568,498	2,460,430
East Indies, all other.....	262,568	446,742	453,489	606,927	709,306
British West Indies.....	9,532,845	11,051,712	10,848,437	13,295,360	13,521,854
Fiji Islands.....	214,471	269,545	197,426	271,004	317,367
Gibraltar.....	46,853	37,197	597,081	61,269	405,064
Hong Kong.....	1,943,808	3,809,977	7,709,739	1,885,838	1,460,274
Newfoundland.....	8,523,264	10,507,963	12,701,428	11,277,182	11,169,991
Irish Free State.....	—	—	4,616,375	4,708,689	6,057,004
All other.....	306,545	398,276	473,292	688,870	861,197
Foreign countries—total	491,825,551	608,754,687	593,934,640	716,787,796	711,716,495
Alaska.....	332,756	306,294	226,202	270,250	249,214
Argentina.....	4,445,041	7,805,866	10,322,373	12,659,706	13,101,846
Austria.....	7,478	52,458	106,952	21,536	191,152
Belgium.....	12,527,524	17,452,442	16,639,869	22,802,741	21,341,116
Brazil.....	1,929,067	2,624,310	3,417,249	4,832,391	7,291,479
Central American States ¹	390,732	611,063	894,095	707,513	730,495
Chile.....	321,715	621,208	776,367	1,409,787	1,517,901
China.....	5,125,967	12,998,248	7,838,187	24,473,446	13,516,939
Denmark.....	2,498,342	3,749,799	4,278,962	6,215,226	5,666,387
Dutch East Indies.....	654,859	1,104,074	1,473,951	3,881,957	3,651,511
Egypt.....	— ⁵	953,329	1,063,181	1,340,020	1,485,823
France.....	14,118,577	18,879,097	10,290,063	13,952,262	15,220,232
French Africa.....	95,529	77,491	148,669	210,603	520,249
Germany.....	9,950,877	16,153,650	24,234,685	30,734,037	34,411,021
Greece.....	6,595,589	6,095,301	5,369,933	3,709,798	6,023,161
Hawaii.....	51,549	183,188	23,931	11,785	38,027
Netherlands.....	10,540,085	9,488,881	12,644,245	23,476,607	26,374,378
Italy.....	12,073,332	18,501,578	14,142,975	12,788,653	22,815,083
Japan.....	14,510,133	26,991,860	22,046,486	34,694,862	29,929,031
Mexico.....	3,291,096	3,510,397	2,856,409	2,990,773	2,760,686
Norway.....	2,197,784	5,252,239	2,091,195	6,767,887	5,028,103
Peru.....	415,917	568,295	928,796	1,226,355	1,406,958
Philippines.....	346,156	300,832	318,668	172,630	230,647
Portugal.....	384,848	1,015,496	9,413	121,773	1,273,457
Rumania.....	16,161	12,860	32,882	305,169	465,840
Russia.....	1,256,640	115,980	11,669,352	3,788,266	2,407,206
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	599,270	1,781,385	1,104,386	487,895	532,006
Spain.....	977,061	794,720	178,096	832,547	543,022
Sweden.....	2,574,262	3,716,603	3,906,572	3,542,709	3,415,805
Switzerland.....	519,196	1,289,581	745,174	1,218,616	594,179
Turkey.....	1,446,184	169,804	35,252	110,597	39,137
United States.....	369,080,218	430,707,544	417,417,144	474,987,367	466,419,539
Uruguay.....	286,616	460,365	859,206	1,910,269	2,784,391
Venezuela.....	747,071	872,799	1,065,253	1,483,333	2,293,876
West Indies—Cuba.....	5,069,166	6,776,605	7,142,406	8,525,583	6,827,572
American Virgin Islands ²	2,773	2,145	4,508	—	—
Porto Rico.....	1,078,982	692,663	683,915	866,688	914,957
Santo Domingo.....	168,222	298,252	362,849	350,256	461,120
All other.....	5,198,776	7,119,370	6,584,789	8,925,903	9,192,948

¹Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.²Formerly Danish West Indies.³Unrevised figures.⁴Egypt now included with foreign countries.⁵Egypt formerly in the British Empire.

**21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries, for the fiscal year ended
Mar. 31, 1927.¹**

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce	Total Trade.
British Empire—	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	163,941,052	446,876,101	610,817,153
Irish Free State.....	47,140	6,057,004	6,104,144
Aden.....	28,994	38,638	67,632
Africa—British East.....	476,974	649,885	1,126,859
British South.....	1,001,592	8,388,731	9,390,323
British West.....	382,601	883,868	1,266,469
Bermuda.....	112,185	1,286,770	1,398,955
British East Indies—British India.....	7,880,914	9,995,386	17,876,300
Ceylon.....	2,612,831	708,096	3,320,927
Straits Settlements.....	2,756,817	2,460,430	5,217,247
Other.....	40,016	1,210	41,226
British Guiana.....	4,592,106	2,408,677	7,000,783
British Honduras.....	262,262	484,712	746,974
British Sudan.....	21,437	20,661	42,098
British West Indies—Barbados.....	3,791,394	1,624,403	5,415,797
Jamaica.....	4,759,563	4,307,751	9,067,314
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,821,485	3,840,984	6,662,469
Other.....	2,486,091	3,748,716	6,234,807
Gibraltar.....	957	405,064	406,021
Hong Kong.....	1,422,207	1,460,274	2,882,481
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	2,644	163,153	165,797
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	967	454,872	455,839
Newfoundland.....	1,839,713	11,169,991	13,009,704
Oceania—Australia.....	6,296,197	18,965,881	25,262,078
Fiji.....	1,230,542	317,367	1,547,909
New Zealand.....	4,576,842	13,538,513	18,115,355
Other.....	—	78,521	78,521
Palestine.....	7,921	105,352	113,273
Other British Countries.....	—	—	—
Total, British Empire.....	213,393,444	540,441,011	753,834,455
Foreign Countries—			
Argentina.....	5,657,074	13,101,846	18,758,920
Austria.....	482,232	191,152	673,384
Belgium.....	9,663,308	21,341,116	31,004,424
Bolivia.....	—	66,670	66,670
Brazil.....	1,969,621	7,291,479	9,261,100
Chile.....	471,424	1,517,901	1,989,325
China.....	5,041,592	13,516,939	18,558,531
Colombia.....	1,117,046	1,349,315	2,466,361
Costa Rica.....	44,488	198,946	243,434
Cuba.....	8,076,575	6,827,572	14,904,147
Czechoslovakia.....	1,726,922	476,632	2,203,554
Denmark.....	175,215	5,666,387	5,841,602
Ecuador.....	563	54,444	55,007
Egypt.....	113,052	1,485,823	1,598,875
Estonia.....	3,310	212,164	215,474
Finland.....	82,636	1,882,874	1,965,510
France.....	23,990,481	15,220,232	39,210,713
French Africa.....	10,971	520,249	531,220
French West Indies.....	2,534	234,298	236,832
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	73,054	582,006	655,060
Germany.....	15,024,528	34,411,021	49,435,549
Greece.....	329,031	6,023,161	6,352,192
Guatemala.....	182,860	218,383	401,243
Hayti.....	373,479	393,799	767,278
Honduras.....	927,108	117,893	1,045,001
Italy.....	3,444,069	22,815,083	26,259,152

**21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries, for the fiscal year ended
Mar. 31, 1927¹—concluded.**

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
Foreign Countries—concluded.	\$	\$	\$
Japan.....	11,170,373	29,929,031	41,099,404
Lettonia.....	—	68,019	68,019
Mexico.....	2,372,972	2,760,686	5,133,658
Morocco.....	13,215	425,550	438,765
Netherlands.....	7,691,045	26,374,378	34,065,423
Dutch East Indies.....	857,439	3,651,511	4,508,950
Dutch Guiana.....	—	107,270	107,270
Nicaragua.....	70,035	53,976	124,011
Norway.....	911,357	5,028,104	5,939,461
Panama.....	240	504,030	504,270
Paraguay.....	14,047	58,956	73,003
Persia.....	115,483	38,203	153,686
Peru.....	5,893,106	1,406,958	7,300,064
Poland and Danzig.....	43,875	154,814	198,689
Portugal.....	471,026	1,273,457	1,744,483
Azores and Madeira.....	91,841	180,678	272,519
Portuguese Africa.....	—	876,114	876,114
Rumania.....	35,666	465,840	501,506
Russia.....	20,336	2,407,206	2,427,542
Salvador.....	78,639	141,297	219,936
Santo Domingo.....	6,015,541	461,120	6,476,661
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	6,854	116,325	123,179
Siam.....	16,988	317,828	334,816
Spain.....	2,220,823	543,022	2,763,845
Canary Islands.....	326	185,840	186,166
Sweden.....	1,643,973	3,415,805	5,059,778
Switzerland.....	9,491,779	594,179	10,085,958
Syria.....	13,268	113,134	126,402
Turkey.....	406,114	39,137	445,251
United States.....	687,707,719	466,419,539	1,154,127,258
Alaska.....	173,574	249,214	422,788
Hawaii.....	255,576	38,027	293,603
Philippines.....	178,764	230,647	409,411
Porto Rico.....	15,696	914,957	930,653
Uruguay.....	55,280	2,784,391	2,839,671
Venezuela.....	190,778	2,293,876	2,484,654
Other foreign countries.....	272,140	1,375,991	1,648,131
Total, Foreign Countries.....	817,499,061	711,716,495	1,529,215,556
Grand Total.....	1,030,892,505	1,252,157,506	2,283,050,011
Continents—			
Europe—United Kingdom.....	163,941,052	446,876,101	610,817,153
Other Europe.....	78,080,334	155,929,919	234,010,253
North America.....	722,365,384	506,188,571	1,228,553,955
South America.....	19,961,401	32,948,780	52,910,181
Asia.....	31,971,526	63,481,649	95,453,175
Oceania.....	12,539,771	33,199,782	45,739,553
Africa.....	2,033,037	13,532,704	15,565,741

¹Subject to revision.

22.—Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Countries whence imported and to which exported.	Merchandise imported through United States.		Merchandise exported through United States.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	1,853,066	728,001	237,797,510	216,313,069
Australia.....	188,198	—	3,373,191	4,589,369
British Africa.....	222,414	138,187	2,896,340	3,046,024
British India.....	1,751,308	934,877	5,712,898	6,868,595
British East Indies.....	2,265,933	1,851,219	3,924,520	2,711,917
British Guiana.....	—	—	257,139	345,086
British Honduras.....	163,491	9,012	3,371	54,611
British West Indies.....	776,619	418,048	2,462,668	2,654,595
Gibraltar.....	—	—	43,898	21,031
Hong Kong.....	35,569	3,210	64,913	31,849
New Zealand.....	823,330	421,765	2,091,087	1,731,055
Total, British Empire¹.....	8,113,255	4,560,541	259,485,387	239,862,232
Argentina.....	327,228	861,599	10,198,608	10,840,301
Belgium.....	10,490	93,831	1,506,018	686,099
Brazil.....	926,085	1,074,158	4,564,149	5,975,657
Central American States².....	38,260	38,879	463,226	550,913
Chile.....	1,060	11,044	1,372,699	1,467,466
China.....	412,186	486,428	2,671,569	861,472
Cuba.....	603,750	1,374,530	2,698,761	2,811,775
Denmark.....	12,300	16,401	2,272,853	3,326,177
Dutch East Indies.....	751,526	356,655	3,840,922	3,594,028
Dutch Guiana.....	—	—	21,744	34,359
Egypt.....	76,385	22,937	1,083,542	1,342,993
French West Indies.....	—	—	68,892	102,393
France.....	91,690	270,312	3,177,169	2,953,524
French Africa.....	—	—	153,303	184,723
Germany.....	612,295	331,655	7,225,333	6,451,620
Greece.....	77,867	111,175	3,253,550	3,080,423
Haiti.....	—	—	582,876	872,862
Netherlands.....	265,647	579,412	8,894,350	3,541,918
Italy.....	430,437	342,273	1,373,111	1,356,114
Japan.....	42,901	56,286	1,935,791	2,264,227
Mexico.....	333,511	308,370	2,597,379	2,634,222
Norway.....	2,559	7,103	2,505,729	1,734,347
Panama.....	—	—	410,534	475,103
Peru.....	110	621	742,261	806,691
Philippine Islands.....	17,655	—	11,944	6,336
Porto Rico.....	2,347	9,144	571,082	478,059
Portugal.....	14,958	32,512	37,361	28,097
Rumania.....	—	22,398	301,779	455,698
Russia.....	—	—	2,349,625	1,479,535
Santo Domingo.....	30	295,408	339,782	450,581
Siam.....	—	—	238,624	314,227
Spain.....	398,976	504,528	741,016	465,501
Sweden.....	9,146	57,511	1,135,207	1,133,066
Switzerland.....	18,035	46,240	175,715	275,643
Turkey.....	144,031	227,612	105,981	37,705
Colombia.....	253,887	302,786	582,681	1,069,700
Uruguay.....	25,663	172	1,073,166	871,269
Venezuela.....	99,060	196,762	1,446,006	2,227,747
Total Foreign Countries¹.....	6,106,030	8,200,679	70,466,599	70,422,646
Grand Total.....	14,219,285	12,761,220	329,951,986	310,284,878

¹Includes other countries not specified.

²Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

23. Import and Export Trade of Canada with Bermuda, Mexico and Newfoundland, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Bermuda.		Mexico.		Newfoundland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Fruits, fresh..... \$	-	-	6,112	-	233	2,482
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	25,245	39,310	94,023	97,558	5	9
Rice, uncleaned..... lb.	-	-	4,481,472	7,100,071	-	-
Coffee, green..... lb.	-	-	182,832	271,829	-	-
..... \$	-	-	1,116,691	875,283	-	-
..... \$	-	-	307,852	244,804	-	-
Fishery products (except oils)..... \$	-	-	-	-	461,232	620,285
Furs, undressed (incl. marine)..... \$	-	-	-	-	43,073	66,052
Fish, seal and whale oil gal.	-	-	-	-	124,745	254,443
..... \$	-	-	-	-	99,733	165,539
Sisal grass..... cwt.	-	-	40,941	-	-	-
..... \$	-	-	360,277	-	-	-
Iron ore..... ton	-	-	-	-	346,378	422,777
..... \$	-	-	-	-	349,171	422,806
Iron drums, tanks, cylinders, etc..... gal.	970	-	-	-	48,010	50,454
Petroleum, crude..... gal.	-	-	42,838,231	25,824,400	-	-
..... \$	-	-	1,422,925	883,467	-	-
..... \$	-	-	-	-	3,805	72,416
Refuse stone..... \$	-	-	-	-	350,506	301,597
Articles re-imported... \$	1,566	37,032	1,175	1,385	1,449	87
Ships' stores..... \$	3,111	1,847	1,261,953	732,646	257,915	136,986
All other articles..... \$	46,205	33,966	47,311	141,283	-	-
Total Imports \$	77,097	112,185	3,684,460	2,372,972	1,615,132	1,839,713
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, fresh..... brl.	2,421	2,204	-	454	14,648	11,797
..... \$	11,746	10,203	-	1,500	53,284	45,287
Potatoes..... bush.	25,723	33,646	-	-	164,314	47,550
..... \$	36,221	41,671	-	-	89,440	36,014
Oats..... bush.	229,917	229,135	-	-	553,517	626,979
..... \$	139,852	141,517	-	-	303,530	360,650
Wheat..... bush.	33	-	210,068	1,338	8,103	43
..... \$	76	-	303,136	1,386	10,196	75
Flour of wheat..... brl.	23,575	15,393	2,925	5,903	334,489	318,532
..... \$	174,210	118,301	21,732	38,479	2,665,126	2,478,470
Sugar and its products. \$	15,417	121,600	-	84	648,999	1,061,784
Whiskey..... gal.	1,156	775	2,585	4,127	2,518	76
..... \$	5,704	3,045	12,732	19,899	40,151	642
Rubber manufactures. \$	2,459	6,207	108,052	169,560	382,295	235,177
Hay..... ton	2,423	2,624	-	-	6,497	8,439
..... \$	32,712	38,064	-	-	75,929	106,131
Cattle..... No.	12	24	-	-	3,868	2,790
..... \$	1,474	3,234	-	-	174,167	173,103
Meats..... \$	147,083	214,330	-	-	593,673	561,172
Butter..... cwt.	3,150	3,108	-	-	5,006	4,635
..... \$	124,721	108,347	-	-	200,927	168,080
Cheese..... cwt.	1,937	1,764	-	-	5,924	4,698
..... \$	43,599	37,067	-	-	134,745	88,895
Animal oils..... gal.	-	-	-	-	62,371	25,386
..... \$	-	-	-	-	73,077	28,718
Eggs..... doz.	5,771	4,170	-	-	247,944	195,671
..... \$	2,584	1,741	-	-	95,809	78,556
Cotton manufactures... \$	379	510	4,934	3,281	182,306	95,808
Wool clothing..... \$	3,043	2,593	171	8	253,394	166,344
Wood, unmanufactured (incl. lumber)..... \$	54,214	56,612	14,892	32,534	195,184	114,046
Paper and manufactures of..... \$	11,320	8,058	112,035	64,926	197,034	175,029
Ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese..... \$	-	-	16,119	13,632	-	-
Iron pipe and tubing... \$	1,382	2,283	6,785	4,292	34,091	39,276
Hardware and cutlery. \$	6,683	9,042	1,391	392	54,128	54,077
Machinery..... \$	526	2,376	41,079	23,116	207,630	222,426
Automobiles..... No.	1	-	107	95	68	85
..... \$	1,050	-	115,830	76,187	32,065	28,903
Aluminium..... \$	7	-	22,172	121,949	566	2,654

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

23—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Bermuda, Mexico and Newfoundland, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Articles.	Bermuda.		Mexico.		Newfoundland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports Canadian—conc.						
Electric apparatus..... \$	1,179	976	57,455	76,116	63,043	89,594
Insulators, porcelain.... \$	—	—	10,148	29,031	45	—
Coal..... ton	499	618	5,900	8,429	172,185	296,576
	3,618	5,023	48,110	69,960	1,002,212	1,584,763
Petroleum and products \$	—	—	—	1,034	370,576	442,673
Acids..... \$	35	—	35,823	27,176	323	470
Medicinal preparations. \$	4,160	6,627	434	62	54,070	62,068
Dynamite..... \$	—	—	—	—	128,627	93,884
Paints, varnish, etc.... \$	3,526	3,829	3,629	5,149	129,836	70,823
Baking powder..... cwt.	12	15	—	—	3,354	3,524
	237	397	—	—	88,083	91,427
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	—	—	53,569	61,671	1,120	1,080
	—	—	207,987	210,105	4,275	4,050
Soda and compounds... cwt.	—	—	199,509	208,468	201	402
	—	—	1,287,288	1,343,778	1,132	1,655
All other articles..... \$	321,586	343,117	558,839	427,050	2,737,214	2,407,067
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	1,150,803	1,286,770	2,990,773	2,760,686	11,277,182	11,169,991

24.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Barbados, Cuba and Santo Domingo, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Barbados.		Cuba.		Santo Domingo.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for consumption.						
Grape fruit..... lb.	—	—	23,400	—	—	—
	—	—	1,530	—	—	—
Pineapples, fresh..... \$	—	—	5,755	10,378	—	—
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S..... cwt.	600,889	667,120	4,127,426	2,437,052	2,635,935	2,377,945
	2,037,365	2,082,923	9,966,526	6,182,413	6,790,508	6,015,073
Sugar above No. 16, D.S..... cwt.	5,141	2,169	4,775	180,473	—	—
	17,510	7,577	16,655	685,645	—	—
Molasses..... gal.	4,768,536	4,466,891	4,048	238,602	—	—
	2,070,706	1,658,826	486	20,931	—	—
Rum..... gal.	63	—	2,315	3,786	—	—
	168	—	21,133	32,973	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	—	—	831,783	1,110,238	6,532	170
	—	—	823,246	946,864	831	93
Cigars..... lb.	—	—	15,990	15,301	—	—
	—	—	116,926	115,074	—	—
Iron drums, tanks, etc. \$	2,415	27,990	—	—	—	—
Articles for manufacture in bond..... \$	955	—	74,426	55,573	—	—
Settlers' effects..... \$	100	5,410	2,100	300	—	—
All other articles..... \$	1,603	8,668	34,501	26,424	—	375
Total Imports... \$	4,130,822	3,791,394	11,063,284	8,076,575	6,791,339	6,015,541
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	8,616	1,919	3,044,447	1,915,817	—	—
	6,736	1,745	3,915,513	2,855,253	—	—
Other vegetables..... \$	949	1,123	31,463	1,390	—	—
Oats..... bush.	147,951	160,790	18,738	7,412	—	—
	84,588	83,650	10,689	4,304	—	—
Wheat flour..... bbl.	56,783	57,856	147,998	107,176	14,167	12,553
	420,457	402,059	1,118,198	773,428	114,658	96,300

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

24.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Barbados, Cuba and Santo Domingo, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Articles.	Barbados.		Cuba.		Santo Domingo.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—conc.						
Sugar and its products. \$	58,044	66,434	1,130	1,598	805	716
Ale, beer and porter.... gal.	1,620	819	2,160	—	—	—
Whiskey..... gal.	900	405	3,060	—	—	—
Oilcake..... cwt.	—	112	139,490	57,167	—	167
Oils, vegetable, not food	59,064	536	855,786	286,062	—	805
Rubber and manufac-	143,832	60,167	—	—	—	—
tures of..... \$	421	139,649	—	—	22,908	37,715
Hay..... ton	58,233	73,894	15,254	23,368	27,628	92,601
Fish, dried, smoked,	450	524	7,435	5,159	—	—
pickled..... \$	6,447	7,434	74,398	54,990	—	—
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	71,315	55,128	959,574	867,323	89,099	95,916
Other canned fish..... \$	953	1,973	326	2,487	408	196
Meats..... \$	11,391	27,159	3,044	24,304	3,535	1,967
Butter..... cwt.	3,998	5,196	9,319	81,423	9,252	15,622
Cheese..... cwt.	74,797	69,233	122	—	21	18
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	549	667	51	—	219	126
Cotton mfrs..... \$	25,166	28,121	2,472	—	9,881	4,998
Planks and boards..... M ft.	758	778	—	339	74	28
Shingles..... M	19,817	18,826	—	5,088	1,977	614
Staves and headings..... \$	1,566	1,163	31,268	26,653	274	1,010
Newsprint paper..... cwt.	20,980	15,158	375,185	306,274	2,751	10,195
Books and printed mat-	11,657	9,099	800	1,799	75	139
ter..... \$	3,638	5,620	4,173	5,556	—	47
Rolling mill products..... cwt.	106,960	160,678	154,163	154,384	—	1,621
Wire nails..... cwt.	9,484	21,875	—	—	—	—
Automobiles..... No.	23,436	42,963	—	—	—	—
Copper wire and cable..... \$	13,923	71,237	—	—	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	86,827	30,940	—	100	—	—
Coal..... ton	358	387	57,306	177,225	424	3,022
Ammonium sulphate... cwt.	1,608	1,691	179,464	572,146	1,378	9,828
Paints, varnish, etc.... \$	2,901	3,311	45,294	25,334	805	1,742
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	2,727	2,151	—	—	—	—
Stationery, n.o.p..... \$	2,032	2,684	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	9,900	12,023	—	—	—	—
	91	112	103	99	18	59
	41,034	56,212	117,148	110,860	20,236	47,586
	—	—	69,108	183,359	—	19
	2,708	3,437	73,815	42,879	7	—
	—	—	372	369	—	—
	—	—	3,069	3,072	—	—
	47,317	32,409	5,683	7,690	—	—
	123,047	85,901	14,986	18,670	—	—
	5,430	4,208	6,926	1,530	—	—
	10	100	91,235	83,931	3,741	3,408
	37	375	359,384	273,633	14,666	12,659
	2,137	4,071	25,110	36,339	4,553	6,202
	150,167	140,356	101,109	118,662	26,018	23,857
Total Exports (Canadian)...	1,592,570	1,624,403	8,525,583	6,827,572	350,256	461,120

25.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and other British West Indies, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Jamaica.		Trinidad and Tobago.		Other British West Indies.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Grape fruit..... lb.	844,185	746,599	—	630	19,545	13,799
Bananas..... bunch	37,465	30,907	—	18	586	570
Cocoanuts..... No.	23,697	38,597	—	—	163	1
	17,047	40,091	—	—	100	6
	2,744,649	3,452,180	1,537,998	1,097,705	211,793	473,550
	74,789	76,367	41,052	21,570	5,275	8,346

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

25.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and other British West Indies, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Jamaica.		Trinidad and Tobago.		Other British West Indies.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
—concluded.						
Molasses..... gal.	—	—	18,542	34,920	298,559	487,185
Sugar not above No. 16, cwt.	599,993	817,906	205,879	821,179	108,226	103,614
D.S. \$	1,974,647	2,676,366	702,399	2,564,746	154,342	557,042
Sugar above No. 16, cwt.	6,901	1,554	7,916	569	538,780	1,903,867
D.S. \$	26,594	5,780	35,647	1,858	225	9
Cocoa beans, not roast- cwt.	2,133	6,760	15,684	10,549	990	28
ed. \$	18,958	71,331	198,223	141,835	8,444	4,800
Coffee, green..... lb.	5,537,992	7,654,155	67,970	228,900	83,157	67,495
\$	1,236,352	1,589,564	14,077	44,953	30,687	37,587
Spices..... \$	137,574	56,480	79	—	7,281	7,679
Rum..... gal.	41,288	37,942	—	—	54,762	151,226
\$	172,879	143,087	—	—	192	146
Salt..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	2,496	654
Articles re-imported... \$	—	—	—	—	556,447	514,515
All other articles..... \$	12,588	13,036	3,334	3,407	73,197	78,730
\$	74,588	56,554	61,147	33,887	29,765	16,001
\$	—	—	—	—	91,720	147,875
Total Imports \$	3,783,481	4,759,563	1,061,514	2,821,485	996,335	2,486,091
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	19,100	18,577	20,210	12,685	5,181	2,313
\$	25,631	28,482	14,285	13,587	6,582	3,711
Oats..... bush.	36,005	55,599	124,411	120,780	22,822	35,177
\$	19,644	33,170	71,493	67,778	14,682	23,960
Wheat..... bush.	2,300	1,905	—	8	—	34
\$	4,569	3,500	—	16	—	52
Flour of wheat..... bbl.	228,603	251,430	251,626	279,545	145,624	151,199
\$	1,631,163	1,712,665	1,822,054	1,925,943	1,095,638	1,058,534
Biscuits and bread.... cwt.	1,589	2,299	828	1,039	1,045	1,364
\$	13,332	22,634	11,217	14,597	15,361	20,490
Sugar, all kinds, n.o.p. cwt.	12,971	15,669	19,623	24,556	10,435	17,405
\$	83,213	86,524	126,621	137,489	60,677	107,582
Ale, beer and porter.... gal.	566	1,179	501	135	4,338	1,440
\$	673	1,385	727	195	5,748	1,842
Whiskey..... gal.	564	1,430	186	371	317,551	326,204
\$	3,520	8,455	814	1,735	1,783,976	1,617,519
Oilcake..... cwt.	2,500	192	40,148	46,325	11,752	11,881
\$	6,279	390	97,190	103,702	27,800	27,944
Rubber manufactures... \$	254,808	338,592	152,143	208,027	69,393	105,724
Fish, dried, salted, pic- \$	793,143	766,303	479,916	365,970	131,730	123,197
kled..... \$	57,215	85,270	54,964	58,043	21,855	18,975
Fish, canned..... \$	11,016	7,907	94,825	97,529	39,741	37,139
Meats..... \$	3,549	3,105	1,717	1,467	1,345	1,322
Butter..... cwt.	154,812	137,776	74,671	60,923	60,761	56,644
\$	527	1,232	1,543	1,795	1,072	1,007
Cheese..... cwt.	13,697	31,175	37,206	43,082	28,023	24,255
\$	24,378	25,098	12,610	6,170	2,210	2,865
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	334,195	340,005	164,247	79,775	22,946	29,025
\$	1,912	2,328	12,457	6,660	2,285	1,512
Lard and lard compound cwt.	26,955	29,485	155,707	84,879	32,675	20,869
\$	1,280	2,123	2,216	2,877	2,957	4,093
Planks and boards..... M ft.	32,059	45,324	65,845	80,327	99,441	131,748
\$	9,066	4,708	16,369	27,617	3,780	4,664
Shooks..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and manufactures \$	48,866	69,523	8,863	8,295	4,894	6,709
Books and printed mat- \$	11,579	9,796	4,952	3,547	4,733	16,328
ter..... \$	3,461	5,590	1,974	6,422	3,901	4,090
Nails, all kinds..... cwt.	16,881	22,027	7,857	17,394	17,454	17,899
\$	190	361	288	372	62	107
Automobiles..... No.	99,173	176,582	122,378	163,336	31,374	48,465
\$	18,741	12,245	2,474	3,269	941	668
Glass and glassware.... \$	19,792	19,239	21,089	259	135	77
Petroleum and products \$	2,820	50,760	17,528	58,468	22,577	32,222
Cement..... cwt.	896	15,373	5,563	18,369	6,813	10,594
\$	21,238	22,513	20,847	18,215	10,542	10,090
Medicinal preparations. \$	11,468	15,617	7,480	10,247	11,415	9,634
Paints and varnish..... \$	32,429	36,384	195,936	322,926	61,844	59,737
Soap..... lb.	10,010	10,176	16,982	26,544	6,332	7,625
\$	9,453	12,086	5,133	7,048	3,121	5,597
Stationery..... \$	233,123	238,824	211,420	193,247	232,685	201,556
All other articles..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	3,976,210	4,307,751	3,875,332	3,840,984	3,851,248	3,748,716

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

26.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Argentina, Brazil and British Guiana, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Argentina.		Brazil.		British Guiana.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Corn..... bush.	688,998	2,720,417	-	-	-	-
\$	835,854	2,268,894	-	-	-	-
Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	1,376,729	1,299,475
\$	-	-	-	-	4,385,708	4,506,569
Coffee, green..... lb.	-	-	8,103,741	9,329,227	-	-
\$	-	-	1,846,024	1,964,875	-	-
Rum..... gal.	-	-	-	-	8,734	9,772
\$	-	-	-	-	23,624	25,356
Flaxseed..... bush.	-	789,215	-	-	-	-
\$	-	1,477,836	-	-	-	-
Hides and skins, raw... \$	1,914,204	1,101,654	-	-	-	-
Meats..... \$	172,153	166,612	-	-	-	-
Casein..... lb.	261,756	273,363	-	-	-	-
\$	21,064	33,042	-	-	-	-
Wool, raw..... lb.	554,918	580,544	-	-	-	-
\$	206,296	124,287	-	-	-	-
Oak, quebracho and similar extracts. \$	8,629,017	11,045,407	-	11,200	-	-
\$	274,850	443,323	-	500	-	-
All other articles..... \$	29,687	41,426	2,734	4,246	93,871	60,181
Total Imports \$	3,454,108	5,657,074	1,848,758	1,969,621	4,503,203	4,592,106
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	-	-	-	-	46,989	15,272
\$	-	-	-	-	39,196	17,629
Oats..... bush.	-	-	-	-	104,312	95,357
\$	-	-	-	-	64,831	56,083
Peas..... bush.	-	-	-	-	11,078	4,319
\$	-	-	-	-	23,564	9,838
Wheat..... bush.	1,838	-	89,600	413,258	-	-
\$	3,446	-	137,984	671,908	-	-
Flour of wheat..... bbl.	-	-	62,156	309,928	134,513	163,314
\$	-	-	422,181	2,204,030	991,640	1,127,512
Malt..... bush.	80,688	80,965	2,688	23,097	-	-
\$	114,200	106,693	3,572	29,146	-	-
Sugar and its products. \$	921	124	-	-	47,132	57,925
Alcoholic beverages... \$	9,300	7,750	4,561	1,593	29,291	618
Rubber manufactures.. \$	2,056,497	2,367,581	622,945	1,256,648	82,144	115,269
Fish, dried, salted, pickled..... \$	37,530	-	492,038	382,239	96,772	119,383
Fish, canned..... \$	600	3,144	606	190	40,940	44,319
Butter..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	1,848	1,414
\$	-	-	-	-	77,093	62,946
Cheese..... cwt.	293	273	-	-	1,888	1,658
\$	9,055	7,335	-	-	46,591	39,091
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	6,036	6,049
\$	-	-	-	-	86,052	86,370
Binder twine..... cwt.	-	20,602	-	-	-	-
\$	-	267,225	-	-	-	-
Wood, unmanufactured (incl. lumber) \$	401,998	226,854	8,488	1,077	92,542	85,769
Wood, manufactured... \$	8,494	12,305	177	618	38,961	35,422
Paper and mfrs. of... \$	1,671,126	1,584,969	2,247	817	8,677	7,663
Iron pipe and tubing. \$	119,224	140,175	32,639	26,635	105	268
Structural steel..... \$	-	-	39,319	317	-	-
Wire, iron..... \$	-	-	3,038	-	1,084	4,968
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	2,376,711	3,893,399	13,158	12,050	214	91
Nails, spikes, tacks, etc., all kinds..... \$	6,728	6,725	4,046	6,823	10,934	8,682
Adding and calculating machines..... No.	69	235	39	16	-	-
\$	15,642	33,555	9,309	1,290	-	-
Metal-working machinery..... \$	-	-	13,305	13,078	43	-
Sewing machines..... \$	2,057,106	1,129,791	886,025	795,538	-	-
Automobiles..... No.	3,156	3,601	1,537	1,208	208	181
\$	1,656,617	2,112,570	983,996	985,027	82,414	78,976
Automobile parts..... \$	1,539,858	862,726	880,237	270,321	1,229	1,806
Other vehicles of iron.. \$	5,824	7,197	2,152	64,215	1,378	975
Stoves..... \$	204	85	-	16,863	-	-
Aluminium..... \$	4751	1,530	49,723	60,447	420	55

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

26.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Argentina, Brazil and British Guiana, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Articles.	Argentina.		Brazil.		British Guiana.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian).—conc.						
Copper wire and cable.. \$	—	—	52,216	78,579	456	96
Lead and mfrs. of..... \$	4,540	2,491	—	66,724	—	—
Zinc spelter..... cwt.	35,858	9,522	—	—	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	272,992	75,945	—	—	—	—
Coal..... ton	7,639	12,782	54,649	83,080	1,103	1,825
Insulators, porcelain.... \$	—	4,725	—	1,210	—	—
Cement..... cwt.	—	39,217	—	6,050	—	—
Petroleum and products \$	13,566	—	2,824	12,201	—	—
Wood alcohol..... gal.	160,846	22,120	—	84,600	39,660	30,080
Containers, n.o.p. (pack-ages)..... \$	45,599	5,813	—	25,009	16,763	15,182
Films..... \$	47,016	—	—	—	51,797	55,711
All other articles..... \$	42,315	—	—	—	—	—
	45,599	3,530	—	13,517	56,472	79,788
	18,265	14,102	5,101	1,967	—	—
	97,640	176,233	105,855	203,582	266,818	294,417
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	12,639,706	13,101,846	4,832,391	7,291,479	2,256,556	2,408,677

27.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Chile, Peru and Uruguay, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Chile.		Peru.		Uruguay.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Beans, n.o.p..... bush.	1,705	815	—	—	—	—
Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S..... cwt.	8,169	3,987	—	—	—	—
Meats, canned..... lb.	—	—	65,293	79,297	—	—
Wool, raw..... lb.	—	—	141,017	173,104	—	—
Petroleum, crude, for refining..... gal.	—	—	—	—	219,677	479,164
Petroleum, n.o.p., 8235 sp. gr. or heavier... gal.	—	—	—	—	26,180	54,600
Kerosene—"engine distillate"..... gal.	—	—	—	—	84,665	—
Soda, nitrate..... cwt.	285,198	203,914	—	—	38,222	—
Oak, quebracho, etc., extracts..... lb.	661,976	466,729	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	—	708	—	—	—	—
Total Imports \$	670,145	471,424	5,700,109	5,893,106	69,558	55,280
Exports (Canadian).						
Wheat..... bush.	296	—	297,692	383,591	—	—
Flour of wheat..... bbl.	659	—	456,308	574,197	—	—
Sugar, all kinds, n.o.p. cwt.	2,994	1,369	670	13	—	—
Whiskey..... gal.	21,594	8,700	5,375	90	132,660	349,960
Rubber boots and shoes pair	—	—	—	—	806,385	1,838,758
	104	509	424	518	1,188	1,241
	490	2,412	2,263	2,586	4,900	4,990
	29,500	84,264	223	577	117,254	180,700
	19,330	55,437	180	753	81,892	126,163

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

27.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Chile, Peru and Uruguay, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Chile.		Peru.		Uruguay.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—conc.						
Rubber tires..... \$	100,677	178,094	46,121	122,527	226,294	229,137
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	20,845	17,419	2,304	1,917	—	48
Upper leather..... \$	185,505	160,402	21,782	18,775	—	475
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	—	—	6,006	—	—	—
Lard..... cwt.	—	—	17,355	8,197	—	—
Cotton and mfrs. of..... \$	—	—	232,758	107,484	—	—
Wool and mfrs. of..... \$	—	—	5,178	7,272	—	—
Wood, unmf'd. (incl. lumber)..... \$	815	728	95,848	121,441	—	—
Wood, manufactured..... \$	—	—	4,184	4,112	659	—
Paper board..... \$	—	—	6,053	1,983	—	—
Book paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newsprint paper..... cwt.	3,874	5,702	4,124	3,306	—	—
Wall paper..... roll	—	—	—	—	3,029	6,906
Roofing paper..... \$	297,215	142,003	64,416	115,348	10,374	22,773
Books and printed matter..... \$	25,883	12,578	6,559	10,623	4,700	5,680
Structural steel..... ton	—	—	11,158	3,510	532	575
Pipe and tubing, iron... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	1,686	1,998	3,249	3,524	—	336
Hardware and cutlery..... \$	9,266	7,427	420	285	—	—
Sewing machines..... \$	639,214	514,873	39,425	22,049	—	—
Other machinery..... \$	13,571	37,856	8,109	4,333	6,528	3,048
Automobiles..... No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobile parts..... \$	182	392	11,931	14,506	1,074	671
Chains..... \$	130,939	223,310	134	220	1,264	532
Aluminium and mfrs. of \$	612	2,689	97,260	118,615	620,275	323,246
Cement..... cwt.	7,659	3,407	133	238	49	2,101
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	64,979	10,421	60	408	6,036	2,530
Creosote oil..... gal.	—	—	1,028	1,015	104	—
Brushes..... \$	—	—	53,964	78,958	—	—
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	16,254	15,546	17,069	30,799	—	—
All other articles..... \$	62,240	58,969	3,214	15,634	753	901
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	117,732	—	12,231	59,902	2,965	3,359
	27,609	—	—	42	—	—
	—	—	4,199	7,278	—	—
	—	—	8,200	9,648	—	50
	29,530	116,484	103,593	136,013	10,448	64,974
	1,409,787	1,517,901	1,226,355	1,406,958	1,910,269	2,784,391

28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Jellies, jams, mince meat..... lb.	4,729	12,615	297,391	340,657	729	—
Fruits, prepared, n.o.p. (except dried)..... \$	792	2,564	72,762	80,854	123	—
Walnuts, shelled or not. lb.	1,029	3,056	12,157	10,741	75	—
Other nuts..... \$	—	1,925	3,416,436	1,707,672	—	—
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	—	482	836,947	483,591	—	—
	20	313	105,243	50,370	—	—
	1,637,597	2,158,105	792,528	676,286	874	—
	134,250	149,055	114,983	112,744	86	—

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

**28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany,
years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—continued.**

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
—continued.						
Beans..... bush.	49,357	287,020	1,064	29,934	550	7,359
	\$ 93,741	\$ 516,341	2,179	55,709	1,500	12,309
Olive oil, edible..... \$	—	—	98,023	126,929	—	—
Cocoa butter..... lb.	—	—	—	55	141,083	10,634
	\$ —	\$ —	—	17	38,274	2,898
Hops..... lb.	250,205	152,689	—	2,870	14,973	38,004
	\$ 31,604	\$ 13,948	—	130	10,532	28,352
Brandy..... gal.	37	—	191,969	213,446	—	9
	\$ 245	\$ —	1,229,351	1,237,314	—	41
Cordials, liqueurs, etc.. gal.	139	174	13,789	16,637	9	3
	\$ 436	\$ 736	81,489	79,233	63	16
Whiskey..... gal.	3,666	1,233	329	744	—	635
	\$ 89,531	\$ 27,782	2,268	3,932	—	7,788
	\$ 147	\$ 72	773,835	918,008	836	4,012
Wines..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essential oils (except peppermint)..... lb.	—	—	30,553	44,792	31,493	23,503
	\$ —	\$ —	80,044	109,109	19,785	31,662
Plants, trees, etc..... \$	37,621	63,767	54,990	51,083	28,413	40,706
Rubber and mfrs. of.... \$	21	105	54,875	49,689	73,522	90,365
Seeds..... \$	3,634	3,336	170,977	177,030	54,598	48,767
Furs, undressed (incl. marine)..... \$	8,283	22,750	12,706	129,587	33,954	21,738
Furs, dressed..... \$	7,978	10,412	677,022	1,042,870	40,453	56,618
Hatters' furs..... \$	291,786	401,181	1,395	—	92,132	147,909
Hides and skins, raw.... \$	1,561	—	55,519	14,813	35,772	148,666
Gloves of leather..... \$	22,614	109,112	330,879	444,922	17,249	36,729
Cheese..... lb.	6,383	—	214,424	256,194	—	—
	\$ 1,837	\$ —	77,047	78,194	—	—
Gelatine..... lb.	35,523	69,273	90,850	158,385	45,643	34,511
	\$ 6,595	\$ 11,402	21,654	39,204	27,830	24,020
Cotton, crochet and knitting..... lb.	—	579	68,949	113,001	265	—
	\$ —	\$ 494	195,005	287,713	469	—
Cotton fabrics, dyed.... yd.	124,955	267,281	343,652	619,740	46,300	111,200
	\$ 72,480	\$ 123,381	172,426	346,403	22,778	56,702
Velveteens (cottons).... yd.	8,887	6,177	146,206	152,545	4,399	21,116
	\$ 6,554	\$ 5,659	131,250	140,564	9,063	18,100
Clothing of cotton..... \$	30,841	63,956	129,833	153,469	24,592	35,867
Lace, net and mfrs. of (cotton)..... \$	2,650	7,130	225,276	201,361	128,659	81,444
Flax, hemp, jute, mfrs. \$	27,531	183,414	79,783	81,530	107,449	53,743
Ribbons of all kinds.... \$	5,722	1,379	371,909	490,477	29,360	92,778
Velvets..... yd.	15,221	39,988	436,439	492,141	18,135	28,850
	\$ 25,473	\$ 39,138	434,171	528,071	44,828	71,901
Silk cloth, unfinished, to be dyed..... \$	—	—	100,886	266,252	1,241	299
Other silk piece goods.. \$	12,532	21,676	2,327,015	3,023,839	119,651	184,734
Silk clothing..... \$	13,720	62,295	865,556	1,471,971	22,265	60,301
Wool, raw..... lb.	56,224	89,614	17,332	92,762	5,590	4,847
	\$ 39,969	\$ 53,751	9,866	52,247	1,411	1,930
Worsted tops..... lb.	15,243	59,368	171,857	277,675	—	14,466
	\$ 13,046	\$ 47,141	179,842	257,879	—	13,064
Woollen yarns..... lb.	5,839	29,639	71,749	151,843	108	776
	\$ 6,210	\$ 42,463	94,332	207,642	141	879
Felt cloth..... yd.	10,050	14,197	45	—	—	—
	\$ 20,836	\$ 28,311	189	—	—	—
Tweeds..... yd.	4,138	734	28,134	111,501	2,992	34,115
	\$ 2,634	\$ 1,232	40,402	180,963	4,201	24,843
Dress goods, etc., to be dyed (wool)..... sq. yd.	3,780	10,156	1,906,329	2,041,108	—	—
	\$ 2,106	\$ 4,777	952,333	927,849	—	—
Worsted, serges, coat- ings..... yd.	9,141	19,553	930,838	1,339,460	56,018	228,218
	\$ 8,540	\$ 19,348	1,111,112	1,651,155	113,539	283,399
Women's and children's outer garments..... \$	755	5,783	70,322	91,215	3,570	17,583
Felt, pressed..... lb.	2,473	21,294	1,289	5,572	70,837	126,354
	\$ 3,208	\$ 17,971	1,615	1,533	61,189	82,652
Artificial silk yarns.... lb.	254,331	128,136	2,921	26,142	75,046	198,024
	\$ 388,043	\$ 195,367	4,935	37,608	98,715	212,467
Artificial silk tops, fa- bries and mfrs..... \$	17,119	23,403	173,703	365,787	169,604	206,570

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany,
years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—continued.

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
—continued.						
Sisal grass..... cwt.	13,270	61,791	—	—	970	—
\$	132,047	630,324	—	—	8,977	—
Rags..... cwt.	3,352	1,530	2,709	3,977	11,258	10,612
\$	9,175	4,934	26,388	24,821	65,471	84,946
Hat sweats, tips, sides.	\$	18,052	8,225	2,593	5,381	2,872
Gloves of textile fabrics.....	\$	3,701	6,323	153,554	160,469	365,610
Furniture, wood.....	\$	10,410	9,364	50,012	61,535	10,253
Cigarette paper.....	\$	—	—	206,874	266,952	74
Vegetable parchment paper..... lb.	194,318	142,170	258,075	372,566	5,071	2,308
\$	20,670	15,401	30,146	45,982	533	237
Bibles, prayer books, etc.....	\$	63,691	73,533	41,522	46,872	7,465
Text books.....	\$	1,082	1,360	46,242	44,537	6,547
Books and printed matter, n.o.p.....	\$	25,319	51,071	177,266	204,118	72,874
Iron in pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	\$	193,567	110,628	60,396	108,517	8,960
Iron, rolled, in bars, n.o.p..... cwt.	190,402	468,197	12,978	5,972	896	10,739
\$	248,590	643,997	16,102	8,956	2,061	16,855
Wire rods..... cwt.	159,940	321,729	150,523	76,780	164,368	336,838
\$	210,303	425,446	205,595	107,065	217,965	425,785
Rolling mill products, other.....	\$	238,108	605,700	56,436	174,016	14,514
Cast iron pipe..... cwt.	6,504	20,805	174,406	36,594	—	—
\$	10,920	36,117	309,943	72,355	—	—
Guns, rifles, etc.....	\$	47,583	55,619	3,207	2,178	38,811
Pen knives, jack-knives, etc.....	\$	—	1,393	6,326	4,337	161,875
Scissors and shears.....	\$	2,098	767	8,331	5,746	92,379
Machinery.....	\$	6,028	34,439	49,712	58,833	174,555
Agate, enamel ware.....	\$	553	99	1,230	2,526	26,240
Tools and hand implements.....	\$	189	474	24,645	18,156	143,699
Aluminium and mfrs. of.....	\$	336	1,325	15,493	18,342	101,333
Brass and mfrs. of.....	\$	2,713	4,872	65,957	94,173	126,412
Zinc sheets and plates. lb.	1,530,288	1,772,633	—	—	—	6,750
\$	132,531	171,341	—	—	—	612
Clocks and watches....	\$	1,173	213	59,408	53,679	214,387
Electric apparatus.....	\$	10,605	2,923	23,628	20,493	52,436
Tableware of china, etc.	\$	1,315	848	171,382	176,625	337,049
Coal, anthracite..... ton	—	—	—	—	23,400	26,318
\$	—	—	—	—	291,869	296,831
Glass carboys, bottles, etc.....	\$	20	204	19,390	21,186	86,208
Glass tableware.....	\$	75,574	93,357	20,075	12,781	34,025
Common window glass.sq.ft	30,524,091	36,800,146	301,269	9,997	100,032	97,653
\$	974,397	991,949	13,374	2,244	6,087	10,294
Plate glass not over 7 sq. ft.....sq.ft.	1,438,123	1,426,821	41,096	61,499	142,874	457,781
\$	558,891	537,854	12,736	22,833	57,522	183,098
Plate glass, 7 to 25 sq. ft.....sq.ft.	236,194	308,765	16,381	19,878	34,689	54,731
\$	118,672	146,597	7,705	9,288	18,318	28,536
Plate glass, n.o.p. not bevelled or bent...sq.ft.	409,797	458,366	5,018	28,243	45,970	55,482
\$	211,555	238,914	2,483	13,737	25,490	27,898
Sand, silica..... cwt.	638,978	547,936	95,568	—	—	112
\$	63,878	56,664	23,806	—	—	66
Diamonds, unset.....	\$	1,123,575	1,016,761	46,741	8,602	8,621
Celluloid, sheets, blocks, etc.....	\$	—	—	6,234	27,864	118,219
Drugs and medicinal preparations.....	\$	2,738	8,893	315,795	327,196	61,150
Dyes, aniline..... lb.	\$	3,425	3,145	72,675	163,251	523,192
\$	3,175	2,337	27,238	38,745	376,937	601,632
Potash, muriate of, crude..... cwt.	7,200	5,710	6,200	2,300	235,902	220,514
\$	11,185	12,540	10,041	4,064	332,980	311,590

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany
years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—continued.

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption						
—concluded.						
Basic slag, ground..... cwt.	107,041	49,350	—	36,325	—	—
\$	63,671	36,899	—	17,883	—	—
Lithopone..... lb.	118,860	85,120	—	—	1,273,302	3,098,605
\$	4,512	3,794	—	—	47,984	115,129
Zinc, white..... lb.	372,686	653,761	10,766	16,068	22,046	149,246
\$	26,713	55,374	1,094	1,729	2,044	11,286
Perfumery..... \$	—	124	270,175	301,307	22,258	21,477
Soap..... \$	—	12	107,151	136,848	7,155	5,036
Ammonia, nitrate of..... lb.	—	—	—	—	3,936,724	2,536,339
\$	—	—	—	—	212,805	114,596
Copper sulphate..... lb.	150,546	537,317	—	—	33,139	805,705
\$	7,199	24,960	—	—	1,526	36,215
Cream of tartar..... lb.	—	3,058	570,759	610,475	2,240	64,452
\$	—	434	76,675	93,284	342	10,027
Glycerine for explosives lb.	21,498	—	100,831	—	1,071,978	793,955
\$	3,316	—	9,846	—	166,422	165,869
Dolls..... \$	123	145	4,379	5,799	135,259	165,391
Toys..... \$	2,077	2,343	25,724	36,890	532,069	647,009
Brushes..... \$	194	850	29,980	24,486	27,466	38,074
Containers, n.o.p. (pack- ages)..... \$	19,418	23,206	135,782	171,720	149,271	219,368
Laces, boot, shoe, shirt, etc..... \$	20,121	15,990	752	1,534	182	3,158
Braids, cords, fringes, etc., n.o.p..... \$	430	268	63,984	81,990	36,664	46,097
Combs..... \$	11	385	15,029	21,773	45,867	92,474
Jewelry..... \$	1,802	1,036	80,677	80,536	92,914	117,726
Pocketbooks, etc..... \$	5,827	6,305	59,222	116,470	40,803	60,215
Tobacco pipes..... \$	203	—	256,541	319,471	22,156	32,514
Mineral waters..... \$	988	255	112,398	111,527	5,029	5,606
Musical instruments..... \$	2,449	1,529	33,974	48,484	183,156	244,694
Scientific apparatus, etc Feathers, etc., artificial, for hats..... \$	3,787	978	95,953	118,893	142,748	206,109
Boxes, fancy, orna- mental cases, etc..... \$	76	789	54,855	83,116	130,281	104,287
Pencils, lead..... \$	665	617	31,876	49,172	83,788	131,976
Precious stones, n.o.p..... \$	—	—	7,267	12,309	120,592	161,840
All other articles..... \$	—	—	64,328	43,792	21,425	29,740
	827,478	1,199,726	2,756,935	3,685,163	2,647,857	4,440,022
Total imports..... \$	6,953,173	9,662,308	19,151,699	23,990,451	9,986,763	15,024,528
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, fresh..... brl.	626	449	4	—	5,905	4
\$	2,488	1,808	27	—	33,525	24
Apples, dried..... lb.	—	—	8,250	10,000	1,150,595	1,006,550
\$	—	—	900	1,000	122,770	92,947
Barley..... bush.	1,530,327	957,416	86,526	36,560	1,648,764	8,227,376
\$	1,296,078	775,028	74,235	27,421	1,482,370	6,276,976
Oats..... bush.	5,623,037	1,613,311	180,953	18,823	6,465,476	1,874,081
\$	3,664,788	913,718	107,737	11,294	4,233,530	1,096,020
Rye..... bush.	65,350	30,840	7,042	—	736,643	452,960
\$	66,081	33,924	7,042	—	771,618	505,530
Wheat..... bush.	7,888,402	9,473,437	2,883,420	4,155,867	4,325,904	6,524,304
\$	12,031,768	14,717,519	4,324,865	6,074,916	6,833,574	10,035,976
Wheat flour..... brl.	11,020	684	—	550	1,538,516	1,544,003
\$	56,151	4,888	—	3,984	10,282,225	10,371,669
Sugar of all kinds, n.o.p. cwt.	27,518	10,752	151,831	262,682	—	—
\$	141,805	37,417	900,393	1,156,915	—	—
Rubber tires..... \$	270,597	298,143	590,069	382,216	88,940	412,199
Other rubber mfrs..... \$	44,933	21,992	54,153	38,933	68,577	98,907
Seeds..... \$	—	175	1,798	11,153	32,750	93,423
Cattle over 1 year old.. No.	340	—	—	—	347	—
\$	32,980	—	—	—	34,290	—
Foxes..... No.	10	48	374	119	140	101
\$	7,500	24,200	151,100	52,900	59,620	26,600
Fish, dried, salted, pickled..... \$	80	2,393	—	221	138,839	37,786
Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	1,117	851	3,080	752	155	295
\$	82,055	61,262	245,103	65,254	9,405	23,001

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

28.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Belgium, France and Germany, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian) —conc.						
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	23,188	20,031	173,693	93,102	1,499	774
\$	269,127	231,672	1,912,015	1,126,482	19,884	9,028
Furs and mfrs. of..... \$	1,306	1,425	213,736	183,528	54,934	97,361
Meats..... \$	179,632	10,805	—	—	218,137	89,946
Butter..... cwt.	113	1	—	—	8,377	448
\$	4,890	36	—	—	359,847	14,320
Cheese..... cwt.	29,026	3,286	946	347	30,032	9,509
\$	795,082	79,272	26,263	7,731	855,807	244,415
Milk powder..... cwt.	—	—	13	594	5,805	—
\$	—	—	150	4,256	74,560	—
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	2,685	21	—	—	59,002	210
\$	23,030	250	—	—	591,715	2,500
Lard..... cwt.	4,018	1,280	660	551	9,316	9,085
\$	70,272	18,600	11,875	8,000	166,721	134,393
Sausage casings..... \$	1,400	560	957	—	230,279	246,382
Wood, unmanufactured (incl. lumber)..... \$	41,168	49,898	63,446	70,937	34,269	49,003
Wood pulp..... cwt.	49,609	107,677	289,712	462,881	—	2,531
\$	253,865	547,783	813,613	1,422,101	—	13,336
Paper and mfrs. of..... \$	38,034	9,080	109,836	31,568	—	3,233
Harvesters and binders No.	480	469	6,515	7,084	285	1,469
\$	78,388	77,103	1,057,144	1,153,634	47,798	243,583
Hay rakes..... No.	1	—	978	37	3	20
\$	52	—	51,318	2,260	157	1,250
Mowing machines..... No.	836	1,039	18,448	16,563	71	66
\$	52,474	55,232	1,162,963	937,034	4,197	3,876
Reapers..... No.	1	—	571	404	1	251
\$	92	—	54,708	38,542	97	24,420
Razors..... \$	—	—	167,250	—	—	—
Adding and calculating machines..... \$	5	170	—	—	207	260
\$	1,275	12,750	—	—	90,111	82,945
Automobiles, passenger No.	195	114	61	36	234	266
\$	212,514	95,406	52,005	29,962	292,326	34,419
Automobile parts..... \$	530,321	57,138	—	6	22,239	30,313
Aluminium in bars, etc. cwt.	2,586	—	—	—	21,840	—
\$	66,684	—	—	—	542,779	—
Brass and mfrs. of..... \$	4,318	4,500	9,052	9,433	105,980	143,491
Lead in pigs, etc..... cwt.	61,306	49,378	47,528	64,397	85,689	75,039
\$	444,918	291,798	308,165	381,087	611,080	449,661
Nickel..... cwt.	—	—	88	—	1,802	1,823
\$	—	—	3,237	—	50,020	65,086
Zinc ore..... ton	30,866	33,081	—	—	—	—
\$	950,644	1,167,397	—	—	—	—
Zinc, spelter..... cwt.	30,358	52,435	19,049	33,600	50,123	162,297
\$	235,686	361,165	153,590	237,361	378,372	1,113,977
Ores, n.o.p. (incl. cobalt ore)..... ton	—	—	91	89	483	293
\$	—	—	92,720	134,300	257,604	117,686
Asbestos..... \$	368,920	626,746	433,215	432,592	732,657	931,565
Coal..... ton	2,565	13,340	616	24,485	1,508	8,260
\$	17,177	95,575	3,464	160,609	9,048	64,205
Coal tar and pitch..... gal.	4,250	253,003	—	3,032,550	—	—
\$	150	34,774	—	237,973	—	—
Paints, varnish, etc..... \$	99	—	33,454	32,500	—	8,212
Settlers' effects..... \$	5,157	22,850	34,192	40,697	5,378	5,582
All other articles..... \$	458,762	596,834	726,472	711,432	786,008	1,115,775
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	22,802,741	21,341,116	13,952,262	15,220,232	30,734,037	34,411,021

29.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.¹

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Lemons..... \$	394,973	202,584	—	—	—	—
Other fruits, fresh..... \$	61,966	144,456	—	2,450	—	—
Nuts..... \$	106,411	233,078	—	2,297	—	164
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	577	511	7,268	9,233	—	—

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

29.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—continued.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
—continued.						
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	1,661,435	922,734	228,023	360,531	—	—
\$	104,985	73,122	26,625	41,483	—	—
Rice, cleaned..... lb.	18,775	265,306	2,259,080	2,503,723	—	—
\$	968	12,178	108,488	123,284	—	—
Macaroni, etc..... lb.	170,791	182,763	—	—	—	—
\$	26,062	16,557	—	—	—	—
Olive oil, edible..... gal.	162,854	205,358	—	—	12	133
\$	254,273	313,745	—	—	24	363
Confectionery, choco- lb.	1,020	445	183,715	113,786	66,483	64,453
late..... \$	410	134	43,995	28,543	26,738	22,222
Cocoa butter..... lb.	—	—	2,608,022	4,166,744	—	—
\$	—	—	698,493	1,097,954	—	—
Cocoa, powdered..... lb.	—	—	106,283	137,640	17,567	18,724
\$	—	—	21,833	21,114	2,599	1,817
Gin..... gal.	—	—	74,167	46,154	—	—
\$	—	—	610,855	375,362	—	—
Vermouth..... gal.	20,418	23,143	—	—	—	—
\$	28,494	31,101	—	—	—	—
Essential oils (except lb.	16,847	19,825	4,375	7,178	3,672	5,924
peppermint). \$	25,580	45,290	12,606	18,898	12,954	15,648
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines..... \$	128	2,174	670,449	729,791	—	—
Seeds..... \$	43	45	77,077	75,574	1,363	1,269
Tobacco, unmanufact- lb.	—	—	57,022	121,752	—	—
ured..... \$	—	—	82,988	170,977	—	—
Starch..... lb.	—	—	1,681,560	1,977,991	—	—
\$	—	—	67,762	65,136	—	—
Fish, dried, salted, lb.	4,915	8,624	809,683	751,355	—	—
pickled. \$	926	1,267	53,867	53,627	—	—
Cheese..... lb.	268,995	308,568	33,179	30,786	78,225	171,025
\$	111,738	100,903	8,378	6,839	38,770	72,138
Milk, condensed..... lb.	—	64	50,355	68,449	—	—
\$	—	11	8,346	10,241	—	—
Gelatine..... lb.	4	—	47,739	35,195	—	—
\$	1	—	7,297	6,199	—	—
Cotton fabrics, dyed... yd.	144,380	206,265	19,696	80,294	153,047	187,172
\$	53,636	95,578	10,961	28,810	71,613	95,889
Velveteens (cotton).... yd.	2,956	205	—	6,372	—	—
\$	4,696	316	—	4,572	—	—
Cotton fabrics, white.. yd.	—	215	—	255	58,077	52,838
\$	—	47	—	58	14,085	10,795
Cotton handkerchiefs.. \$	51	2,154	—	—	300,763	321,232
Embroideries, cotton. \$	494	4,866	469	—	117,570	99,575
Cotton lace, net and mrs. of..... lb.	4,495	24,881	10,450	13,064	121,309	64,635
Jute or hemp yarn..... lb.	230,510	200,403	1,887	197	—	2,237
\$	63,253	49,492	754	28	—	369
Jute cloth or canvas.... yd.	115,620	267,000	1,016,968	801,852	—	—
\$	12,214	23,921	27,985	21,475	—	—
Linen doilies, sheets, pillow cases..... \$	34,406	38,489	101	44	1,740	135
Ribbons..... \$	—	267	—	—	345,837	460,780
Silk cloth, unfinished, to be dyed..... \$	4,983	3,820	—	—	517,241	411,771
Silk fabrics for neckties \$	41,879	44,816	—	—	236,498	216,308
Silk fabrics, n.o.p..... \$	115,471	184,323	—	75	3,390,860	4,286,717
Velvets..... yd.	969	234	8,610	1,887	6,600	10,385
\$	1,179	744	16,006	4,636	9,560	14,565
Tweeds..... yd.	—	10,978	12,662	18,325	—	2,034
\$	—	9,461	15,910	26,050	—	4,175
Dress goods, wool, sq. yd.	—	—	—	—	2,494	8,363
to be dyed. \$	—	—	—	—	903	3,738
Worsted, serges, coat- yd.	56,349	126,526	15,917	38,553	12,731	35,069
ings. \$	38,176	102,848	29,850	60,331	19,792	49,596
Felt, pressed..... lb.	—	1,528	5,966	—	—	—
\$	—	4,569	4,280	—	—	—
Artificial silk yarns lb.	26,306	40,507	339,181	784,842	24,773	71,504
(rayon). \$	30,126	39,750	440,930	810,658	30,787	70,887
Artificial silk fabrics... \$	9,476	60,353	314	3,886	330,855	573,230
Binder twine..... cwt.	—	—	83,825	95,980	—	—
\$	—	—	1,252,841	1,340,637	—	—

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

29. Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—continued.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption, continued.						
Rags..... cwt.	—	—	2,969	3,684	—	—
\$	—	—	21,743	28,716	—	—
Curtains and shams....	—	422	—	72	56,484	84,549
Plush fabrics, n.o.p..... yd.	—	—	6,320	4,774	2,547	—
\$	—	—	10,704	6,164	2,837	—
Collars, all kinds..... doz.	—	4	—	—	8,192	1,228
\$	—	5	—	—	12,086	2,070
Gloves of textile.....	—	2,164	—	—	70,929	36,622
Hats, felt.....	318,760	303,153	—	—	2,702	730
Hats, straw.....	26,398	71,944	—	284	14,721	9,508
Braids of grass, etc., for bats.....	19,779	16,065	4,044	—	139,670	160,789
Wood, manufactured....	10,982	30,301	21,932	12,623	1,935	2,341
Paper and mfrs. of.....	171	4,941	13,221	12,369	33,783	64,106
Books and printed mat- ter.....	5,951	6,172	3,344	1,522	9,553	19,061
Railway rails..... ton	—	—	609	278	—	—
\$	—	—	14,021	8,208	—	—
Rolled round wire rods.cwt.	—	—	44,629	11,047	—	—
\$	—	—	56,294	12,863	—	—
Engines, steam..... No.	—	—	1	1	—	1
\$	—	—	14,600	14,722	—	21,828
Hardware and cutlery.	1,809	1,031	77	14,211	143	835
Machinery (except for farms).....	6,635	5,622	5,502	1,852	16,134	20,338
Automobiles and parts.	43,854	31,020	—	105	—	—
Aluminium and mfrs. of	293	191	21,365	18,313	5,892	7,217
Brass and mfrs. of.....	2,785	3,120	6,593	4,943	1,072	2,833
Lead and mfrs.....	8,275	—	—	7,748	210	—
Clocks.....	21,927	38,741	236	101	6,960	6,450
Watches.....	—	394	—	476	191,280	250,294
Watch cases.....	—	—	—	—	72,304	98,865
Watch actions and parts	—	—	—	—	703,633	1,035,611
Dynamos, electric.....	759	581	—	225	52	—
Lamps, electric, incan- descent, carbon..... No.	—	—	119,361	19,750	—	—
\$	—	—	22,111	1,756	—	—
Lamps, electric, incan- descent, metal..... No.	—	—	1,057,970	78,940	16,753	900
\$	—	—	212,534	15,124	1,858	140
Tableware of china....	1,234	2,069	4,656	6,320	241	761
Coal, anthracite..... ton	—	—	—	37,802	—	—
\$	—	—	—	299,558	—	—
Carbolic oil..... gal.	—	—	1,299,168	332,927	—	—
\$	—	—	203,670	51,000	—	—
Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing.....	—	—	28,031	28,714	—	—
Plate glass not over 7 sq. ft.....sq. ft.	—	—	17,809	46,381	—	—
\$	—	—	6,038	16,231	—	—
Plate glass, n.o.p., not bevelled or bent....sq. ft.	—	—	2,211	47,414	—	—
\$	—	—	1,042	24,872	—	—
Marble and mfrs. of....	42,174	119,630	—	—	—	—
Diamonds, unset.....	—	—	806,391	688,948	1,373	849
Citric acid..... lb.	108,640	95,760	5,600	11,165	—	—
\$	30,147	28,087	1,581	3,143	—	—
Tartaric acid crystals.. lb.	45,315	86,756	139,595	—	—	—
\$	9,366	19,585	28,469	—	—	—
Other acids.....	3	355	11,192	14,090	2,646	425
Drugs and medicinal preparations.....	2,870	4,938	22,699	51,643	9,035	4,738
Aniline dyes..... lb.	162	—	111,467	—	213,488	313,700
\$	125	—	82,839	—	150,735	231,961
Indigo paste..... lb.	—	—	56,000	—	—	—
\$	—	—	5,768	—	—	—
Lithopone..... lb.	—	—	4,257,371	5,620,181	—	—
\$	—	—	171,854	211,535	—	—
Zinc white..... lb.	—	—	2,109,355	2,747,050	—	—
\$	—	—	146,923	193,832	—	—

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

**29.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland,
years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—continued.**

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption						
—concluded.						
Liquid fillers, etc..... lb.	—	—	50,172	46,055	183	—
\$	—	—	13,597	9,580	36	—
Cream of tartar..... lb.	83,980	217,204	87,647	—	—	—
\$	12,332	35,087	15,004	—	—	—
Saltpetre..... lb.	—	—	66,620	—	—	—
\$	—	—	3,452	—	—	—
Soda, sulphate of..... lb.	—	—	1,120,000	—	5	—
\$	—	—	9,375	—	1	—
Glycerine for explosives lb.	—	—	878,584	92,229	—	—
\$	—	—	140,538	16,593	—	—
Dolls..... \$	464	2,159	547	—	—	—
Toys..... \$	103	136	1,205	8	810	2,978
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$	16,337	22,565	40,343	32,836	10,880	19,257
Braids, cords, fringes, etc..... \$	70	71	350	—	16,350	22,746
Buttons of vegetable ivory..... gross	81,614	108,225	—	—	—	—
\$	50,597	46,683	—	—	—	—
Tobacco pipes, cigar holders, etc..... \$	5,404	5,302	112	65	—	9
Music instruments.... \$	4,011	6,324	4,922	354	8,027	22,753
Paintings..... \$	2,365	9,534	16,870	33,282	1,500	3,478
Statues and statuettes \$	17,549	29,343	—	596	220	151
Feathers, etc., artificial, for hats..... \$	386	203	—	—	302	335
Settlers' effects..... \$	8,892	12,470	9,553	26,775	10,140	900
All other articles..... \$	392,877	715,810	342,035	665,347	314,213	554,681
Total Imports \$	2,597,759	3,444,069	6,864,563	7,691,045	7,462,608	9,491,779
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples..... brl.	—	—	167	13,315	—	—
\$	—	—	834	64,330	—	—
Apples, dried..... lb.	—	—	2,182,474	318,916	—	—
\$	—	—	225,926	27,822	—	—
Barley..... bush.	63,322	—	1,091,086	3,351,981	—	—
\$	57,240	—	933,349	2,581,235	—	—
Buckwheat..... bush.	—	—	214,704	165,246	—	—
\$	—	—	173,377	131,279	—	—
Oats..... bush.	207,850	—	5,574,051	2,952,318	—	—
\$	133,511	—	3,532,328	1,675,398	—	—
Rye..... bush.	—	—	661,373	282,513	—	—
\$	—	—	660,813	297,824	—	—
Wheat..... bush..	6,009,287	12,155,668	7,246,747	9,884,239	576,716	—
\$	9,431,349	18,378,946	10,935,162	15,046,776	827,794	—
Oatmeal and rolled oats cwt.	—	—	28,363	9,625	—	—
\$	—	—	90,793	28,931	—	—
Flour of wheat..... brl.	22,992	49,951	241,852	82,607	—	—
\$	150,748	337,434	1,726,800	570,804	—	—
Sugar of all kinds, n.o.p. cwt.	—	—	6,720	224	—	—
\$	—	—	40,006	1,277	—	—
Oilcake..... cwt.	—	—	179,204	58,611	—	—
\$	—	—	405,124	122,190	—	—
Rubber boots and shoes pair	14,236	19,345	11,345	29,596	1,626	8,477
\$	39,856	48,506	9,713	18,766	1,365	7,731
Rubber tires..... \$	61,403	133,916	355,022	547,531	118,917	237,507
Codfish, dried..... cwt.	80,058	95,937	1	—	—	—
\$	727,241	855,038	6	—	—	—
Haddock, dried..... cwt.	6,702	4,186	—	—	—	—
\$	60,279	29,242	—	—	—	—
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	48,775	65,722	4,573	6,163	324	322
\$	462,197	694,735	62,529	85,409	3,755	4,240
Sole leather..... lb.	—	—	—	—	143,358	241,322
\$	—	—	—	—	62,299	101,332
Meats..... \$	174,804	8,057	17,215	3,951	540	—
Cheese..... cwt.	112	26	11,241	2,294	—	—
\$	2,875	474	309,247	60,524	—	—
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	—	—	28,769	33,852	—	—
\$	—	—	287,690	339,797	—	—

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

29.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—conc.						
Animal oils..... gal.	-	-	2,682	227	-	-
\$	-	-	3,263	150	-	-
Grease and scraps.....cwt.	-	-	15,181	12,858	-	-
\$	-	-	185,253	126,857	-	-
Lard.....cwt.	-	-	8,106	5,209	-	-
\$	-	-	132,873	72,896	-	-
Honey..... lb.	-	-	604,028	604,566	-	-
\$	-	-	49,590	42,541	-	-
Sausage casings..... \$	1,452	-	23,859	43,717	150	-
Cotton fabrics..... yd.	27,454	36,718	89,812	79,141	60	-
\$	3,839	5,130	12,486	12,336	21	-
Bags of cotton, jute, etc \$	4,726	10,879	31,348	5,019	-	-
Wood, unmanufactured (incl. lumber)..... \$	11,134	1,241	35,723	12,979	188	573
Wood pulp.....cwt.	133,109	203,905	-	-	-	-
\$	689,972	1,033,630	-	-	-	-
Paper and mfrs. of..... \$	12,725	20,193	29,601	28,923	24,224	18,488
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	185,743	137,178	25,413	69,355	8,937	9,273
Electric vacuum cleaners..... No.	-	-	1,206	2,196	876	1,608
\$	-	-	44,533	86,030	33,463	62,838
Adding and calculating machines..... No.	59	248	49	60	72	160
\$	14,974	39,646	6,723	4,500	12,103	14,025
Automobiles, passenger No.	2	19	69	55	13	9
\$	848	11,399	59,695	34,347	12,945	5,849
Aluminium and mfrs. of \$	83,094	-	-	42	-	-
Brass and mfrs. of..... \$	11,133	-	25,086	14,511	4,105	6,563
Copper and mfrs. of..... \$	-	-	8,885	-	-	-
Lead and mfrs. of..... \$	35,395	290,363	595,462	681,999	-	-
Nickel.....cwt.	-	1,121	55,564	75,558	-	-
\$	-	41,237	1,854,418	2,584,710	-	-
Zinc spelter.....cwt.	9,521	15,685	23,522	49,289	-	-
\$	73,643	110,112	180,251	341,923	-	-
Electric apparatus..... \$	1,334	55	2,023	200	200	-
Asbestos and asbestos sand..... ton	3,846	4,694	3,329	2,813	-	-
\$	251,643	314,392	215,765	203,025	-	-
Insulators, porcelain... \$	676	2,425	-	31	334	-
Coal..... ton	4,250	26,451	1,081	5,487	-	-
\$	25,875	174,875	6,486	35,083	-	-
Soap..... lb.	-	-	189,684	160,080	900	-
\$	-	-	23,609	20,244	200	-
All other articles..... \$	78,944	135,980	158,328	349,116	107,071	125,755
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	12,788,653	22,815,083	23,476,607	26,374,378	1,218,616	594,179

30.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Denmark, Norway and Sweden, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹.

Articles.	Denmark.		Norway.		Sweden.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Seeds..... \$	39,825	21,663	-	-	263	-
Feathers..... \$	14,625	17,732	-	-	-	-
Fish—sardines in boxes box	-	24	4,653,542	6,071,215	16,400	5,260
\$	-	3	343,439	456,723	1,587	616
Fish—other preserved or canned..... \$	-	18	44,210	75,018	86	335
Cod liver oil..... gal.	-	-	28,490	77,096	-	-
\$	-	-	30,345	67,220	-	-
Rennet..... \$	15,463	12,919	-	-	4,267	2,353
Fishing lines and nets... \$	1,600	27,473	46,984	41,044	-	-
Matches..... \$	-	-	-	-	30,740	32,619
Wrapping paper..... lb.	-	-	310,863	140,283	718,252	1,937,067
\$	-	-	16,947	7,120	36,630	96,746

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

30.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Denmark, Norway and Sweden, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—continued.

Articles.	Denmark.		Norway.		Sweden.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption						
—concluded.						
Tissue paper, flat..... \$	—	—	9,123	7,094	10,942	10,649
Other paper and mfrs. of \$	—	—	27,337	23,779	26,518	40,401
Iron ore..... ton	—	—	—	—	15,185	38,554
\$	—	—	—	—	63,375	170,145
Ferro-manganese..... cwt.	—	—	2,259	4,408	3,364	2,985
\$	—	—	11,989	23,016	16,173	25,121
Rolled iron bands, etc., over 3½c. per lb..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	2,660	981
\$	—	—	—	—	65,533	34,032
Iron or steel bars, over 3½c. per lb..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	13,691	16,145
\$	—	—	—	—	124,101	147,726
Other rolling mill products..... \$	—	—	—	—	9,960	18,510
Cream separators..... \$	7,592	17,657	—	—	97,828	164,166
Fish hooks..... \$	—	—	11,371	10,577	—	—
Machinery..... \$	5,558	3,809	44,085	44,886	243,968	285,483
Saws..... \$	—	—	—	166	25,809	39,717
Other tools..... \$	82	33	—	—	29,100	51,099
Articles for mfr. agric. impls. (iron)..... \$	—	—	—	—	36,149	67,241
Articles for building ships (iron)..... \$	7,324	7,336	6,975	4,520	37,976	63,497
Motors, electric..... \$	—	—	107	—	48,988	13,158
Transformers..... \$	—	—	—	—	5,956	369
Other electric apparatus \$	35	382	—	—	81,423	106,928
Flagstone, building stone, rough..... \$	—	—	1,000	—	18,100	10,295
Dyeing and tanning materials..... \$	202	793	—	—	11,001	1,800
Ammonium nitrate.... lb.	—	—	—	1,971,087	—	—
\$	—	—	—	80,815	—	—
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	528	289	1,280	1,682	5,180	6,644
Settlers' effects..... \$	6,735	14,375	1,625	6,405	1,079	3,650
All other articles..... \$	37,897	50,733	33,964	61,292	101,912	260,773
Total Imports.... \$	137,466	175,215	630,781	911,357	1,134,644	1,643,973
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples..... brl.	5,670	3,633	2,191	1,241	9,646	3,070
\$	33,106	19,542	13,398	5,941	54,530	14,647
Barley..... bush.	271,212	—	—	59,033	14,054	—
\$	263,312	—	—	41,323	12,750	—
Oats..... bush.	372,838	—	—	—	55,355	—
\$	247,689	—	—	—	36,727	—
Rye..... bush.	119,162	21,259	954,976	176,958	5,000	—
\$	119,774	23,305	955,521	181,130	5,000	—
Wheat..... bush.	961,165	399,864	1,008,469	670,054	1,104,978	1,190,569
\$	1,529,253	573,975	1,519,233	967,332	1,716,013	1,745,193
Oatmeal and rolled oats cwt.	1,835	—	—	—	10,476	660
\$	7,095	—	—	—	30,816	1,700
Flour of wheat..... brl.	252,563	267,136	435,631	275,842	68,105	92,523
\$	1,755,355	1,901,966	3,082,034	1,739,716	491,689	642,117
Sugar of all kinds, n.o.p. cwt.	4,480	—	60,080	207,042	33,600	—
\$	29,030	—	363,016	1,174,613	214,480	—
Rubber manufactures.. \$	442,499	989,161	186,882	243,624	228,871	266,004
Clover seed, alsike... bush.	1,922	2,679	—	—	—	—
\$	18,942	42,424	—	—	—	—
Foxes..... No.	—	—	644	83	8	58
\$	—	—	187,800	28,200	2,000	21,100
Salmon, pickled..... cwt.	—	—	2,912	264	360	472
\$	—	—	75,182	9,067	3,653	11,978
Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	1,415	1,769	336	289	3,535	3,835
\$	114,359	143,532	27,600	25,022	248,172	301,594
Upper leather..... \$	25,206	19,693	—	—	501	7,601
Meats..... \$	395	—	40,302	36,097	18,292	8,627
Oils, animal..... gal.	10,002	—	—	—	—	—
\$	11,745	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

30.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Denmark, Norway and Sweden, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Denmark.		Norway.		Sweden.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—conc.						
Felt manufactures..... \$	—	—	64,536	54,417	65,449	39,776
Iron pipe and tubing.... \$	18,164	1,350	5,264	881	48,889	—
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	110,527	86,631	17,740	23,283	107,693	166,413
Razors..... \$	909,850	1,323,199	—	—	—	—
Automobiles.....No.	215	195	96	202	325	175
Automobile parts..... \$	175,198	197,532	54,156	134,779	209,688	109,662
Aluminium and mfrs.... \$	306,352	87,600	355	1,079	1,063	207
Electrodes, carbon, etc. \$	—	—	17,433	116,403	3	—
All other articles..... \$	97,375	256,477	121,720	159,622	4,553	17,848
			35,715	85,575	41,877	61,338
Total Exports (Canadian)... \$	6,215,226	5,666,387	6,767,887	5,028,104	3,542,709	3,415,805

31.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Greece, Irish Free State and Spain, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹.

Articles.	Greece.		Irish Free State.		Spain.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Grapes..... lb.	—	—	—	—	431,697	141,255
Oranges..... \$	—	—	—	—	45,686	20,547
Currants, dried..... lb.	3,700,853	3,384,898	—	—	34,410	17,263
Figs, dried..... lb.	233,854	190,994	—	—	36,392	39,544
Raisins..... lb.	105,942	38,932	—	—	2,396	2,233
Raisins..... lb.	8,594	2,341	—	—	233,528	152,888
Raisins..... lb.	11,300	60,496	—	—	15,384	9,560
Raisins..... \$	936	5,715	—	—	1,658,863	1,035,839
Fruits, preserved (except dried)..... \$	35,790	34,863	—	—	151,392	110,631
Nuts..... \$	—	395	—	—	123,879	180,593
Onions..... \$	—	—	—	—	737,667	770,572
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	—	9,688	—	—	104,241	62,801
Rice, uncleaned..... lb.	—	755	—	—	211,072	294,003
Olive oil, edible..... gal.	—	—	—	—	19,707	28,743
Spices..... \$	—	—	—	—	3,804,460	3,066,341
Spirits, potable..... gal.	1,404	1,475	—	—	180,577	133,214
Wines, non-sparking... \$	8,429	9,559	—	—	19,862	12,402
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	—	172	—	—	32,293	18,977
Horses.....No.	—	—	—	—	5,442	6,986
Fish, dried, salted, canned..... \$	—	—	—	—	955	1,145
Wool, raw..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	6,797	8,774
Wool carpets..... \$	23,072	38,947	—	—	248,114	294,581
Wool mfrs., n.o.p..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork manufactures..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)..... \$	1,377	2,267	41	97	—	—
Tobacco pipes, pipe mounts, etc..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	4,522	10,348	4,599	1,977	—	—
			4,818	6,671	112,006	136,276
Total Imports... \$	334,909	329,031	19,318	47,140	2,085,850	2,220,823

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

31.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Greece, Irish Free State and Spain, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Greece.		Irish Free State.		Spain.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian).						
Oats.....bush.	1,062	—	168,817	84,701	—	—
\$	770	—	101,377	48,939	—	—
Wheat.....bush.	980,615	1,778,959	1,383,992	1,201,515	101,000	—
\$	1,565,808	2,828,365	2,232,867	1,937,067	145,440	—
Oatmeal and rolled oats cwt.	—	—	27,539	9,735	—	—
\$	—	—	102,451	42,163	—	—
Flour of wheat.....bbl.	313,317	496,886	212,065	290,407	13	—
\$	1,997,204	3,057,184	1,525,821	2,092,145	142	—
Oilcake.....cwt.	—	—	3,401	—	—	—
\$	—	—	7,798	—	—	—
Rubber tires.....	10,619	2,903	13,344	53,264	3,163	37,932
Codfish, dried.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	25	492
\$	—	—	—	—	275	4,357
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	2,511	8,667	288	113	54	12
\$	25,844	86,994	3,725	1,640	553	119
Cheese.....cwt.	111	142	5,097	3,943	51	37
\$	3,026	2,990	141,674	100,570	1,464	918
Oils, animal.....gal.	26,166	—	—	—	—	—
\$	30,229	—	—	—	—	—
Bags, cotton, jute, etc..	638	1,147	—	1,309	—	—
\$	70	—	11,164	12,170	—	—
Planks and boards...M ft.	1,807	—	310,535	325,696	—	—
\$	—	—	73,151	92,508	—	—
Match splints.....	—	—	65,188	44,402	—	—
Paper board.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm implements and machinery.....	6,149	9,341	8,293	9,084	143,223	236,202
\$	82	3	—	—	266	47
Automobiles.....No.	40,020	1,328	—	—	405,059	27,266
\$	18	—	24,945	20,760	3,645	689
Automobile parts.....	—	—	355	140	2,308	23,936
Machinery.....	—	—	1,988	2,997	2,783	775
Tools.....	—	—	—	27	8,100	11,631
Electric apparatus.....	—	—	—	—	11,568	11,945
Insulators, porcelain.....	—	—	—	—	234	—
Coal.....ton	—	2,995	1,306	210,438	1,401	—
\$	—	18,762	7,900	1,157,947	—	—
Soap.....lb.	—	—	135,269	63,126	—	—
\$	—	—	18,415	7,716	—	—
Soda and sodium compounds.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	4,000	4,090
\$	—	—	—	—	27,342	25,481
All other articles.....	27,666	14,147	68,862	118,640	76,081	161,771
Total Exports (Canadian)...	3,709,798	6,023,161	4,708,689	6,057,004	832,547	543,022

32.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with British India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹.

Articles.	British India.		Ceylon.		Straits Settlements.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Pineapples, canned....lb.	32,400	—	—	—	4,426,262	7,321,778
\$	1,662	—	—	—	215,395	370,134
Cocoanut, desiccated...lb.	51,900	—	1,906,316	2,020,545	—	—
\$	3,892	—	143,347	153,959	—	—
Peanuts, shelled.....lb.	290,976	175,380	—	—	—	—
\$	21,746	14,730	—	—	—	—
Rice.....lb.	13,308,276	6,454,382	—	—	240,000	—
\$	487,587	192,944	—	—	6,248	—
Sago and tapioca flour..lb.	—	—	—	—	899,984	281,240
\$	—	—	—	—	28,948	12,156
Sago and tapioca.....lb.	—	36,000	—	—	2,727,342	1,498,986
\$	—	988	—	—	86,543	44,503
Cocoa beans, not roast- cwt.	—	—	3,210	5,851	—	—
ed, etc. \$	—	—	44,533	72,145	—	—
Coffee, green.....lb.	34,694	83,286	500	—	—	—
\$	8,559	24,205	75	—	—	—
Spices.....	35,794	79,587	346	817	129,831	164,414

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

32. Import and Export Trade of Canada with British India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Articles.	British India.		Ceylon.		Straits Settlements.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption —concluded.						
Tea..... lb.	10,647,815	9,755,836	6,583,337	5,817,442	—	—
“ “ “ \$	3,401,405	3,126,347	2,403,814	2,135,135	—	—
Oils, vegetable, not food \$	53	309	58,538	204,078	1,863	—
Rubber, crude..... lb.	—	2,240	123,200	—	5,575,483	4,005,185
“ “ “ \$	—	1,133	62,131	—	3,553,860	1,629,318
Hides and skins, raw... \$	9,023	1,678	—	—	—	—
Cotton lace, net, etc... \$	18,665	16,803	—	—	—	—
Jute cloth and canvas. yd.	64,025,635	57,975,507	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	5,175,084	4,020,056	—	—	—	—
Bags of linen, hemp, jute..... \$	22,691	81,069	—	—	—	61
Wool, raw..... lb.	180,511	9,400	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	73,535	3,847	—	—	—	—
Wool carpets..... \$	48,654	86,021	20	—	48	—
Coir and yarn..... lb.	598,324	609,840	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	45,733	42,496	—	—	—	—
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	11,091	8,111
“ “ “ \$	—	—	—	—	631,291	523,510
Dyeing and tanning materials..... \$	9,369	8,180	—	—	3,318	1,685
Mica and mfrs..... \$	29,342	27,595	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	84,659	152,926	34,638	46,697	17,043	11,036
Total Imports..... \$	9,477,453	7,880,914	2,747,442	2,612,831	4,674,388	2,756,817
Exports (Canadian).						
Sugar of all kinds, n.o.p. cwt.	51,520	99,680	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	300,453	444,825	—	—	—	—
Rubber belting..... lb.	25,454	79,355	235	6,639	19,946	20,286
“ “ “ \$	10,849	33,531	106	2,988	13,218	8,121
Rubber boots and shoes pr.	106,702	285,240	2,353	4,025	4,384	39,288
“ “ “ \$	84,421	230,597	2,104	3,569	3,868	29,117
Rubber tires..... \$	677,489	1,056,355	114,872	216,092	517,538	651,391
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	1,695	1,917	509	652	11,711	10,619
“ “ “ \$	17,057	20,322	5,041	6,560	105,839	103,687
Railway ties..... No.	60,997	48,904	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	53,783	34,559	—	—	—	—
Planks and boards..... M ft.	878	1,076	—	148	—	133
“ “ “ \$	18,475	20,494	—	3,111	—	3,730
Shooks..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	26,934
Paper and manufactures of..... \$	46,169	15,798	5	46	1,945	3,859
Books and printed matter..... \$	17,882	16,578	594	660	8,914	6,213
Iron pipe and tubing... \$	2,483	9,953	—	2,208	10,517	16,978
Wire, iron, woven fencing..... \$	58,854	67,537	775	1,235	—	—
Farm implements and machinery..... \$	11,702	4,157	3,383	4,064	1,104	83
Hardware and cutlery..... \$	3,873	1,313	—	—	10,977	7,008
Machinery (except for farms)..... \$	17,680	28,640	—	—	1,767	1,084
Automobiles, freight... No.	3,001	4,623	237	315	1,285	999
“ “ “ \$	1,045,101	1,600,702	76,641	101,425	434,942	358,886
Automobiles, passenger No.	7,616	6,187	734	598	5,416	2,188
“ “ “ \$	3,072,123	2,770,966	333,590	297,656	2,064,080	829,046
Automobile parts..... \$	407,793	410,783	54,975	46,653	297,906	264,296
Lamps and lanterns... \$	5,761	10,634	688	—	3,324	5,412
Aluminium and mfrs. of \$	172,044	1,251	—	—	—	2,972
Silver bullion..... oz.	1,524,063	4,874,098	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	1,035,768	2,859,500	—	—	—	—
Zinc spelter..... cwt.	11,763	5,824	—	—	—	—
“ “ “ \$	97,256	40,976	—	—	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	32,375	25,329	5,694	4,904	23,052	23,216
Insulators, porcelain... \$	14,647	4,377	16	—	—	—
Medicinal preparations. \$	27,721	35,044	628	698	806	1,035
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	3,630	4,257	36	762	—	220
“ “ “ \$	13,611	15,945	135	2,858	—	825
All other articles..... \$	175,338	235,220	7,441	13,369	68,701	116,532
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	7,420,708	9,995,386	606,688	708,096	3,568,498	2,460,430

†Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

33.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with China, Hong Kong and Japan, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Grape fruit..... lb.	8,621	7,798	30,414	49,967	-	-
Oranges..... \$	759	565	2,824	3,289	-	-
Fruits, dried..... lb.	338	1,146	3,846	4,211	220,675	287,608
Nuts..... \$	13,487	16,495	116,154	95,222	14,719	10,312
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	4,196	4,384	19,338	14,556	1,036	799
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	628,092	868,468	16,434	11,170	16,773	6,909
Pickles and sauces..... gal.	5,275	11,300	39,660	38,207	22,651	24,196
Corn..... bush.	77,693	112,032	275,279	308,358	188,343	175,796
Beans..... bush.	9,091	10,675	34,265	32,643	55,470	48,466
Peas..... bush.	3,402	5,827	45,413	48,061	80,498	86,944
Rice..... lb.	2,088	3,769	31,400	27,161	37,721	39,888
Peanut and soya bean oil gal.	17,850	-	-	-	-	-
Ginger, preserved..... lb.	18,789	-	-	-	-	-
Spices..... \$	124	460	5,272	4,474	52,747	94,126
Tea..... lb.	293	919	11,980	8,459	106,254	147,311
Beverages, alcoholic... \$	20	-	38	450	4,710	1,272
Cocconut, etc., oil for gal.	646,112	752,026	16,297,701	15,108,161	7,554,539	5,084,944
soap..... \$	25,495	29,458	615,648	593,613	450,890	304,867
Peanut oil for refining lb.	44,821	3,760	30,695	34,378	124	242
Plants, trees, etc..... \$	47,538	3,971	40,611	37,395	157	342
Drugs, crude..... \$	57,749	170,055	113,887	243,607	7,400	6,310
Bone, ivory and shell products..... \$	6,979	22,165	18,228	29,381	508	556
Fish, dried, salted, lb.	9,667	10,746	8,207	7,535	6,731	3,231
Fish, pickled..... \$	603,652	854,880	192,668	178,951	3,477,090	3,687,390
Fish, canned..... \$	94,403	149,625	55,640	48,988	646,127	672,157
Furs, undressed (incl. marine)..... \$	53,174	40,501	92,219	48,051	78,773	94,900
Bristles, animal..... lb.	63,313	163,340	-	-	-	-
Albumen and egg yolk. \$	61,854	104,504	-	-	-	-
Eggs in the shell..... doz.	7,179,149	27,455,578	-	-	-	-
Eggs, n.o.p..... lb.	622,714	2,495,090	-	-	-	-
Gelatine..... lb.	1,234	1,530	9,593	9,089	25,883	18,669
Cotton fabrics, dyed.. yd.	2,349	1,769	23,243	21,993	11,766	14,972
Cotton lace, net, etc... \$	19,494	5,946	1,210	257	19,207	45,153
Cotton clothing..... \$	456	3,755	155,347	145,395	117,729	110,887
Silk and manufactures of..... \$	91	798	39,900	37,391	51,175	51,512
Wool carpets..... \$	446	2,201	45,163	28,825	31,896	52,045
Straw carpeting..... \$	32,801	131,038	-	-	2,334	11,144
Fishing lines and nets.. \$	7,260	42,081	-	-	-	147
Hair nets..... \$	9,422	43,722	-	-	-	1,136
Braids and plaits for hats \$	107,206	107,152	-	-	-	-
Furniture of wood..... \$	2,157	1,924	59,682	47,921	11,430	-
Paper and mfrs. of..... \$	490	594	17,328	15,303	5,829	-
Brass and mfrs..... \$	1,205,797	1,318,091	-	-	-	-
Lamps, electric, incandescent, carbon..... No.	209,483	242,376	-	-	-	-
Lamps, electric, incandescent, metal..... No.	180	510	215	850	21,163	25,794
China ware and clay products..... \$	18	51	121	404	22,563	20,536
China ware and clay products..... \$	1,014	1,542	-	213	859,560	1,028,858
China ware and clay products..... \$	262	626	-	77	91,883	93,438
China ware and clay products..... \$	50,903	45,805	1,075	161	3,282	1,460
China ware and clay products..... \$	11,161	17,016	10,074	10,775	50,931	94,477
China ware and clay products..... \$	24,193	52,660	11,016	7,104	5,724,149	6,910,638
China ware and clay products..... \$	84,317	93,489	-	181	44,442	-
China ware and clay products..... \$	347	589	725	1,152	45,777	25,215
China ware and clay products..... \$	-	-	-	-	60,264	88,210
China ware and clay products..... \$	43,924	34,995	23	-	196	1,171
China ware and clay products..... \$	19,308	26,333	-	-	19,682	43,540
China ware and clay products..... \$	4,708	6,656	59,567	60,125	5,198	9,325
China ware and clay products..... \$	2,383	1,905	16,056	16,565	25,994	21,668
China ware and clay products..... \$	28,995	38,152	2,949	2,130	16,744	6,788
China ware and clay products..... \$	-	-	-	-	520,937	1,093,793
China ware and clay products..... \$	-	-	-	-	23,082	50,982
China ware and clay products..... \$	-	-	-	-	1,576,435	1,623,986
China ware and clay products..... \$	-	-	-	-	86,585	95,665
China ware and clay products..... \$	7,377	8,346	7,127	6,998	332,951	438,363

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

33.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with China, Hong Kong and Japan, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—continued.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption						
—concluded.						
Glass and glassware... \$	272	283	380	204	28,372	32,620
Drugs and medicinal preparations... \$	6,893	13,780	33,285	37,770	12,205	13,967
Fireworks... \$	5,729	15,935	16,594	13,725	—	946
Dolls... \$	933	122	118	120	24,826	37,055
Toys, n.o.p... \$	608	1,440	2,551	402	38,776	47,398
Brushes... \$	766	745	1,261	2,079	169,921	186,225
Containers, n.o.p. (packages)... \$	16,076	22,024	39,216	36,514	109,466	140,858
Footwear, except leather and rubber... \$	3,503	6,633	8,642	13,151	12,041	6,954
Buttons... \$	28	—	—	—	162,635	170,254
Baskets... \$	6,887	11,562	5,446	4,890	16,668	14,098
Boxes, fancy, writing cases, etc... \$	5,121	3,505	136	509	17,385	22,046
Precious stones... \$	552	159	318	38	66,929	25,946
All other articles... \$	248,950	344,368	202,665	188,867	547,148	732,690
Total Imports... \$	2,547,995	5,041,592	1,546,156	1,422,207	9,564,074	11,170,373
Exports (Canadian).						
Fruits... \$	21,983	13,410	2,093	793	137	112
Wheat... bush. \$	7,167,109	3,397,065	—	—	11,527,266	6,740,058
Wheat flour... brl. \$	10,145,654	4,336,700	—	—	16,361,109	9,139,579
Sugar and its products... \$	1,087,024	427,357	191,474	104,354	104,669	95,551
Alcoholic beverages... \$	6,878,938	2,430,807	1,211,851	599,280	657,423	521,892
Rubber boots and shoes pr. \$	10,617	17,141	2,249	3,429	606	1,111
Rubber tires... \$	28,331	34,677	35,002	8,114	5,126	12,880
Cigarettes... lb. \$	5,475	4,487	144	—	8,713	6,822
Senega root... lb. \$	4,282	3,892	132	—	8,313	5,649
Fish, dried, salted, pickled... \$	83,808	52,568	10,180	13,275	215,261	350,233
Other fishery products... \$	9,212	1,310	8,275	18,225	18,004	12,470
Cattle hides... cwt. \$	9,449	3,125	1,966	3,700	8,153	5,650
Meats... \$	—	—	—	—	24,608	24,014
Butter... cwt. \$	—	—	—	—	14,438	14,408
Cheese... cwt. \$	1,303,026	643,573	315,139	394,107	1,473,753	1,013,753
Milk, condensed... cwt. \$	3,886	8,124	7,622	7,363	149,281	425,484
Cotton manufactures... \$	—	—	—	—	14,843	16,083
Wool and manufactures of... \$	—	—	—	—	218,498	211,404
Felt manufactures... \$	7,033	3,801	56,073	21,298	240,160	251,612
Logs... M ft. \$	2,945	2,460	67	132	3,063	5,449
Planks and boards... M ft. \$	118,663	90,215	3,088	5,458	126,529	204,522
Timber, square... M ft. \$	226	520	378	120	366	562
Shooks... cwt. \$	6,610	15,307	12,213	3,935	12,010	16,976
Wood pulp... cwt. \$	—	7,618	38	2,895	100	14,690
Paper and mfrs. of... \$	—	106,230	375	36,954	1,028	209,888
Iron bars and rods... ton \$	3,892	13,644	1,916	586	186,827	2,696
Log... M ft. \$	2,113	2,018	812	864	1,275	302
Plank... lin. ft. \$	—	—	1,198	1,936	91,328	75,060
Pole... No. \$	—	1,517	—	—	88,081	153,549
Railway ties... No. \$	—	16,419	—	—	1,102,915	1,945,339
Piling... lin. ft. \$	—	—	—	—	29,141	304
Pole... No. \$	—	—	—	—	23,572	300
Plank... lin. ft. \$	6,000	6,963	—	—	472,551	640,765
Pole... No. \$	1,801	2,785	—	—	68,565	67,351
Plank... lin. ft. \$	—	1,381	—	—	3,512	1,045
Pole... No. \$	—	3,920	—	—	33,783	10,152
Plank... lin. ft. \$	7,738	7,289	933	—	44,276	81,841
Pole... No. \$	157,054	141,399	20,249	—	950,433	1,735,658
Plank... lin. ft. \$	969	945	610	425	40,432	77,638
Pole... No. \$	17,930	24,008	18,211	11,775	817,189	1,562,213
Shook... cwt. \$	158,965	38,509	6,135	—	—	15,600
Wood pulp... cwt. \$	—	—	—	—	828,895	781,032
Paper and mfrs. of... \$	—	—	—	—	2,280,688	2,188,714
Iron bars and rods... ton \$	46,518	27,126	7,839	1,588	542,397	437,557
Log... M ft. \$	1,135	609	—	—	3,605	2,453
Pole... No. \$	20,667	11,836	—	—	130,014	84,140

*Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

33.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with China, Hong Kong and Japan, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—conc.						
Iron pipe and tubing... \$	70,712	63,638	—	—	—	—
Wire, iron..... \$	20,169	11,444	6,537	753	8,099	8,505
Hardware and cutlery. \$	18,985	9,899	6,448	4,201	16,599	17,209
Machinery..... \$	1,332	2,108	1,944	461	49,599	8,435
Automobiles..... No.	619	626	6	16	771	1,160
Aluminium and mfrs. of \$	432,769	469,365	4,717	12,968	452,977	777,359
Lead, pig, refined, etc..cwt.	637	796	380	—	864,289	1,044,067
Nickel.....cwt.	104,008	96,416	—	2,803	575,070	617,039
Silver bullion..... oz.	800,464	610,186	—	17,494	4,270,276	3,969,789
Zinc spelter.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	1,792	2,543
Electric apparatus.... \$	5,300,006	6,261,305	—	401,797	61,164	91,871
Asbestos..... \$	3,654,895	3,770,772	—	234,671	—	—
Coal..... ton	18,140	9,404	—	—	208,637	270,567
Glass and glassware... \$	151,316	70,220	—	—	1,668,026	2,030,065
Ammonium sulphate...cwt.	778	2,366	100	1,500	74,931	33,516
Cobalt oxide and salts. lb.	—	—	2,649	—	405,741	296,167
Musical instruments... \$	—	—	—	—	8,324	11,401
Films..... \$	—	—	—	—	51,422	81,870
Ships and vessels..... \$	2,099	756	10,673	75	7	115
Settlers' effects..... \$	16,118	62,588	16,446	3,180	180,466	161,203
All other articles..... \$	39,528	147,511	40,387	8,596	463,751	375,102
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	30,000	22,850	—	—	48,800	16,500
	62,590	47,415	—	—	99,040	36,025
	11,356	31,682	420	2,758	6,422	19,852
	33,961	65,687	55,261	2,500	246,528	364,924
	—	—	—	—	199	—
	10,433	5,543	321	52	8,226	5,185
	130,202	166,317	41,658	59,790	226,755	260,840
Total Exports (Canadian)..... \$	24,473,446	13,516,939	1,885,838	1,460,274	34,694,862	29,929,031

34.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption.						
Grapes..... lb.	32,824	30,415	—	—	—	—
Other fresh fruits..... \$	4,825	7,783	—	—	—	—
Currants, dried..... lb.	11,063	298	624	—	—	—
Raisins..... lb.	429,591	933,112	—	—	—	—
Pineapples, canned.... lb.	42,273	107,667	—	—	—	—
Fruits, canned, other... lb.	75,555	824,691	—	—	44,370	194,903
Onions..... \$	9,404	121,024	—	—	3,584	19,082
Corn..... bush.	159,917	—	—	—	140,000	493,155
Peas..... bush.	12,256	—	—	—	9,172	34,150
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S.....cwt.	18,652	611,771	—	—	—	—
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....cwt.	1,965	50,432	—	—	—	—
Whiskey..... gal.	4,750	—	7,081	—	—	—
Gums, Australian, copal, kauri, etc... lb.	235,181	—	—	—	—	—
	271,494	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1,928	205	—	—
	—	—	3,158	556	—	—
	120,000	793,033	—	—	—	173,693
	677,863	4,451,264	—	—	—	775,596
	1,463	699	—	—	—	336
	14,238	7,743	—	—	—	4,138
	824	213	—	2	—	—
	7,621	1,712	—	16	—	—
	3,360	—	152,875	295,721	—	—
	774	—	18,180	30,375	—	—

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision

34.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—continued.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Imports for Consumption						
—concluded.						
Essential oils..... lb.	18,913	20,516	—	—	—	—
\$	7,473	8,019	—	—	—	—
Seeds..... \$	—	—	23,706	55,520	—	—
Furs, undressed (incl. marine)..... \$	64,217	132,904	10,644	2,453	—	—
Hides and skins, raw, calf..... lb.	—	—	196,544	459,811	26,426	28,889
\$	—	—	55,338	101,519		
Hides and skins, raw, cattle..... lb.	648,315	512,328	701,824	1,445,138	26,426	28,889
\$	99,435	60,034	100,324	182,721		
Hides and skins, raw, sheep..... lb.	192,200	—	168,402	355,740	26,426	28,889
\$	56,303	—	54,655	111,519		
Hides and skins, raw, other..... lb.	—	—	17,024	—	26,426	28,889
\$	—	—	6,150	—		
Mutton..... lb.	215,250	895,268	24,300	12,785	—	—
\$	29,339	113,217	3,178	2,098	—	—
Canned meats..... lb.	102,526	140,675	176,530	115,934	—	—
\$	12,714	21,883	9,033	15,649	—	—
Poultry and game..... \$	6,586	3,640	—	—	—	—
Butter..... lb.	2,485,502	801,324	2,342,966	4,904,536	—	—
\$	910,814	289,098	928,395	1,728,020	—	—
Cheese..... lb.	270	18	—	15	—	—
\$	69	10	—	6	—	—
Grease, rough, for soap and oils..... lb.	219,802	1,328,763	—	113,646	—	—
\$	18,839	103,954	—	8,564	—	—
Gelatine..... lb.	161,751	227,523	34,216	24,920	—	—
\$	35,531	55,622	9,676	6,185	—	—
Sausage casings..... \$	75,985	143,662	1,024,480	1,442,617	—	—
Hemp..... cwt.	—	—	4,180	2,357	—	—
\$	—	—	35,348	17,899	—	—
Yarn, linen..... lb.	—	—	3,850	—	—	—
\$	—	—	2,597	—	—	—
Wool, raw..... lb.	728,030	676,244	1,319,481	3,023,475	179,985	277,110
\$	384,533	279,065	390,655	806,500	85,785	108,805
Wool tops..... lb.	155,294	209,589	—	—	—	—
\$	168,887	226,655	—	—	—	—
Noils..... lb.	55,231	—	—	—	—	—
\$	40,644	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable fibre, n.o.p. cwt.	—	—	447	2,677	—	—
\$	—	—	4,010	18,782	—	—
Gumwood lumber.... M ft.	166	31	—	—	—	—
\$	19,792	3,370	—	—	—	—
Lumber, dressed one side, n.o.p..... \$	18,134	10,255	—	—	—	—
Cigarette paper in packets..... \$	3,799	—	—	—	—	—
Books and printed matter..... \$	2,010	6,008	1,499	1,701	—	—
Diamonds, unset..... \$	—	—	—	—	835	13,624
Soap..... \$	1,792	1,565	—	45	—	—
Articles re-imported... \$	3,163	40,020	11,881	18,735	—	—
Ships' stores..... \$	10,586	7,092	5,105	4,355	—	—
Settlers' effects..... \$	6,234	5,704	3,015	3,335	—	—
All other articles..... \$	6,649	27,542	16,503	17,672	3,777	17,308
Total Imports.. \$	3,042,054	6,296,197	2,725,235	4,576,842	129,579	1,001,592
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples..... bbl.	—	—	13,999	13,591	7,778	7,815
\$	—	—	84,976	82,700	38,617	43,123
Fruits, canned..... lb.	1,088	240	459,422	244,313	—	—
\$	99	22	39,363	20,377	—	—
Onions..... bush.	—	—	69,803	68,673	—	—
\$	—	—	90,245	106,089	—	—

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

34.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—continued.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—con.						
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	47,741	95,517	335,270	302,424	224,593	191,990
Wheat..... bush.	3,536	8,661	27,378	22,457	17,334	5,681
Flour of wheat..... brl.	—	—	—	—	231,697	324,009
Oats..... bush.	29,610	191,988	140,644	27,505	366,594	479,987
Oatmeal and rolled oats cwt.	17,780	102,925	74,700	16,733	52,667	64,671
Corn starch..... lb.	—	480	627,156	1,083,390	442,156	499,260
Confectionery, all kinds	—	53	32,757	59,256	—	—
Rubber manufactures..	18,967	19,387	182,168	178,258	—	—
Seeds.....	981,919	1,455,680	3,246,384	2,251,228	78,575	107,173
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	6,115	1,015	28,118	28,737	1,345,840	1,402,325
Fish, canned.....	10,265	7,593	360	—	—	—
Furs and mfrs. of.....	1,656,667	2,116,906	530,723	557,325	288,918	231,975
Leather and mfrs. of..	693	7,868	66,628	42,842	—	—
Cheese..... cwt.	3,089	2,572	178,607	196,043	18,663	8,845
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	1,110	1,308
Cotton manufactures...	—	—	—	—	32,652	36,002
Silk and mfrs. of.....	—	—	—	—	8,780	11,050
Felt manufactures.....	50,669	9,457	184,665	96,733	87,600	111,621
Braces and suspenders..	36,646	7,207	18,713	4,200	49,997	39,380
Clothing, other, and gloves (textile).....	14,073	20,395	—	768	18,883	628
Corsets and brassieres.. No.	37	1,487	41,403	29,628	—	—
Binder twine..... cwt.	92,544	205,820	138,922	132,269	—	—
Wood, unmanufactured. (incl. lumber).....	43,568	36,746	64,313	77,330	—	—
Doors, sashes and blinds.....	85,712	79,425	95,869	112,951	9,619	5,752
Furniture.....	—	—	—	—	106,529	64,929
Paper board.....	1,354,218	1,238,376	714,645	676,676	176,606	320,021
Paper, printing..... cwt.	900	1,195	116,293	82,780	100,512	121,640
Paper, wrapping..... cwt.	1,045	2,089	38,506	27,277	—	—
Paper, bond and writing..... cwt.	29,335	33,971	83,670	63,004	130,199	107,377
Paper, hanging or wall. roll	252,522	739,638	314,841	316,419	214,306	202,824
Books and printed matter.....	1,057,621	2,760,726	1,256,568	1,215,208	958,289	914,729
Iron pigs, billets, ingots, blooms..... ton	70,809	49,772	41,243	36,604	70,806	88,651
Iron bars and rods..... ton	448,910	289,216	257,548	209,484	495,667	526,330
Railway rails..... ton	3,529	8,408	7,312	9,619	—	—
Iron pipe and tubing....	29,653	60,113	55,268	73,857	—	—
Wire, iron..... ton	418,374	389,715	483,367	359,166	26,880	31,980
Farm implements and machinery.....	70,619	70,456	77,952	50,497	—	—
Razors.....	31,835	18,472	28,753	29,651	11,271	8,532
Nails, spikes, tacks of all kinds..... cwt.	—	—	10,295	31,573	—	—
Machinery.....	—	—	7,461	14,625	—	—
Tools.....	79	22	342,446	552,049	—	—
Automobiles..... No.	3,144	1,780	1,138	11,183	—	—
Automobile parts.....	—	—	30,364	456,971	—	—
Bicycles and parts of... No.	273,815	212,697	236,726	324,936	65,570	111,927
Chains.....	146,216	100,651	406,145	395,668	—	—
Stoves.....	1,970,711	1,853,261	224,213	285,071	1,008,944	1,027,146
	132,150	761,769	44,049	43,976	—	—
	2,137	1,575	67,916	60,574	34,032 ²	36,244 ²
	23,249	16,591	268,982	225,267	—	—
	252,702	143,706	110,910	132,903	—	—
	22,584	18,822	82,042	77,536	57,481	48,651
	14,546	17,612	10,493	5,523	5,837	3,589
	4,648,260	5,032,000	5,032,760	2,346,991	2,267,552	1,310,816
	700,780	794,814	504,963	341,737	221,019	216,998
	24,023	14,712	20,684	15,096	—	—
	6,493	20,618	13,023	11,183	—	—
	1,580	874	8,947	1,910	—	—

¹ Figures for 1927 are subject to revision. ² Value of hardware and cutlery.

34.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927¹—concluded.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Exports (Canadian)—conc.						
Copper and mfrs. of... \$	6,722	200	121,325	123,790	37,925	—
Lead in pigs..... cwt.	677	—	7,840	—	—	—
	6,654	—	58,851	—	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	216,229	227,174	417,547	624,848	56,138	145,582
Asbestos..... \$	102,339	123,243	924	533	—	—
Coal..... ton	16,609	19,819	6,127	1,283	7,429	9,200
	141,888	149,747	36,762	8,128	43,626	55,890
Glass and glassware... \$	942	772	53,027	29,767	45,322	51,607
Plaster of paris..... \$	2,182	6,270	43,517	45,698	—	—
Medicinal preparations... \$	1,435	3,903	41,896	51,642	—	—
Paints and varnishes... \$	19,457	78,931	17,338	16,021	31,866	11,434
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	9,306	7,722	12,207	12,803	3,520	3,288
	34,901	28,960	45,701	48,593	13,200	12,166
Soda and compounds... cwt.	4,400	6,650	—	—	—	—
	28,028	42,360	—	—	—	—
Stationery, n.o.p..... \$	1,131	9,333	19,533	21,804	—	—
Musical instruments... \$	261,428	354,193	138,247	168,665	22,566	18,685
Cameras..... \$	927	—	57,326	2,645	—	—
Vehicles, n.o.p. (wagons, carts, buggies). \$	—	—	—	—	44,556	27,625
All other articles..... \$	378,829	447,413	439,863	751,301	236,581	184,731
Total Exports (Canadian)... \$	15,411,746	18,965,881	16,562,007	13,538,513	9,078,462	8,388,731

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

9.—Comparisons of the Volume of Imports and Exports in Recent Years.

NOTE.—Further information as to the methods adopted in making the following analyses will be found on p. 622 of the Bureau's Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

The statistics of the external trade of Canada have not until lately been analysed in detail to reveal the physical volume of external trade as well as the dollar value of that trade, and have therefore been somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade. When, for example, Table 1 of this section is examined, it seems to show stagnation in our external trade between the early 70's and the middle 90's of the last century, and an extremely rapid growth thereafter. Yet we know that the stagnation was partly due to the fall in general prices between the 70's and the middle 90's, while the rapid growth of the last generation is exaggerated by the rise of prices since 1897 and more particularly since 1914. Thus the figures as published give us no true measure of the volume of our external trade, yet it is the volume rather than the value of the commodities which satisfy human needs with which the masses of the population are more intimately concerned. Volume is from many points of view a more important consideration than value, and it is desirable to secure a record of the fluctuations in the volume of the country's trade as distinguished from the value thereof. This is what is attempted in the following tables.

The method adopted for ascertaining the fluctuations in volume has been to take a base year—1914 or 1926—and to re-value the quantities of each commodity imported or exported in any given year at the average import or export value of that commodity in the standard or base year. Where quantities are not available, the values of items are assumed to have moved in the same direction and in the same proportions as closely related commodities. The results of this method, as applied to the fiscal year ended 1927 as compared with 1926, show that the imports for consumption in the later year were 118.2 p.c. of the quantity of those in the earlier, while average values in 1927 were 94.1 p.c. of those in 1926, the declared value being 111.2 p.c. of that of 1926. On the other hand, exports of Canadian

produce in 1927 were only 98.0 p.c. in quantity of those in 1926, while average values were 97.1 p.c. or 3 p.c. higher than the average value of imports; the declared value in 1927 was 95.2 p.c. of that in 1926. Thus imports were lower in average value in 1927 as compared with 1926 than exports were—a phenomenon which shows the danger of weighting both figures according to the fluctuation of the index number of wholesale prices, and the necessity of having a separate index of import and export valuations. A table showing the fluctuations of each important group of commodities imported and exported in 1927 as compared with 1926 is appended (Table 35). For details by commodities see the Bureau's Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1927, pp. 708-725.

35.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927. ("000" omitted.)

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Classification.	1927 Declared values.	1927 Quantities at 1926 values.	1926 Declared values.	Index Numbers, 1927 compared with 1926. (1926=100).	
				Quantities.	Average values.
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$		
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—A. Mainly Food.....	126,355	128,296	115,113	111.5	98.5
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. Other than Food.....	86,743	102,216	88,304	115.8	84.9
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (A and B).....	213,098	230,512	203,417	113.3	92.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	53,214	56,629	49,186	115.1	94.0
Fibres and Textiles.....	183,584	211,237	184,762	114.3	86.9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	47,962	48,265	40,403	119.5	99.4
Iron and its Products.....	229,430	239,939	181,197	132.4	95.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	52,748	53,616	47,693	112.4	98.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	156,785	158,487	139,034	114.0	98.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	31,845	31,152	28,404	109.7	102.2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	62,227	66,213	53,233	124.4	94.0
Grand Total.....	1,030,893	1,096,050	927,329	118.2	94.1

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Classification.	1927 Declared values.	1927 Quantities at 1926 values.	1926 Declared values.	Index Numbers, 1927 compared with 1926 (1926=100).	
				Quan- tities.	Average values.
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$		
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—A. Mainly Food.....	505,502	521,773	539,220	96.7	96.9
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. Other than Food.....	69,492	68,676	66,838	102.7	101.2
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—(A and B)...	574,994	590,449	606,058	97.4	97.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	167,292	173,042	190,976	90.6	96.7
Fibres and Textiles.....	7,666	8,593	8,940	96.1	89.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	284,120	293,920	278,675	105.5	96.7
Iron and its Products.....	74,285	75,395	74,735	100.9	98.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	80,639	84,654	97,476	86.8	85.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	28,510	28,199	24,569	114.8	101.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	16,575	17,538	17,498	100.2	94.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	18,077	17,651	16,429	107.4	102.4
Grand Total.....	1,252,158	1,289,441	1,315,356	98.0	97.1

Comparison with Pre-war Year.—It is a comparatively easy thing to compare the volume of the trade in a particular year with that in the preceding year, and the margin of error is comparatively small. When, however, a comparison of the volume of trade in a particular year with that of another year ten or more years before is undertaken, the margin of error is very much greater. Certain new commodities have come into existence in the course of the decade, while the qualities of others have been materially changed; further, various new items have been added to the customs classifications, and it is not always possible to say just what customs items in 1927 correspond with those of 1914. However, in view of the great changes in values since before the war, there is a strong public demand for the comparison of the volume of trade in post-war years with a pre-war year, and the revaluation on the basis of the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914, re-states the current trade of Canada, with as much accuracy as possible, in terms of pre-war values.

It appears from this re-statement (Table 36) that, while the declared value of exports of Canadian produce nearly trebled between 1914 and 1927 (the 1927 exports being 290.1 p.c. of those of 1914), the volume of exports more than doubled, the 1927 exports being 202.9 p.c. of those of 1914. On the other hand, while the declared value of 1927 imports was two-thirds greater than in 1914, the actual volume of 1927 imports was only 135.7 p.c. of their volume in 1914. For details see the Bureau's Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1927, pp. 727-730.

36.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914 and the post-war fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927. ("000" omitted).

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

Main Groups.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Values as Declared (In thousands of dollars).	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	97,618	172,666	161,670	186,469	173,586	203,417	213,098
Animals and their Products.....	41,093	46,646	46,737	45,027	41,492	49,186	53,214
Fibres and Textiles.....	109,154	139,997	170,147	173,796	165,441	184,762	183,584
Wood and Paper.....	37,397	35,791	35,846	40,977	38,185	40,403	47,962
Iron and its Products.....	143,865	110,211	138,724	173,474	134,684	181,197	229,430
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35,574	29,773	37,493	43,433	41,112	47,693	52,748
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85,289	137,604	139,989	155,899	131,013	139,034	156,785
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17,073	24,630	25,793	26,088	24,760	28,404	31,845
Miscellaneous.....	52,131	50,486	46,180	48,204	46,660	53,233	62,227
Total.....	619,194	747,804	802,579	893,367	796,933	927,329	1,030,892
On the Basis of 1914 Average Values. (In thousands of dollars).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	97,618	121,445	131,257	128,384	131,129	143,725	163,557
Animals and their Products.....	41,093	46,723	48,819	53,437	48,154	52,772	63,713
Fibres and Textiles.....	109,154	82,785	101,401	97,358	93,240	109,209	124,916
Wood and Paper.....	37,397	20,566	22,059	23,577	24,067	25,076	27,433
Iron and its Products.....	143,865	76,805	122,951	140,504	112,405	168,258	227,499
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	35,574	28,058	36,617	41,960	41,415	45,292	46,741
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	85,289	81,882	78,993	101,148	93,926	99,798	113,349
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	17,073	12,766	16,705	17,145	17,954	20,449	22,310
Miscellaneous.....	52,131	34,098	34,150	34,380	35,008	40,465	50,719
Total.....	619,194	505,128	592,952	637,893	597,298	705,044	840,237

36.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914 and the post-war fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927—continued. ('000' omitted).

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—continued.

Main Groups.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Index Numbers of Declared Values. (1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100.0	176.8	165.6	191.0	177.7	208.3	218.3
Animals and their Products.....	100.0	113.5	113.7	109.5	100.9	119.8	129.5
Fibres and Textiles.....	100.0	128.2	155.9	159.2	151.5	169.2	168.2
Wood and Paper.....	100.0	95.7	95.9	109.5	102.0	108.0	128.3
Iron and its Products.....	100.0	76.7	96.5	120.5	93.7	126.0	159.5
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100.0	83.7	105.4	122.0	115.5	134.1	148.3
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100.0	161.5	164.1	182.7	153.7	163.1	183.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100.0	144.3	151.0	152.8	145.0	166.4	186.5
Miscellaneous.....	100.0	96.9	88.6	92.5	89.5	102.1	119.4
Total.....	100.0	120.7	129.6	144.2	128.8	149.8	166.5
Index Numbers of Trade as Revalued at 1914 Average Values. (1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100.0	124.4	135.6	132.3	135.0	147.2	167.5
Animals and their Products.....	100.0	113.6	118.7	129.9	117.1	128.4	155.0
Fibres and Textiles.....	100.0	75.8	93.0	89.2	85.4	100.1	114.4
Wood and Paper.....	100.0	55.0	59.0	63.1	64.4	67.1	73.3
Iron and its Products.....	100.0	53.4	85.5	97.8	78.1	117.0	158.1
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100.0	78.9	102.9	117.9	116.4	127.2	131.4
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100.0	96.0	92.6	118.8	110.1	116.9	132.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100.0	74.8	97.9	100.3	105.1	119.7	130.7
Miscellaneous.....	100.0	65.4	65.5	66.0	67.2	77.7	97.3
Total.....	100.0	81.6	96.0	103.1	96.7	113.9	135.7

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Values as Declared. (In thousands of dollars).	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	201,190	317,579	407,760	430,932	443,299	606,059	574,994
Animals and their Products.....	76,591	135,799	135,841	140,423	163,031	190,976	167,292
Fibres and Textiles.....	1,934	4,586	7,851	8,055	9,711	8,940	7,666
Wood and Paper.....	63,202	179,926	228,756	273,355	253,610	278,675	284,120
Iron and its Products.....	15,483	28,312	51,138	66,976	57,406	74,735	74,285
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	53,304	27,886	44,358	65,911	90,371	97,476	80,639
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	9,264	22,617	27,647	26,776	20,729	24,569	28,510
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,890	9,506	14,047	15,560	16,210	17,498	16,575
Miscellaneous.....	5,731	14,030	14,053	17,363	14,700	16,428	18,077
Total.....	431,589	740,241	931,451	1,045,351	1,069,067	1,315,356	1,252,158
On the Basis of 1914 Average Values. (In thousands of dollars).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	201,190	226,892	328,635	371,386	315,741	400,257	395,478
Animals and their Products.....	76,591	97,149	100,367	99,408	116,877	122,540	112,291
Fibres and Textiles.....	1,934	3,441	6,287	5,911	5,787	5,445	5,904
Wood and Paper.....	63,202	91,257	134,037	151,477	146,049	163,740	172,453
Iron and its Products.....	15,483	24,197	48,465	72,153	59,242	81,322	76,661
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	53,304	28,361	42,096	63,974	82,254	84,505	68,876
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	9,264	10,777	13,857	13,462	15,300	14,225	17,309
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,890	6,244	8,743	10,357	11,163	14,141	14,353
Miscellaneous.....	5,731	9,228	10,384	13,324	10,528	11,041	12,525
Total.....	431,589	497,546	692,871	801,452	762,941	897,216	875,850

36. — Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914, and the post-war fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927—concluded. ("000" omitted).

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—concluded.

Main Groups.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Index Numbers of Declared Values. (1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100-0	157-7	202-4	214-1	220-1	301-2	285-8
Animals and their Products.....	100-0	177-3	177-4	183-4	213-0	249-3	218-4
Fibres and Textiles.....	100-0	237-1	450-8	416-2	502-0	462-0	396-4
Wood and Paper.....	100-0	284-8	362-0	432-6	401-5	441-0	449-5
Iron and its Products.....	100-0	182-9	330-2	432-4	370-6	482-6	479-8
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100-0	52-3	83-3	123-5	169-4	182-6	151-3
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100-0	244-1	298-3	288-9	225-0	265-1	307-8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100-0	194-4	287-2	318-1	331-7	357-9	339-0
Miscellaneous.....	100-0	244-8	245-1	303-1	256-5	286-7	315-4
Total.....	100-0	171-4	215-7	242-3	247-8	304-8	290-1
Index Numbers of Trade as Revalued at 1914 Average Values. (1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100-0	112-7	163-3	184-5	156-8	198-9	196-6
Animals and their Products.....	100-0	126-8	131-0	129-7	152-6	160-0	146-6
Fibres and Textiles.....	100-0	178-0	325-1	305-6	299-2	281-5	305-3
Wood and Paper.....	100-0	144-3	212-1	239-6	231-0	259-1	272-9
Iron and its Products.....	100-0	156-3	313-0	465-7	382-7	525-2	495-1
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100-0	53-2	79-0	119-9	154-3	158-5	129-2
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100-0	116-3	149-5	145-3	166-2	153-5	186-8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100-0	127-6	178-6	211-8	228-4	289-1	293-5
Miscellaneous.....	100-0	161-0	181-2	232-6	183-8	192-6	218-5
Total.....	100-0	115-2	160-5	185-6	176-8	207-9	202-9

10.—The Tourist Trade of Canada.¹

Tourist Expenditures in Canada.—In recent years the tourist trade has become an important source of revenue in certain sections of the Dominion, materially affecting the balance of trade. It represents the economic disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich, namely, its picturesque scenery, its invigorating climate, its opportunities for hunting, fishing and boating, as well as for winter sports—for the exploitation of which a considerable capital expenditure has been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways and other attractions. The expenditure of travellers coming to Canada from other countries on business has the same effect so far as its influence on the balance of trade is concerned. Indeed, in so far as commodities are sold to tourists travelling in the Dominion, our exportable surplus of such commodities is reduced.

It is impossible to obtain a direct record of expenditures of this kind. Moreover, even a rough estimate of the total is extremely difficult to make, visitors to Canada being of all classes, engaging in widely different activities or forms of recreation, remaining for varying periods, with expenditures undoubtedly ranging from very small to very large amounts.

Various methods have been adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for obtaining a general idea of the amount and value of this trade, assembling the

¹Abridged from a study of "The Tourist Trade in Canada, 1920-1926", published by the Bureau of Statistics and obtainable on application. T. ²ady contains a full explanation of the methods used in making the estimates.

figures derived by each, and in this way arriving at a sum total. By these various methods of calculation and estimation, the details of which are further explained in the more extended report, the value of the tourist trade from other countries to Canada in the years 1922 to 1926 is roughly estimated as follows:—1922, \$91,686,000; 1923, \$130,977,000; 1924, \$148,942,000; 1925, \$173,289,000; 1926, \$190,463,000.

The tourists who enter Canada may be divided into three classes:—(a) those coming in *via* ocean ports; (b) those entering from the United States in automobiles; (c) those entering from the United States by rail or steamer. In 1926 these classes are estimated to have expended in Canada \$5,364,200, \$105,771,000 and \$79,328,250 respectively, or a grand total of \$190,463,450. In view of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in 1927, drawing large numbers of tourists from the United States and other countries, tourist expenditures in 1927 were certainly not less than in 1926.

Expenditures of Canadian Tourists Abroad.—Canadian tourists visiting other countries travel in the main to the British Isles and other European countries on visits home, or as sight-seers. Again, many of them, especially elderly or delicate persons, go south to avoid the Canadian winter. These tourists may be classified in the same three classes as those entering Canada. The first class leaving Canada by ocean ports are estimated to have spent \$17,302,800 abroad in 1926, while those visiting the United States by automobile expended an estimated amount of \$41,566,000 and those visiting the United States by rail or steamer an additional \$31,174,500, or a grand total in 1926 of \$90,043,300.

Summary.—In the years 1922 to 1926 the total expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries, as compared with the expenditures of tourists from other countries in Canada, are as follows:—

Years.	Estimated expenditure of Canadian tourists in other countries.	Estimated expenditure of tourists from other countries in Canada.	Estimated excess of expenditures of tourists from other countries.
	\$	\$	\$
1922.....	46,040,000	91,686,000	45,646,000
1923.....	50,735,000	130,977,000	80,242,000
1924.....	58,884,000	148,942,000	90,058,000
1925.....	67,395,000	173,289,000	105,894,000
1926.....	90,043,000	190,463,000	100,420,000

It will be noticed that whilst there has been a steady increase in the amount spent by tourists from other countries in Canada, there has also been an increase in the amount spent by Canadians in other countries. The 'favourable' balance accruing to Canada from tourist trade has continued to increase until 1926, which showed a slight decrease from the 1925 figure. Nevertheless, the statistics demonstrate how valuable an asset to Canada is her tourist trade, constituting an 'invisible' export which is surpassed in value by wheat alone among the 70 leading commodities exported from Canada in the fiscal year 1926-27. If the 'invisible' import of expenditures of Canadian tourists in other countries is deducted, the balance represents an item exceeded in value only by the exports of wheat and newsprint paper. The further increase of this item in the trade balance depends not only on additional numbers of tourists from other countries, but also on the extent to which Canadians "see Canada first" when they decide to travel.

II.—INTERNAL TRADE.

1.—Interprovincial Trade.

Canada may be divided into the following five economic regions, each deriving its specific character from the predominant occupations of its people:—

1. *The Eastern Fishing, Lumbering and Mining Region*, comprising the river valley and the gulf of the St. Lawrence, together with the Atlantic coast; in other words, the Maritime Provinces almost as a whole, the northern part of the province of Quebec (excluding the former district of Ungava), and a portion of northern Ontario.

2. *The Eastern Agricultural and Industrial Region*, comprising the cultivated portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the latter provinces the cultivated areas extend along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and along the valleys of its tributaries within the Canadian borders.

3. *The Central Agricultural Region*, extending from the Red River valley to the Rocky mountains and from the Canadian-United States boundary to about 56° N. lat.

4. *The Western Fishing, Mining and Lumbering Region*, comprising the western portion of the province of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia and the southern portion of the Yukon Territory.

5. *The Northern Fishing and Hunting Region*, extending from the regions of permanent settlement northwards to the Arctic Circle and from the coast of Labrador to the Pacific and to the Alaskan boundary. This vast region is sparsely inhabited by indigenous nomadic tribes engaged in fishing and hunting for their own support, for exchange with the fur-trading companies and with individual whalers and traders who visit some parts of the region.

Great differences are apparent between the products of these various regions; even the fisheries and lumber products of the east are quite distinct from those of British Columbia. The needs of the people throughout the country are met to a great extent by the exchange of the products of one region for those of another.

Internal trade in Canada had its basis many years before Confederation in the exchange of the furs and lumber products of Quebec and Ontario for the fisheries and mineral products of the Maritimes. It was also thought at the time of Confederation that the coal fields of Nova Scotia would furnish sufficient fuel for the needs of all the eastern part of the Dominion. Later, the manufactures of Ontario and Quebec found markets from one end of the Dominion to the other, bringing back in exchange the farm, mineral and other products required by large urban communities and produced for exchange principally in western and northern regions. A further stimulus to the trade between east and west over the barren areas north of lake Superior may result from the recently increased production of the Alberta coal fields.

Thus, while many of the smaller communities and areas, like the primitive agriculturist, produce only for their own needs and are economically independent, the principle of comparative advantage is seen in the increased trade between the economic regions of the Dominion, a trade which is principally carried on over the railways of the country, but also largely over its waterways. A comparatively new development is the inauguration of sea transport between Eastern Canada and British Columbia *via* the Panama Canal.

A monthly traffic report of the railways of Canada is published by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing, for each province and for the Dominion as a whole, the total revenue freight traffic of all railways, divided into 70 classes of commodities. The data also show the quantity of each class that originated and terminated in each province. The reports are of use in computing the imports and exports of each province for each of the 70 classes of commodities. For example, if the total tonnage terminating in Alberta during 1926, as shown in Table 1, is deducted from the tonnage carried, the remainder of 4,938,372 tons represents the net exports from Alberta for the year 1926. The comparative figure for 1925 was 4,684,103 tons. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation which should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces favoured with facilities for water transportation.

Statements similar to that in Table 1 may thus be compiled for any of the 70 commodities for which statistics are collected, showing the interprovincial trade by rail in these commodities.

1.—Railway Traffic Movement of Principal Commodities in Canada and its Provinces, in tons, for the calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.	Originating in Canada or specified province.		Received from foreign connections.		Total freight carried.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	138,231	159,073	—	—	138,231	159,073
Nova Scotia.....	4,173,591	6,756,522	47,631	62,451	4,221,222	6,818,973
New Brunswick.....	2,276,278	2,362,902	436,785	461,275	2,713,063	2,824,177
Quebec.....	12,043,243	13,375,297	4,066,849	4,877,023	16,110,092	18,252,320
Ontario.....	21,408,268	21,935,766	23,792,309	26,812,034	45,200,577	48,747,800
Manitoba.....	5,528,298	5,853,115	335,331	339,969	5,863,629	6,193,084
Saskatchewan.....	7,969,973	7,858,992	223,755	262,673	8,193,728	8,121,665
Alberta.....	8,205,474	8,739,912	206,211	336,070	8,411,685	9,075,982
British Columbia.....	4,970,851	6,294,858	416,301	515,932	5,387,152	6,810,790
Canada.....	66,714,207	73,336,437	29,525,172	33,667,427	96,239,379	107,003,864

Provinces.	Terminating in Canada or specified province.		Delivered to foreign connections.		Total freight terminating.	
	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	1926.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	165,457	202,692	—	—	165,457	202,692
Nova Scotia.....	3,613,308	6,078,931	323,681	335,175	3,936,989	6,414,106
New Brunswick.....	1,568,855	1,721,670	1,566,708	1,755,039	3,135,563	3,476,709
Quebec.....	11,898,914	13,868,234	6,636,166	7,646,433	18,535,080	21,514,667
Ontario.....	34,697,600	35,808,318	17,227,355	17,917,152	51,924,955	53,725,468
Manitoba.....	4,428,933	4,785,694	254,671	259,499	4,683,604	5,045,193
Saskatchewan.....	3,241,294	3,911,011	493,390	550,624	3,734,684	4,461,635
Alberta.....	3,727,582	4,137,610	31,461	1,218	3,759,043	4,138,828
British Columbia.....	3,961,312	5,509,513	1,812,731	1,934,194	5,774,043	7,443,707
Canada.....	67,303,255	76,023,671	28,346,163	30,399,334	95,649,418	106,423,005

2.—Grain Trade Statistics.

The Canada Year Book 1922-23 contained on pages 581 to 583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act. (See p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book, an outline of the new Grain Act.)

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1925-26¹.—A *résumé* of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the crop of the western inspection division. The wheat crop of 1925 marketed in the western division during the crop year from Aug. 1, 1925 to July 31, 1926, amounted to 384·0

¹For further information see the "Report on the Grain Trade of Canada", issued annually by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

million bushels. Other acquisitions, including a carry-over from the previous crop year of 17.9 million bushels, brought the stock of the western division to a total for the year of 402.2 million bushels. As for distribution, out of the 335.3 million bushels which were commercially disposed of, the shipments to the eastern division of 128.2 million bushels and the direct export to Great Britain of 151.5 million bushels were the chief items. The direct exports to the United States were 10.1 million bushels and to other countries 27.9 million bushels. The total shipments from the western division were thus 317.6 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 17.7 million bushels, of which 11.9 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the western division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William for grindings, was 10.7 million bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 249.1 million bushels, 116.6 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 132.3 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian ports represent an increase of over 43 p.c. and to American ports an increase of 80 p.c. from 1924-25. The principal Canadian lake ports were Goderich, with receipts of 12.1 million bushels by water, Port McNicoll, with receipts of 23.2 million bushels by water, and Port Colborne, with total receipts of 53.3 million bushels, an increase of 7.5 million bushels from the receipts during the previous crop year. Buffalo was of chief importance among the United States lake ports in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 122.7 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 53.0 million bushels, as compared with 24.0 million in the previous crop year.

The seed requirements were estimated at 38.4 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 22.3 million bushels.

The eastern division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 27.3 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 128.2 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 7.6 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the eastern division of 163.2 million bushels. The distribution included 12.5 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 58.2 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 11.0 million bushels shipped through the winter port of Saint John. In addition, 16.1 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief of these ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both divisions were New York, with shipments of 75.4 million bushels, Philadelphia, with 16.9 million, and Baltimore with 12.5 million.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 10.5 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 198.4 million bushels, to other countries 66.7 million bushels; 142.5 million bushels were shipped *via* Canadian ports and 122.6 million bushels were shipped *via* United States ports. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 275.6 million bushels.

Table 3 shows for the license years 1925 to 1927 the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables 4 and 5 give statistics of the inspection of grain for the crop year 1926 and for 1922-26, and Tables 6 and 7 of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1925 and 1926.

Tables 8 and 9 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at public elevators in the east.

N BUSH
1925-1926
Scale of miles

Scale of miles



2.—Summary of the Distribution of Grain in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1926.

Items.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1. On hand, Aug. 1, 1925—					
In farmers' hands.....	2,709,000	23,722,000	1,714,900	38,200	204,500
In public elevators in the East.....	4,820,264	2,519,756	783,280	57,643	169,773
In country elevators, Western Division.....	2,719,268	1,952,352	335,651	100,339	53,776
In interior terminals, Western Division.....	208,324	131,836	18,729	1,247	235
In Vancouver elevators.....	1,036,131	65,041	18,431	563	3,119
In public and private terminals, Western Division.....	9,150,824	3,163,709	877,352	1,294,389	744,806
In private elevators, Western Division.....	3,714	10,175	4,190	761	1,055
In flour mills.....	3,231,114	922,680	34,342	—	5,113
In transit.....	1,575,996	978,215	263,443	47,272	16,608
Total.....	25,454,635	33,465,764	4,050,318	1,540,414	1,198,985
2. Crop, 1925.....	411,375,700	613,384,000	112,668,300	9,297,100	13,688,500
3. Shipped in—					
From U.S.A. and other countries..	379,194	2,077,621	10,128	624,262	2,447
4. Total annual stock (sum of 1, 2 and 3)	437,209,529	548,927,385	116,728,746	11,461,776	14,889,932
5. Shipped out—					
To U.S.A.....	10,464,041	537,281	6,568	2,953,367	6,428
To United Kingdom <i>via</i> Canadian and U.S.A. ports.....	198,402,001	16,596,094	25,386,440	—	4,244,219
To other countries <i>via</i> Canadian and U.S.A. ports.....	66,691,036	16,159,542	8,787,579	—	1,972,314
Total.....	275,557,078	33,292,917	34,180,587	2,953,367	6,222,961
6. Milled consumption.....	42,256,350	7,775,601	738,067	2,280,215	37,432
Milled export.....	49,034,943	3,440,337	—		
7. Total disposed of commercially (sum 5 and 6)	366,848,371	44,508,855	34,918,654	5,233,582	6,260,393
8. Used for seed.....	40,227,334	31,852,642	7,273,326	366,532	1,125,270
9. In store, July 31, 1926—					
In farmers' hands.....	3,987,300	34,069,000	3,034,700	23,000	135,800
In public elevators in the East.....	9,329,851	4,483,257	1,366,835	—	70,131
In country elevators, Western Division.....	1,324,542	976,685	357,285	67,383	101,881
In interior terminals, Western Division.....	53,820	142,800	33,951	7,884	6,504
In Vancouver elevators.....	161,061	41,725	9,177	—	—
In public and private terminals, Western Division.....	12,096,614	2,340,972	1,743,495	2,404,105	470,140
In interior private and manufacturing elevators, Western Division.....	2,485,320	994,023	412,339	29,257	5,339
In flour mills.....	3,873,989	1,586,406	41,303	—	4,441
In transit.....	1,505,260	1,121,100	1,102,622	70,427	180,432
Total.....	34,817,757	45,755,968	8,101,707	2,602,056	974,668
10. Total accounted for (sum 7, 8 and 9)...	441,893,462	122,117,465	50,293,687	8,202,170	8,360,331
11. Loss in cleaning.....	6,294,048	225,888	811,211	794,902	277,876
12. Grain not merchantable.....	11,212,700	29,893,000	5,843,300	394,100	487,500
13. Balance, merchantable grain fed on farms or otherwise consumed in and moved out of Canada through other channels.....	-22,190,681	396,691,032	59,780,548	2,070,604	5,764,225
14. Total (sum 10 to 13).....	437,209,529	548,927,385	116,728,746	11,461,776	14,889,932
15. Amount inspected.....	355,714,596	56,558,630	42,722,082	5,865,200	5,607,824
16. Per cent of crop inspected.....	86.47	11.01	37.91	63.08	40.96
17. Per cent of commercial grain inspected (line 15 of 10).....	80.50	46.32	84.95	71.51	67.08
18. Commercial grain from season's crop (9 and 7-1-3).....	375,832,299	54,721,438	38,959,915	5,670,962	6,033,629
19. Per cent of crop commercial grain (line 18 of line 2).....	91.36	10.66	34.58	61.00	44.08
20. Value of crop.....	\$459,149,200	\$201,050,600	\$57,820,100	\$18,462,500	\$9,721,800

3.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the license years 1925-1927.

NOTE.—The average capacity of railway cars for the carriage of grain is for wheat 1,329, oats 2,072, barley 1,448, flaxseed 1,168 and rye 1,306 bushels. Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901 to 1918 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507-509, and the figures for 1919 to 1924 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, pp. 549, 550.

Grain Elevators.	License Years.	Sta- tions. ²	Ele- vators.	Capacity. bush.
		No.	No.	
Country elevators in Manitoba.....	1925	389	677	20,340,600
	1926	385	665	19,938,800
	1927	380	671	20,603,800
Country elevators in Saskatchewan.....	1925	883	2,547	81,022,020
	1926	900	2,616	82,896,760
	1927	929	2,688	84,997,400
Country elevators in Alberta.....	1925	406	979	36,840,000
	1926	432	1,011	38,425,000
	1927	460	1,078	40,983,000
Country elevators in British Columbia.....	1925	4	4	74,000
	1926	1	1	15,000
	1927	1	1	15,000
Ontario country and milling elevators.....	1925	1	1	40,000
	1926	1	1	40,000
	1927	1	1	40,000
Total of country elevators.....	1925	1,683	4,208	138,316,620
	1926	1,719	4,294	141,315,560
	1927	1,771	4,439	146,639,200
Interior terminal elevators.....	1925	2 (6)	6	14,000,000
	1926	1 (5)	5	13,000,000
	1927	2 (6)	6	14,000,000
Interior private elevators.....	1925	1 (10)	26	5,148,000
	1926	2 (11)	29	7,197,000
	1927	1 (10)	29	6,487,000
British Columbia public terminal elevators.....	1925	(1)	2	3,850,000
	1926	1 (2)	4	7,100,000
	1927	(1)	3	5,850,000
British Columbia private elevators.....	1925	4	8	610,000
	1926	2	11	1,247,000
	1927	3	11	2,430,000
Manufacturing elevators.....	1925	1 (8)	10	1,876,000
	1926	1 (7)	9	2,277,000
	1927	5 (7)	9	2,277,000
Ontario terminal elevators ¹	1925	2	39	65,990,000
	1926	2	37	66,500,000
	1927	1 (6)	36	65,825,000
Public elevators.....	1925	14	25	40,110,000
	1926	16	27	43,110,000
	1927	15	25	41,310,000
Grand Total of Canadian elevators.....	1922	1,559	3,924	231,633,420
	1923	1,578	4,020	238,107,420
	1924	1,620	4,169	251,194,620
	1925	1,704	4,324	269,900,620
	1926	1,745	4,416	281,746,550
	1927	1,798	4,558	284,818,200

¹Including private elevators. ²The figures in parentheses are not included in the total.

4.—Grain Inspected in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1926.

Grades.	Number of Cars Inspected.	Per cent per Grade.	Quantity Inspected.		Total.
			Western Division.	Eastern Division.	
Wheat Spring—			bush.	bush.	bush.
Man. Hard No. 1.....	147	p.c. 0-06	196,980	—	196,980
Northern—					
No. 1 Northern.....	58,860	22-37	78,872,400	—	78,872,400
No. 2 ".....	70,963	26-97	95,090,420	—	95,090,420
No. 3 ".....	36,213	13-77	48,525,420	—	48,525,420
No. 4 ".....	8,311	3-16	11,136,740	—	11,136,740
No. 5 ".....	2,520	0-96	3,376,800	—	3,376,800
No. 6 ".....	519	0-20	695,460	—	695,460
Rejected.....	2,617	1-00	3,506,780	—	3,506,780
Smutty.....	722	0-27	967,480	—	967,480
No grade.....	75,402	28-66	101,038,680	—	101,038,680
Condemned.....	8		10,720	—	10,720
No established grade.....	53		71,020	—	71,020
Feed.....	116	0-07	155,440	—	155,440
No. 2.....	1		1,340	—	1,340
No. 1 Kota.....	126	0-05	168,840	—	168,840
No. 2 ".....	424	0-16	568,160	—	568,160
No. 3 ".....	144	0-05	192,960	—	192,960
No. 4 ".....	7		9,380	—	9,380
Rejected Kota.....	53		71,020	—	71,020
Smutty Kota.....	7		9,380	—	9,380
No Grade Kota.....	288	0-14	385,920	—	385,920
Other Kota mixed.....	3		4,020	—	4,020
Other wheat mixed with foreign grain	9		12,060	—	12,060
No. 2 Spring.....	—	—	—	4,850	4,850
Rejected.....	—	—	—	2,200	2,200
Commercial Grades—					
No. 1.....	—	—	—	843,454	843,454
No. 2.....	—	—	—	26,680	26,680
Amber Durum—					
No. 1 C.W.....	189	0-07	253,260	—	253,260
No. 2 ".....	1,515	0-58	2,030,100	—	2,030,100
No. 3 ".....	1,037	0-39	1,389,580	—	1,389,580
No. 4 ".....	89		119,260	—	119,260
No. 5 ".....	3	0-20	4,020	—	4,020
Rejected.....	445		596,300	—	596,300
No grade Durum.....	1,570	0-60	2,103,800	—	2,103,800
Smutty.....	111	—	148,740	—	148,740
Red Durum.....	72	0-07	96,480	—	96,480
Other Durum.....	523	0-20	700,820	—	700,820
Total Spring Wheat.....	263,067	100-00	352,599,780	877,184	353,386,964
Winter Wheat, Alberta Red, Total.....	19	—	25,460	—	25,460
Mixed Winter, Total.....	—	—	—	1,496,767	1,496,767
White Winter, Total.....	—	—	—	101,379	101,379
Red Winter, Total.....	—	—	—	704,026	704,026
Total Winter Wheat.....	19	—	25,460	2,302,172	2,327,632
Grand Total, Wheat.....	263,086	—	352,535,240	3,179,356	355,714,596
Oats—					
Ex. No. 1 C.W.....	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1 C.W.....	8	8-30	16,120	—	16,120
No. 2 C.W.....	2,202		4,437,030	—	4,437,030
No. 3 C.W.....	3,779	14-18	7,614,685	—	7,614,685
Ex. No. 1 Feed.....	213	0-80	429,195	—	429,195
No. 1 Feed.....	3,326	12-48	6,701,890	—	6,701,890
No. 2 Feed.....	2,684	10-07	5,408,260	—	5,408,260
Rejected.....	509	1-91	1,025,635	—	1,025,635
No Grade.....	13,888	52-12	27,984,320	—	27,984,320
Other, mixed Oats.....	38	0-14	76,570	—	76,570
No. 1.....	—	—	—	1,800	1,800
No. 2.....	—	—	—	588,723	588,723
No. 3.....	—	—	—	1,225,264	1,225,264
No. 4.....	—	—	—	622,007	622,007
Rejected.....	—	—	—	193,458	193,458
No grade.....	—	—	—	214,850	214,850
Other.....	—	—	—	18,823	18,823
Total Oats.....	26,647	100-00	53,693,705	2,864,925	56,558,630
Total Buckwheat.....	29	—	29,000	301,290	330,290

4.—Grain Inspected in Canada during the crop year ended July 31, 1926—concluded.

Grades.	Number of Cars Inspected.	Per cent per Grade.	Quantity Inspected.		Total.
			Western Division.	Eastern Division.	
		p.c.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Barley—					
No. 2.....	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 extra.....	4	—	6,000	—	6,000
No. 3.....	6,348	22.69	9,522,000	—	9,522,000
No. 4.....	3,591	12.83	5,386,500	—	5,386,500
Feed.....	2,653	9.48	3,979,500	—	3,979,500
Rejected.....	3,179	11.35	4,768,500	—	4,768,500
No Grade.....	11,222	40.09	16,833,000	—	16,833,000
Other.....	997	3.56	1,495,500	—	1,495,500
No. 2.....	—	—	—	22,992	22,992
No. 3 extra.....	—	—	—	65,361	65,361
No. 3.....	—	—	—	349,771	349,771
No. 4.....	—	—	—	250,776	250,776
No Grade.....	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected.....	—	—	—	42,182	42,182
Total Barley.....	27,994	100.00	41,991,000	731,082	42,722,082
Rye—					
No. 1 C.W.....	30	0.70	38,550	—	38,550
No. 2 C.W.....	1,541	36.20	1,980,185	—	1,980,185
No. 3 C.W.....	783	18.39	1,006,155	—	1,006,155
Rejected.....	550	12.91	706,750	—	706,750
No Grade.....	1,345	31.80	1,728,325	—	1,728,325
Other W.D.....	9	—	11,565	—	11,565
No. 2.....	—	—	—	110,248	110,248
No. 3.....	—	—	—	21,721	21,721
Rejected.....	—	—	—	4,325	4,325
No Grade.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total Rye.....	4,258	100.00	5,471,530	136,294	5,607,824
Flaxseed—					
No. 1 N.W.C.....	3,045	55.81	3,273,375	—	3,273,375
No. 2 C.W.....	111	2.03	119,325	—	119,325
No. 3 C.W.....	44	0.81	47,300	—	47,300
No Grade.....	2,229	40.85	2,396,175	—	2,396,175
Rejected.....	25	0.50	26,875	—	26,875
Condemned.....	2	—	2,150	—	2,150
Total Flaxseed.....	5,456	100.00	5,865,200	—	5,865,200
Peas.....	—	—	—	92,283	92,283
Corn.....	5	—	5,000	5,387	10,387
Speltz.....	6	—	6,000	—	6,000
Screenings.....	89	—	89,000	—	89,000
Mixed Grains.....	1,068	—	1,068,000	—	1,068,000
Grand Total, All Grains.....	328,638	—	469,753,675	7,319,617	468,064,292

UNITED STATES GRAIN INSPECTED.

Kinds.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	24,756,509
Corn.....	624,651
Barley.....	14,261,655
Rye.....	7,811,818
Outs.....	11,402,063
Total.....	58,856,696

5.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the crop years ended Aug. 31, 1922 and 1923 and July 31, 1924-1926.

NOTE.—1924—11 months ended July 31. 1925—crop year ended July 31. In 1924 the crop year was changed from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31 to Aug. 1 to July 31.

Grains.	Eastern Division.			Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat.....1922	851,420	28,898,752	29,750,172	231,606,300	261,356,472
1923	1,412,437	31,077,783	32,490,220	297,256,700	329,746,920
1924	260,899	16,464,401	16,725,300	389,058,988	405,784,288
1925	1,691,488	46,053,762	47,745,250	214,389,710	262,134,960
1926	3,142,537	24,793,328	27,935,865	352,535,240	380,471,105
Corn.....1922	15,982	50,538,265	50,554,247	5,000	50,559,247
1923	15,491	13,758,161	13,773,652	16,000	13,789,652
1924	42,035	860,323	902,358	7,000	909,358
1925	40,283	517,705	557,988	2,000	559,988
1926	32,753	597,285	630,038	5,000	635,038
Oats.....1922	69,823	877,897	947,720	62,412,000	63,359,720
1923	464,440	1,503,477	1,967,917	48,944,000	50,911,917
1924	116,338	355,257	471,595	82,987,326	83,458,921
1925	819,724	7,537,397	8,357,121	49,952,025	58,309,146
1926	580,634	13,686,354	14,266,988	53,693,705	67,960,693
Buckwheat.....1922	236,335	65,763	302,098	—	302,098
1923	359,008	151,160	510,168	12,000	522,168
1924	89,954	11,680	101,634	9,000	110,634
1925	769,451	323,670	1,093,121	50,000	1,143,121
1926	284,665	16,625	301,290	29,000	330,290
Barley.....1922	119,980	217,178	337,158	14,000,000	14,337,158
1923	75,880	210,280	286,160	18,804,775	19,090,935
1924	27,886	84,200	112,086	19,781,480	19,893,566
1925	193,047	1,291,972	1,485,019	31,899,420	33,384,439
1926	189,364	14,803,373	14,992,737	41,991,000	56,983,737
Rye.....1922	39,400	9,107,187	9,146,587	5,754,075	14,900,662
1923	75,846	12,264,047	12,339,893	12,051,450	24,391,343
1924	15,594	8,943,252	8,958,846	7,010,966	15,969,812
1925	162,997	30,018,390	30,181,387	5,565,440	35,746,827
1926	109,694	7,838,418	7,948,112	5,471,530	13,419,642
Flaxseed.....1922	—	—	—	2,784,100	2,784,100
1923	—	—	—	3,631,500	3,631,500
1924	—	—	—	5,363,482	5,363,482
1925	—	—	—	8,347,925	8,347,925
1926	—	—	—	5,865,200	5,865,200
Peas.....1922	9,781	—	9,781	—	9,781
1923	15,063	—	15,063	—	15,063
1924	29,839	—	29,839	—	29,839
1925	24,328	—	24,328	—	24,328
1926	58,338	33,945	92,283	—	92,283
Screenings.....1922	—	—	—	224,000	224,000
1923	—	—	—	198,000	198,000
1924	—	—	—	342,000	342,000
1925	—	—	—	213,000	213,000
1926	—	—	—	89,000	89,000
Total.....1922	1,342,721	89,705,042	91,047,763	316,786,475	407,834,238
1923	2,418,165	58,964,908	61,383,073	380,918,425	442,301,498
1924	582,545	26,719,113	27,301,658	504,562,242	531,863,900
1925	3,701,318	85,742,896	89,444,214	310,859,520	400,303,734
1926	4,397,985	61,769,328	66,167,313	460,753,675	526,920,988

6.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1925 and 1926.

Kinds of Grain.	1925.			1926.		
	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat.....	96,948,333	127,443,569	224,586,638 ¹	108,430,663	119,225,278	227,905,691 ²
Oats.....	31,974,676	7,982,485	39,957,161	21,981,584	859,231	22,840,815
Barley.....	10,724,316	19,804,302	30,528,618	16,425,834	17,428,466	33,854,300
Flaxseed.....	1,433,504	5,229,371	6,662,875	934,332	2,924,513	3,858,845
Rye.....	1,789,331	1,897,952	3,687,283	1,395,462	5,475,367	6,870,829
Total.....	142,870,160	162,357,679	305,422,575¹	149,167,875	145,912,855	295,330,480²
Mixed grains..... lb.	37,324,493	82,348,510	119,673,003	—	—	—
Screenings..... ton	25,643	83,059	108,702	56,625	64,282	120,907

¹Includes 194,736 bush. to Europe direct.

²Includes 249,750 bush. to Europe direct.

7.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels and All-rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended July 31, 1925 and 1926.

Kinds of Grain.	1925.			1926.		
	Lake.	Rail.	Total.	Lake.	Rail.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard.....	38,374	—	38,374	60,709	—	60,709
No. 1 Northern.....	36,273,229	183,514	36,456,743	74,983,517	1,209,813	76,193,330
No. 2 Northern.....	29,707,349	536,930	30,244,279	74,325,586	488,805	74,814,391
No. 3 Northern.....	34,594,111	1,060,661	35,654,772	48,078,361	714,946	48,793,307
Other grades.....	54,925,483	5,514,571	60,440,054	51,389,208	4,766,640	56,155,848
Total Wheat.....	155,538,546	7,295,676	162,834,222	248,837,381	7,180,204	256,017,585
Oats.....	37,969,185	1,786,989	39,756,174	33,231,199	2,227,507	35,458,706
Barley.....	27,433,634	1,058,166	28,491,800	34,685,086	1,198,323	35,883,409
Flaxseed.....	6,442,868	267,991	6,710,859	3,831,486	97,510	3,928,996
Rye.....	6,421,069	15,429	6,436,498	5,322,700	22,271	5,344,971
Total Grain.....	233,805,302	10,424,251	244,229,553	325,907,852	10,725,815	336,633,667
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mixed grains.....	12,501,876	2,939,290	15,441,166	43,288,895	5,704,143	48,993,038

8.—Canadian Grain handled at Public Elevators in the East, by crop years ended Aug. 31, 1921-1923 and July 31, 1924-1926.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total Grain.	Mixed Grains.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Receipts—							
1920-1921.....	99,222,288	56,920,476	15,122,141	933,160	1,322,315	173,520,380	445,796
1921-1922.....	120,870,258	50,187,467	16,365,929	1,170,635	2,270,964	190,865,253	—
1922-1923.....	195,912,085	32,097,720	14,790,852	501,979	3,418,010	246,720,646	—
1923-1924.....	223,719,604	49,154,956	15,562,501	653,807	3,377,790	292,468,658	—
1924-1925.....	153,399,076	54,899,163	15,991,065	1,506,975	6,229,093	232,025,372	—
1925-1926.....	215,549,103	62,779,106	32,688,079	1,287,532	2,541,379	314,845,199	—
Shipments—							
1920-1921.....	98,073,242	52,455,177	14,707,981	870,279	1,298,940	167,405,619	—
1921-1922.....	119,186,498	49,098,234	16,273,586	1,156,145	2,262,807	187,977,270	—
1922-1923.....	194,426,412	30,625,863	13,832,147	489,529	2,191,775	241,565,726	—
1923-1924.....	216,711,059	44,512,029	15,297,057	604,501	3,237,745	280,352,391	—
1924-1925.....	148,380,135	52,213,123	15,333,397	1,449,328	6,059,319	223,435,302	—
1925-1926.....	205,741,857	57,670,028	31,083,209	1,257,545	2,491,492	298,244,131	—

9.—Canadian Grain handled in Public Elevators in the East, by classes of ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1926.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Georgian Bay Ports—						
On Hand.....	656,204	49,413	25,767	—	—	731,384
Receipts—Water.....	57,332,757	10,415,389	4,253,722	530,396	64,996	72,597,260
Total.....	57,988,961	10,464,802	4,279,489	530,396	64,996	73,328,644
Shipments—Rail.....	53,791,168	9,874,941	4,018,300	530,394	64,996	68,279,799
In Store.....	4,197,780	589,855	261,189	—	—	5,048,824
Lower Lake Ports—						
On Hand.....	2,006,553	1,272,979	302,591	57,643	32,280	3,672,046
Receipts—Rail.....	1,403,372	27,846	—	—	—	1,431,218
Water.....	51,991,844	17,875,990	10,529,451	87,918	959,267	81,444,470
Total.....	55,401,769	19,176,815	10,832,042	145,561	991,547	86,547,734
Shipments—Rail.....	12,345,525	936,979	23,886	1,946	—	13,308,336
Water.....	42,285,587	17,565,097	10,509,929	143,615	989,877	71,494,105
In Store.....	836,086	1,133,456	322,112	—	1,670	2,293,324
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On Hand.....	2,179,690	1,363,623	329,300	—	137,493	4,010,106
Receipts—Rail.....	20,270,289	4,982,366	2,887,156	—	72,774	28,212,585
Water.....	67,973,240	24,032,997	13,674,201	590,872	1,234,635	107,505,945
Total.....	90,423,219	30,378,986	16,890,657	590,872	1,444,902	139,728,636
Shipments—Rail.....	7,185,944	5,356,862	675,572	560,887	48,734	13,827,999
Water.....	78,463,906	21,636,364	15,193,516	—	1,347,951	116,641,737
In Store.....	4,773,369	3,385,760	1,021,566	29,984	48,215	9,258,894
Seaboard Ports—						
On hand.....	63,564	—	—	—	—	63,564
Receipts—Rail.....	11,530,055	2,758,503	649,773	20,703	39,934	14,998,968
Water.....	141,535	—	36,118	—	—	177,653
Total.....	11,735,154	2,758,503	685,891	20,703	39,934	15,240,185
Shipments—Water.....	11,734,683	2,756,984	684,056	20,703	39,934	15,236,360
Rail.....	473	1,518	1,836	—	—	3,827
In Store.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

Flour-milling in 1925.—The operating flour and grist mills industry in Canada in 1925 numbered 1,310 establishments, with a capital investment of \$60,104,258 and a total daily capacity of 120,751 barrels of flour. They were distributed by provinces as shown in Table 10. Statistics of their employees, value of products, etc., will be found in the Manufactures section on pages 420 and 421 of this volume.

10.—Flour Mills of Canada, with their Equipment and Capacity, 1925.

Provinces.	No. of Flour and Grist Mills.	No. of Chopping Mills.	Total No. of Mills.	Rolls, pairs.	Stones, pairs.	Capacity of Flour Mills in Barrels per day.
Prince Edward Island.....	18	6	24	77	25	654
Nova Scotia.....	18	10	28	55	30	577
New Brunswick.....	13	22	35	94	4	702
Quebec.....	101	291	392	773	228	22,264
Ontario.....	197	467	664	2,442	59	63,068
Manitoba.....	28	8	36	555	6	12,600
Saskatchewan.....	39	22	61	406	9	8,468
Alberta.....	36	29	65	507	2	11,665
British Columbia.....	5	—	5	38	5	753
Canada.....	455	855	1,310	4,947	368	120,751

3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products.

The estimated value of farm live stock and poultry in Canada in 1926 was about \$775,000,000, or two-thirds of the value of field crops grown during the year. In gross value of product the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which is dependent chiefly on animal husbandry for its materials, has during recent years been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pages 594 and 595 a historical description of the development and present position of the live stock industry in the Dominion, with statistics of farm animals from the decennial censuses, 1871 to 1921. A summary of this data is given in Table 11.

11.—Animals on Farms and Animals Killed or Sold by Farmers in Canada, by census years, 1871-1921.

Years.	Animals on Farms.			Animals killed or sold and wool sold.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wool.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.
1871.....	2,484,655	3,155,509	1,366,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480
1881.....	3,382,396	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736
1891.....	3,997,023	2,563,781	1,733,850	957,737	1,464,172	1,791,104	10,031,970
1901.....	5,446,944	2,510,568	2,332,902	1,086,353	1,329,141	2,497,636	10,550,769
1911 ¹	6,649,982	2,227,916	3,691,235	1,752,732 ²	949,039 ²	2,771,755 ²	6,933,955
1921 ¹	8,391,424	3,196,078	3,324,291	1,616,626 ²	1,027,975 ²	1,779,339 ²	11,338,268

¹ Census taken as of June 1, while previous censuses were taken earlier in the year, so that a greater number of young animals are included in 1911 and 1921.

² Animals slaughtered on farms were not included. Following figures are comparable with data given for the previous years (the 1911 amounts are partly estimated):—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911 ¹	1,915,059	1,097,015	4,282,624
1921 ¹	2,095,959	1,217,993	2,972,413

In Table 12 are given statistics showing the index numbers of animals on farms for the years 1918 to 1926, expressed as percentages of the average numbers for the quinquennium 1911-1915.

12.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1918-1926.

(Average Number for 1911 to 1915=100.)

Years.	Animals on Farms.				
	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1918.....	128.0	133.2	176.4	145.6	125.8
1919.....	130.1	133.6	177.2	163.2	118.5
1920.....	120.6	132.0	164.5	177.5	103.1
1921.....	135.2	140.7	175.4	175.3	114.5
1922.....	129.4	141.0	161.9	155.7	114.8
1923.....	125.2	137.8	151.5	131.4	129.2
1924.....	127.3	140.3	155.4	128.1	148.6
1925.....	126.0	144.2	148.5	131.4	129.8
1926.....	126.2	148.8	141.2	144.8	131.1

Live Stock Marketings, 1926.—The number of cattle sold at live stock yards showed a small increase and the sales of hogs a slight decrease in 1926 as compared with 1925. Cattle sold numbered 980,154 in 1926, 967,712 in 1925, 872,932 in 1924, 830,898 in 1923, 862,203 in 1922 and 688,104 in 1921. The total numbers of hogs sold were 1,138,533 in 1926, 1,286,154 in 1925, 1,311,362 in 1924, 1,031,656 in 1923, 835,773 in 1922 and 681,427 in 1921. Sales of calves increased from 314,088 in 1925 to 341,455 in 1926, but sheep sales have fallen from 598,305 head in 1920 to 414,374 in 1925 and 425,873 in 1926.

Table 13 shows the receipts for sale at the various stock-yards and the disposition of the live stock sold.

13.—Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1925 and 1926.

Markets and Classification.	1925.				1926.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
Toronto—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Receipts (Total).....	341,294	106,369	383,202	185,914	351,760	107,867	312,100	189,766
Shipments (Total).....	343,754	108,571	387,542	185,590	348,737	109,064	313,736	188,199
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	193,884	59,124	371,450	142,972	223,780	59,935	293,716	145,973
2. Local Butchers.....	33,542	24,695	11,137	35,608	30,004	20,507	12,282	32,246
3. Country Points.....	55,814	3,096	4,600	6,165	47,845	3,002	6,503	9,809
4. Other Stock-yards.....	1,809	178	254	—	1,515	10	198	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	5,727	21,478	101	851	4,240	25,610	109	171
6. Overseas Exports.....	47,978	—	—	—	41,353	—	928	—
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (Total).....	36,670	64,103	145,567	119,283	43,071	103,558	151,847	142,651
Shipments (Total).....	34,825	58,686	140,411	120,287	42,565	102,728	151,900	140,746
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	22,736	40,595	126,747	93,569	33,353	71,757	127,650	105,504
2. Local Butchers.....	7,767	17,846	12,114	18,517	7,727	30,168	23,126	27,122
3. Country Points.....	1,313	10	1,550	1,688	550	19	585	2,950
4. Other Stock-yards.....	—	235	—	1,820	80	493	—	4,286
5. U.S. Exports.....	—	—	—	4,693	27	291	539	884
6. Overseas Exports.....	3,009	—	—	—	848	—	—	—
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (Total).....	27,358	54,940	56,127	35,518	18,033	25,622	34,502	13,675
Shipments (Total).....	27,071	54,853	55,808	35,629	17,922	25,896	34,461	14,030
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	13,226	20,694	9,268	15,427	9,272	6,003	3,457	5,215
2. Local Butchers.....	11,061	33,347	46,195	16,743	6,981	19,750	30,838	8,595
3. Country Points.....	2,702	20	261	453	1,527	28	166	105
4. Other Stock-yards.....	60	423	84	2,039	142	115	—	115
5. U.S. Exports.....	—	369	—	967	—	—	—	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (Total).....	336,068	53,297	414,316	29,295	327,313	58,405	348,809	38,475
Shipments (Total).....	338,885	49,632	413,876	29,318	329,100	57,393	348,890	38,598
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	188,057	27,838	318,575	21,672	184,895	32,531	268,900	29,856
2. Local Butchers.....	12,976	13,458	3,441	3,333	16,836	13,951	4,174	3,399
3. Country Points.....	49,911	4,681	43,889	4,201	44,317	4,943	43,442	4,901
4. Other Stock-yards.....	40,953	2,429	45,353	112	37,443	3,164	29,081	442
5. U.S. Exports.....	38,266	1,226	2,618	—	40,995	2,804	2,458	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	8,722	—	—	—	4,614	—	855	—
Calgary—								
Receipts (Total).....	115,832	19,233	129,550	22,744	107,796	22,419	95,939	15,063
Shipments (Total).....	132,682	2,584	129,650	22,744	125,956	4,053	95,939	15,063
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	83,021	1,658	84,738	12,928	84,747	3,474	74,746	10,570
2. Local Butchers.....	2,893	1	204	64	2,732	255	77	118
3. Country Points.....	31,813	332	13,051	9,752	23,790	187	13,603	4,360
4. Other Stock-yards.....	3,884	52	—	—	2,119	—	—	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	9,300	541	31,657	—	12,064	137	7,513	15
6. Overseas Exports.....	1,781	—	—	—	504	—	—	—
Edmonton—								
Receipts (Total).....	87,482	13,491	83,483	6,708	94,973	17,553	121,769	11,677
Shipments (Total).....	96,622	14,189	83,971	8,715	97,745	19,077	122,147	13,617
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	44,180	9,124	55,849	4,043	53,660	11,993	62,220	7,267
2. Local Butchers.....	5,297	2,912	2,119	1,657	2,552	3,555	1,814	3,081
3. Country Points.....	25,482	1,390	7,262	3,015	22,534	915	24,891	3,174
4. Other Stock-yards.....	7,914	138	11,612	—	3,296	171	7,188	95
5. U.S. Exports.....	6,513	625	7,129	—	11,157	2,443	25,780	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	7,236	—	—	—	4,546	—	254	—
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (Total).....	5,869	889	15,748	542	6,593	987	11,535	636
Shipments (Total).....	5,868	891	15,418	542	6,642	965	11,073	699
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	2,873	712	13,848	466	3,547	653	10,638	510
2. Local Butchers.....	77	31	52	11	148	111	23	3
3. Country Points.....	1,763	78	1,033	65	1,326	107	412	36
4. Other Stock-yards.....	911	67	485	—	945	94	—	150
5. U.S. Exports.....	244	3	—	—	676	—	—	—
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (Total).....	17,139	1,766	58,161	14,370	30,615	5,044	62,032	13,930
Shipments (Total).....	17,168	1,808	58,089	14,597	29,406	5,017	60,961	13,547
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	6,354	968	50,428	3,112	20,442	4,265	52,290	6,335
2. Local Butchers.....	1,001	271	650	222	236	129	64	4
3. Country Points.....	2,803	385	5,006	11,242	4,323	337	8,122	6,749
4. Other Stock-yards.....	6,715	184	1,506	21	3,839	286	485	459
5. U.S. Exports.....	295	—	499	—	566	—	—	—

Data concerning the origin and destination of stock handled through live stock yards show that, with regard to the interprovincial movement of live stock, Saskatchewan was the largest shipper of cattle in 1926. This province shipped a total of 194,465 head, 174,559 going to other provinces and 19,906 being for export. Manitoba received 164,289 head from Saskatchewan. Alberta was also a heavy shipper, sending 4,107 head for export and 177,254 to other provinces, a total of 181,361. Manitoba received 59,515 head of the Alberta shipments. Manitoba shipped 155,306 head, 41,980 for export and 113,326 to other provinces. Total receipts of cattle in Manitoba from other provinces amounted to 223,950, while Ontario received 161,710 head.

The number of live stock originating in five provinces of Canada and marketed through stock-yards or by direct shipment to the packers, or for export, is given for the calendar year 1926 in Table 14. In Table 15 are given the statistics of the grading of animals from five provinces marketed through the stock-yards in 1926.

14.—Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed through Stock-yards, Packers, etc., calendar year 1926.

Live Stock.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—							
Total to stock-yards.....	177	21,264	336,938	117,026	200,464	257,711	933,580
Direct to packers.....	—	2,871	5,337	625	5,454	38,900	53,187
Direct to export.....	1,665	685	45,547	2,386	4,986	10,627	65,896
Total.....	1,842	24,820	387,822	120,037	210,904	307,238	1,052,663
Calves—							
Total to stock-yards.....	1,995	75,845	154,729	25,444	32,331	45,379	335,723
Direct to packers.....	71	10,131	30,321	133	842	10,831	52,329
Direct to export.....	157	1,764	27,583	131	275	2,772	32,682
Total.....	2,223	87,740	212,633	25,708	33,448	58,982	420,734
Hogs—							
Total to stock-yards.....	4,160	79,356	380,064	182,562	227,410	233,756	1,107,308
Direct to packers.....	3,190	37,767	1,051,275	41,168	50,848	361,864	1,546,112
Direct to export.....	1,249	288	35,781	44	191	8,507	46,060
Total.....	8,599	117,411	1,467,120	223,774	278,449	604,127	2,699,480
Sheep—							
Total to stock-yards.....	11,587	136,589	178,896	24,762	29,616	33,785	415,235
Direct to packers.....	2,075	10,878	4,612	263	2,871	26,776	47,475
Direct to export.....	10,073	701	1,103	—	41	263	12,181
Total.....	23,735	148,168	184,611	25,025	32,528	60,824	474,891
Store cattle purchased.....	328	2,243	105,790	19,486	8,604	26,002	162,453

15.—Grading of Live Stock from several Provinces of Canada, marketed at the Stock-yards, calendar year 1926.

Grades of Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—						
Steers, 1,200 lb. and up.....good.....	9	36,839	3,262	3,916	7,999	52,025
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb.....good.....	1,093	38,713	5,847	10,010	18,426	74,104
Steers, 1000 lb. up.....common.....	1,183	7,635	1,995	4,518	8,393	23,730
Steers, 700-1,000 lb.....good.....	341	46,768	4,680	7,459	7,893	67,145
Steers, 700-1,000 lb.....common.....	2,862	12,690	2,978	4,862	6,106	29,514
Heifers.....good.....	201	42,975	7,656	15,705	22,587	89,124
Heifers.....fair.....	516	12,126	5,950	12,995	11,772	43,380
Heifers.....common.....	1,173	7,423	5,918	8,404	10,701	33,631
Cows.....good.....	652	27,429	11,022	21,665	30,334	91,102
Cows.....common.....	4,401	46,075	14,335	22,764	25,163	112,797
Bulls.....good.....	94	4,652	2,062	3,473	2,955	13,236
Bulls.....common.....	4,321	9,418	2,292	2,868	2,515	21,422
Canners and cutters.....	4,191	20,552	8,440	10,598	16,752	60,569
Stockers, under 800 lb.....good.....	72	6,387	10,633	17,870	21,727	56,689
Stockers, under 800 lb.....fair.....	43	2,642	9,524	13,099	23,186	48,494
Feeders, 800-1,100 lb.....good.....	65	11,211	11,192	20,364	24,941	67,773
Feeders, 800-1,100 lb.....fair.....	28	2,370	7,744	13,241	11,033	34,416
Unclassified.....	19	1,033	1,496	6,653	5,223	14,429
Total.....	21,264	336,938	117,026	200,464	257,711	933,550
Calves—						
Good veal.....	210	49,959	12,702	17,573	31,411	111,871
Common veal.....	20,882	95,528	12,742	14,481	13,953	157,906
Grass.....	54,738	9,241	—	6	15	65,659
Unclassified.....	15	1	—	271	—	287
Total.....	75,845	154,729	25,444	32,331	45,379	335,723
Hogs—						
Select bacon.....	4,733	91,998	18,481	13,046	13,691	142,424
Thick smooth.....	33,426	217,378	103,969	128,140	155,727	640,488
Heavies.....	2,092	14,887	11,753	16,709	6,622	52,315
Ex. heavies.....	944	2,033	3,375	5,857	1,271	13,525
Shop hogs.....	22,692	28,300	14,164	17,189	8,071	91,225
Lights and feeders.....	4,048	10,040	19,442	28,360	37,251	99,203
Roughs.....	298	149	256	626	1,230	2,584
Sows, No. 1.....	1,300	1,830	6,116	10,436	5,727	25,662
Sows, No. 2.....	1,398	9,008	4,488	6,000	3,775	25,023
Stags.....	1,060	2,697	518	691	356	5,337
Unclassified.....	7,365	1,744	—	356	35	9,522
Total.....	79,356	380,064	182,562	227,410	233,756	1,107,398
Sheep and Lambs—						
Lambs.....Good handy weight.....	40,407	126,368	16,772	16,238	20,124	221,207
Lambs.....Good heavy.....	9,633	4,741	141	1,106	1,736	17,964
Lambs.....Common.....	43,613	13,289	2,718	2,107	4,015	71,532
Bucks.....	30,343	12,685	767	591	472	47,264
Sheep.....Good heavy.....	77	1,631	393	2,049	653	4,826
Sheep.....Good handy weight.....	5,449	15,683	2,661	4,519	4,203	32,968
Sheep.....Common.....	7,063	4,496	1,104	664	1,237	15,574
Sheep.....Unclassified.....	4	3	206	2,342	1,345	3,900
Total.....	136,589	178,896	24,762	29,616	33,785	415,235

¹Includes live stock from the Maritime Provinces marketed through stock-yards as follows:—cattle, 177; calves, 1,995; hogs, 4,160; sheep, 11,587.

Slaughtering and Meat-packing.—The tendency to large scale production in this industry is shown in the summary of census records below. The number of establishments has rapidly dropped off while the industry has grown by leaps and bounds. The concentration of the industry into a comparatively small number of large establishments has resulted in the utilization of by-products and in a marked

increase in economy and efficiency of operation. In addition to the principal statistics reported in the decennial censuses from 1871 to 1911, annual figures collected through the Census of Industry for the years 1921 to 1925 are included in Table 16, whilst live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1925 and 1926 is shown in Table 17.

16.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-packing Industry of Canada, by censal years, 1871 to 1925.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901. ¹	1911. ¹
Establishments..... No.	193	203	527	57	80
Capital Invested..... \$	419,325	1,449,679	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088
Employees..... No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214
Salaries and Wages..... \$	145,376	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518
Cost of Materials..... \$	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,554,246	19,520,058	40,951,761
Value of Products..... \$	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Establishments..... No.	84	83	76	74	74
Capital Invested..... \$	58,459,555	56,710,481	53,058,776	56,675,118	54,316,043
Employees..... No.	9,711	9,800	9,914	10,046	10,709
Salaries and Wages..... \$	13,547,778	12,366,896	12,708,253	13,127,504	13,549,545
Cost of Materials..... \$	113,389,835	115,154,525	107,788,344	106,764,011	132,329,355
Value of Products..... \$	153,136,289	143,414,693	138,218,909	133,740,271	163,816,810

¹Includes only establishments employing five hands and over.

17.—Live Stock slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1925 and 1926.

Months.	1925.			1926.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	60,415	19,310	335,413	64,226	25,666	232,242
February.....	48,624	11,172	245,440	53,402	16,686	199,978
March.....	73,934	10,847	240,476	83,706	22,296	216,917
April.....	87,197	13,341	219,884	90,630	15,036	203,892
May.....	86,003	10,674	210,073	100,093	11,391	203,458
June.....	75,959	16,851	225,372	100,021	19,037	182,057
July.....	73,801	31,272	168,162	87,244	30,373	164,310
August.....	77,643	43,830	155,310	92,541	51,052	164,518
September.....	89,973	72,690	173,536	100,990	74,702	189,275
October.....	118,920	129,283	208,502	110,746	113,389	216,762
November.....	100,644	89,578	224,359	124,499	119,940	263,527
December.....	82,701	41,856	235,204	89,320	46,201	254,489
Total.....	975,814	490,704	2,641,731	1,097,418	545,769	2,491,425

Consumption of Animal Products.—The consumption of meats in Canada in 1926 is estimated at 708,494,927 pounds of beef, 727,143,775 pounds of pork and 88,060,396 pounds of mutton and lamb. The per capita consumption of beef on this basis amounts to 75.45 pounds; pork, 77.44 pounds; and mutton and lamb, 9.38 pounds, a total of 162.27 pounds of meats per capita per annum. The corresponding data for other animal products are as follows:—butter, 267,014,555 pounds and 28.43 pounds; cheese, 37,902,326 pounds and 4.04 pounds; eggs, 264,783,655 dozen and 28.20 dozen; and poultry, 90,212,585 pounds and 9.62 pounds. Details are given in Table 18.

18.—Total and per capita Consumption of Meats and Produce in Canada per annum, calendar years 1923-1926.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
BEEF.				
Slaughtered in Canada—				
Cattle.....No.	1,365,767	1,378,737	1,521,240	1,523,116
Calves.....“	484,324	484,987	511,911	500,014
Total.....“	1,850,091	1,863,724	2,033,151	2,023,130
Estimated dressed weight—				
Cattle.....lb.	614,595,150	620,431,650	684,558,000	685,402,200
Calves.....“	48,432,400	48,498,700	51,191,100	50,001,400
Total.....“	663,027,550	668,930,350	735,749,100	735,403,600
Net exports of beef.....“	22,249,592	22,897,475	34,246,137	26,908,673
Total consumption.....“	640,777,958	646,032,875	701,502,963	708,494,927
Consumption per capita.....“	70.55	70.02	74.91	75.45
PORK.				
Slaughtered in Canada.....No.	6,055,957	6,942,009	6,550,274	5,782,147
Estimated dressed weight.....lb.	799,386,324	916,345,188	864,636,168	821,064,874
Net exports of pork.....“	58,997,559	107,062,246	133,677,113	93,921,099
Total consumption.....“	740,388,765	809,282,942	730,959,055	727,143,775
Consumption per capita.....“	81.52	87.71	78.06	77.44
MUTTON AND LAMB.				
Slaughtered in Canada—				
Mature animals.....No.	911,171	891,354	904,335	1,011,479
Lambs.....“	303,724	297,118	301,445	337,159
Total.....“	1,214,895	1,188,472	1,205,780	1,348,638
Estimated dressed weight—				
Mature animals.....lb.	68,337,825	66,851,550	67,825,125	75,860,925
Lambs.....“	10,630,340	10,399,130	10,550,575	11,800,565
Total.....“	78,968,165	77,250,680	78,375,700	87,661,490
Net exports.....“	356,963	-495,242	1,319,861	-398,906
Total consumption.....“	78,611,202	77,745,922	77,055,839	88,060,396
Consumption per capita.....“	8.65	8.43	8.23	9.38
SUMMARY OF ALL MEATS.				
Beef.....lb.	70.55	70.02	74.91	75.45
Pork.....“	81.52	87.71	78.06	77.44
Mutton and lamb.....“	8.65	8.43	8.23	9.38
Total consumption of meat per capita. “	160.72	166.16	161.20	162.27
BUTTER.				
On hand, January 1.....lb.	14,645,599	16,627,979	23,316,255	10,015,826
Production—Creamery.....“	162,834,608	178,893,937	169,494,967	177,209,287
Home-made.....“	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	95,000,000
Imports.....“	2,738,065	1,173,857	99,748	9,151,882
Exports.....“	280,218,272	296,695,773	292,910,970	291,376,995
On hand, December 31.....“	13,173,711	22,343,939	26,646,535	9,814,013
Total consumption.....“	267,044,561	274,351,834	266,264,435	281,562,982
Consumption per capita.....“	27.57	27.21	27.36	28.43

18.—Total and per capita Consumption of Meats and Produce in Canada per annum, calendar years 1923-1926—concluded.

Items	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
CHEESE.				
On hand, January 1..... lb.	5,178,881	14,356,254	14,569,236	22,410,962
Production—Factory..... “	151,624,376	149,707,530	177,139,113	171,731,631
Home-made..... “	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Imports..... “	1,899,522	908,920	10,274,338	1,218,626
Exports..... “	159,202,779	165,472,704	202,482,687	195,861,219
“	116,201,900	121,465,600	150,742,900	134,656,600
On hand, December 31..... “	43,000,879	44,007,104	51,739,787	61,204,619
“	14,356,254	14,569,236	22,410,962	23,302,293
Total consumption..... “	28,644,625	29,437,868	29,328,825	37,902,326
Consumption per capita..... “	3-15	3-19	3-13	4-04

EGGS.

Production—Farm..... doz.	202,186,508	212,648,685	224,778,867	237,080,399
Other..... “	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Imports..... “	6,623,251	5,474,796	3,726,311	4,479,815
Exports..... “	233,809,759	243,123,481	253,505,178	266,560,214
“	2,900,111	2,716,604	2,466,270	1,776,559
Total consumption..... “	230,909,648	240,406,877	251,038,908	264,783,655
Consumption per capita..... “	25-42	26-06	26-81	28-20

POULTRY.

Poultry—On farms..... No.	45,469,289	47,538,130	48,133,969	49,641,472
Elsewhere..... “	7,082,000	7,082,000	7,082,000	7,082,000
Total..... “	52,551,289	54,620,130	55,215,969	56,723,472
Marketings..... “	13,137,823	13,655,032	13,803,991	16,545,714
Estimated dressed weight..... lb.	91,199,702	96,934,488	96,718,924	98,377,994
Exports..... “	5,878,846	4,536,202	6,131,296	8,165,409
Total consumption..... “	85,320,856	92,398,286	90,587,628	90,212,585
Consumption per capita..... “	9-39	10-02	9-67	9-62

Interprovincial Trade in Meats.—Ontario was the largest shipper of meats in 1926, moving in all 183,748,414 pounds of meats out of the province. Beef shipments amounted to 50,204,254 pounds; veal 1,987,646 pounds; mutton and lamb 1,388,961 pounds; fresh pork 5,034,109 pounds; cured pork 77,613,100 pounds. Manitoba shipped 69,393,445 pounds, the principal items being:—beef 26,742,985 pounds; veal 715,763 pounds; mutton and lamb 329,801 pounds; fresh pork 2,909,936 pounds; cured pork 11,369,370 pounds. Shipments from Quebec totalled 36,841,384 pounds, 3,653,276 pounds being beef; 1,833,030 pounds veal; 319,129 pounds mutton and lamb; 1,341,816 pounds fresh pork and 10,701,303 pounds cured pork. Alberta shipments amounted to 22,450,760 pounds, beef shipments comprising 5,762,436 pounds; veal 216,865 pounds; mutton and lamb 60,582 pounds; fresh pork 2,564,543 pounds; cured pork 8,305,373 pounds. Total shipments from other provinces were as follows:—Prince Edward Island 185,648 pounds; Nova Scotia 683,254 pounds; New Brunswick 43,330 pounds; Saskatchewan 4,731,636 pounds; and British Columbia 1,211,324 pounds.

19.—Summary of Interprovincial and Export Shipments of Meats for the calendar year 1926.

Provinces.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork, Fresh.	Pork, Cured.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	1,158	1,358	2,399	6,644	142,884
Total shipments out of province..	1,158	1,358	2,399	6,644	142,884
NOVA SCOTIA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	448,307	1,771	21,126	27,062	73,009
Total shipments out of province..	448,307	1,771	21,126	27,062	73,009
NEW BRUNSWICK—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	20,683	—	—
Exports.....	—	—	—	12,767	7,484
Total shipments out of province..	—	—	20,683	12,767	7,484
QUEBEC—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	1,558,107	252,545	70,008	123,591	1,424,646
Exports.....	2,095,169	1,630,485	249,121	1,218,225	9,276,657
Total shipments out of province..	3,653,276	1,833,030	319,129	1,341,816	10,701,303
ONTARIO—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	44,909,689	245,321	465,338	2,712,500	10,273,038
Exports.....	5,294,565	1,742,325	923,623	2,321,609	67,340,062
Total shipments out of province..	50,204,254	1,987,646	1,388,961	5,034,109	77,613,100
MANITOBA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	20,137,078	610,784	305,601	1,361,022	1,887,419
Exports.....	6,605,907	104,979	24,200	1,548,914	9,501,951
Total shipments out of province..	26,742,985	715,763	329,801	2,909,936	11,369,370
SASKATCHEWAN—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	66,594	—	—	28,155	—
Exports.....	718,319	—	—	637,096	3,003,888
Total shipments out of province..	784,913	—	—	665,251	3,003,888
ALBERTA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	716,937	195,826	42,875	353,980	436,210
Exports.....	5,045,499	21,039	17,707	2,210,563	7,869,163
Total shipments out of province..	5,762,436	216,865	60,582	2,564,543	8,305,373
BRITISH COLUMBIA—					
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	20,116	—	—
Exports.....	758,823	8,700	1,064	60,575	25,171
Total shipments out of province..	758,823	8,700	21,180	60,575	25,171

Provinces.	Lard, Pure.	Lard Com- pound.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	—	—	31,205	185,648
Total shipments out of province.....	—	—	31,205	185,648
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	5,264	3,080	103,635	683,254
Total shipments out of province.....	5,264	3,080	103,635	683,254

19.—Summary of Interprovincial and Export Shipments of Meats for the calendar year 1926—concluded.

Provinces.	Lard, Pure.	Lard Com- pound.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	—	20,683
Exports.....	3	—	2,393	22,647
Total shipments out of province.....	3	—	2,393	43,330
QUEBEC—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	921,205	401,243	16,898,537	21,649,882
Exports.....	1,890	58,799	616,156	15,191,502
Total shipments out of province.....	923,095	460,042	17,559,693	36,841,384
ONTARIO—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	8,797,850	13,185,830	13,188,146	93,777,712
Exports.....	4,540,583	1,227,286	6,580,649	89,970,702
Total shipments out of province.....	13,338,433	14,413,116	19,768,795	183,748,414
MANITOBA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	1,668,303	182,291	22,319,823	48,452,321
Exports.....	422,849	7,823	2,724,496	20,941,124
Total shipments out of province.....	2,091,152	190,119	25,044,319	69,393,445
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	63,792	158,541
Exports.....	—	—	213,792	4,573,095
Total shipments out of province.....	—	—	277,584	4,731,636
ALBERTA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	642,308	4,219	2,531,814	4,924,169
Exports.....	768,659	—	1,593,961	17,526,591
Total shipments out of province.....	1,410,967	4,219	4,125,775	22,450,760
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Shipments to other provinces.....	—	—	2,500	22,616
Exports.....	250	—	334,125	1,188,708
Total shipments out of province.....	250	—	336,625	1,211,324

International Trade in Animal Products.—Canada ranked eleventh amongst the principal cattle-holding countries, according to official returns for the latest year for which sufficient data are available for purposes of comparison. British India was the largest holder with 143,572,304 head, and the United States second with 62,150,000 head. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe had 39,975,000; Argentina 37,064,850; Germany 17,202,336; France 14,372,980; Australia 13,305,539; Great Britain and Ireland 12,025,094; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Asia 10,950,200; the Union of South Africa 9,738,337 and Canada 9,307,298 head.

Australia was the largest holder of sheep with 88,979,410 head. Other principal sheep-holding countries had sheep and lambs on farms as follows:—Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe 62,751,000; the United States of America 39,390,000; Argentina 36,208,981; the Union of South Africa 35,569,712; British India 34,602,328; Great Britain and Ireland 26,390,177; New Zealand 24,547,955; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Asia 19,106,000 head. Canada had 2,755,556 head on farms.

Principal countries holding swine, and the number reported, were as follows:—the United States 55,769,000; Germany 16,199,573; Brazil, 16,168,549; the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Europe 14,219,900; the Philippines 7,887,000; France 5,792,860; Poland 5,287,408; and Canada 4,426,148 head.

During the fiscal year 1925-6 exports of Canadian cattle increased to 295,249 head valued at \$18,081,479, as compared with 218,879 head valued at \$13,372,861 during 1924-5. This is the highest level reached since 1920-1, when 297,853 head valued at \$22,099,553 were shipped. Exports of sheep showed a revival after the years 1923-4 and 1924-5, 34,316 animals valued at \$312,153 having been shipped during the year 1925-6. Exports of swine showed a slight falling off from the previous year but the renewed active movement of that year continued. During 1925-6, 52,025 animals valued at \$1,266,676 were handled. Higher prices prevented the total value decreasing in the same degree as the number of animals.

Pork exports amounted to 146,812,500 pounds valued at \$32,670,237 during the fiscal year 1925-6, as compared with 149,557,400 pounds valued at \$26,829,075 during 1924-5. While the quantity exported showed a decrease, increased prices resulted in the value being higher than in the previous year. Exports of the years 1920-1 to 1923-4 were exceeded, however, so that the improvement noted last year is being maintained. Beef exports amounted to 33,777,500 pounds valued at \$3,069,221, the largest quantity reported since the year 1920-1, when 53,506,600 pounds valued at \$8,504,589 were handled. Exports of mutton and lamb increased from 1,167,200 pounds valued at \$233,646 in 1924-5 to 2,480,600 pounds valued at \$593,475 in 1925-6. The total value of all meats exported during the fiscal year 1925-6 was \$37,111,933, as compared with \$29,032,978 in 1924-5 and \$44,501,520 in 1920-1.

Butter exports showed a falling off from 24,501,981 pounds in 1924-5 to 23,303,865 pounds in 1925-6. Values, however, were slightly higher, being \$8,773,125 in 1925-6 as compared with \$8,715,962 in the previous year. Cheese exports were higher in 1925-6 than in any year since 1918-9. In 1925-6 exports of cheese amounted to 148,333,500 pounds valued at \$33,718,587, as compared with 126,963,200 pounds valued at \$24,112,475 in 1924-5 and 152,207,037 pounds valued at \$35,223,983 in 1918-9. Exports of eggs amounted to 2,501,191 dozen valued at \$995,349, a decrease from the previous year. Exports of wool showed an increase in volume but a decrease in value, comparative figures being 6,514,767 pounds valued at \$2,342,887 in 1925-6, against 5,625,265 pounds valued at \$2,434,524 in the previous year.

Imports of inspected eggs increased from 88,692 cases in 1925 to 123,115 cases in 1926.

4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table 20 shows for 1927 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 43,060,331 cubic feet, of which 5,582,465 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act, while 37,477,866 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.

20.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1927.

SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	Number.	Refrigerated space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.
		cu. ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2	213,107	66,970	20,091
Nova Scotia.....	4	781,440	476,157	142,847
New Brunswick.....	2	781,161	192,577	57,773
Quebec.....	4	295,494	283,287	81,986
Ontario.....	17	1,807,944	719,147	215,744
Manitoba.....	1	27,500	32,000	9,600
Saskatchewan.....	4	437,596	268,707	80,612
Alberta.....	2	351,059	242,000	72,600
British Columbia.....	3	887,164	458,000	137,400
Total.....	39	5,582,465	2,738,845	821,653

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	No.	Refrigerated space.	Articles Stored.
		cu. ft.	
Prince Edward Island.....	7	276,662	1 bait and fish, 1 butter and meats, 1 eggs and butter, 1 fox meat and meats, 1 meats and fish, 1 meats, fish and general, 1 meats and general.
Nova Scotia.....	20	1,442,149	3 bait and fish, 1 butter, 1 butter, cream and fruits, 4 butter and ice cream, 1 eggs, 3 fish, 4 fish and meats, 1 fish, meats and general, 1 general, 1 meats and general produce.
New Brunswick.....	24	1,083,216	15 bait and fish, 1 butter, 1 butter and ice cream, 1 fish, 1 general, 1 ice cream and butter, 1 meats, fresh and cured, 1 meats and poultry, 1 packing house products, 1 yeast.
Quebec.....	87	9,978,206	7 butter, 1 butter, cheese, eggs and meats, 2 butter and cream, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs and meats, 11 butter and ice cream, 3 butter and milk, 2 butter, milk and cream, 3 cheese, 1 cheese, butter, fruit and vegetables, 7 dairy products, 1 dairy products and meats, 1 eggs, meats and butter, 2 fish, 1 fish and general, 1 fish and poultry, 1 furs, 10 general, 2 general produce, 1 ice cream, milk and cream, 7 meats, 1 meat and butter, 1 meats cured, 1 meats fresh, 4 meats, fresh and cured, 1 meats, fish and butter, 1 meats and general, 3 meats, general produce, 2 meats and poultry, 1 meats, poultry and fish, 1 meats, poultry and general produce, 2 meats products, 1 milk and cream, 1 packing house products, 1 packing house products, and dairy products.

20.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1927—concluded.

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES—concluded.

Provinces.	No.	Refrigerated space.	Articles Stored.
		cu. ft.	
Ontario.....	188	13,019,629	44 butter, 2 butter and cheese, 2 butter and cream, 1 butter and dairy products, 2 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs, fruit and ice cream, 1 butter and general, 27 butter and ice cream, 1 butter, ice cream and eggs, 2 butter and milk, 1 butter and poultry, 1 butter, poultry and eggs, 2 cream and milk, 1 dairy products, 1 dairy products and farm products, 1 dairy products and ice cream, 1 dairy products, meat and poultry, 1 eggs, 1 eggs and butter, 1 eggs, butter and general, 1 eggs, butter and meats, 1 eggs, butter and poultry, 2 eggs, butter, poultry and cheese, 3 eggs and general, 1 eggs and general produce, 11 fish, 1 fish and general, 1 flowers and foliage, 2 fruit, 1 fruit and fish, 3 fruit and jam, 1 fruit, jams and vegetables, 2 fruit and vegetables, 1 furs and dressed skins, 19 general, 3 general produce, 1 hog products, 3 ice cream, 8 meats, 1 meats and butter, 1 meat and cheese, 3 meats cured, 2 meats and dairy products, 4 meats, eggs and dairy products, 1 meats, fish and general produce, 2 meats, fresh and cured, 1 meats and fruit, 3 meats and general, 1 meat products and meats, 1 nuts shelled, 1 packing house products, 6 packing house products and dairy products, 2 yeast.
Manitoba.....	50	5,242,374	6 butter, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter eggs and poultry, 7 butter and ice cream, 1 butter, ice cream and furs, 1 dairy products, 13 fish, 1 fish and poultry, 5 general, 1 ice cream, 8 meats, 2 meats and dairy products, 1 meats and general, 1 meats and general produce, 1 packing house products.
Saskatchewan.....	48	1,996,417	15 butter, 1 butter and eggs, 14 butter and ice cream, 1 eggs and general, 5 general, 4 general produce, 3 meats fish and general produce, 2 meat and general, 2 meat and general produce, 1 packing house products.
Alberta.....	30	4,263,418	1 beer, 6 butter, 1 butter and eggs, 4 butter and ice cream, 1 butter, ice cream and eggs, 1 butter, milk and cream, 1 eggs and cheese, 1 fish, 4 general, 2 meats, 1 meats, fish and general produce, 1 meats, fish and poultry, 1 milk and cream, 4 packing house products and general, 1 yeast.
British Columbia.....	74	5,713,360	5 butter, 1 butter and cheese, 1 butter, cream and milk, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs and cider, 1 butter, eggs, poultry and cheese, 1 butter and general, 5 butter and ice cream, 2 butter and milk, 1 dairy products and ice cream, 6 fish, 1 fish and general, 3 fruit, 1 fruit, butter and general, 1 fruit and farm produce, 1 fruit and jams, 8 general, 2 ice cream and milk, 1 malt beverages, 11 meats, 1 meats and butter, 3 meats, butter and eggs, 1 meats fresh and cured, 1 meats, fruit and eggs, 5 meats, fish and general produce, 2 meats and general, 1 meats and produce, 1 milk and cream, 1 milk, cream and ice cream, 1 packing house products, 1 packing house products and eggs, 1 packing house products and general.
Yukon.....	1	44,900	1 fish.
Total.....	529	43,060,331	

Cold Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in the cold storage warehouses of Canada are collected and published monthly by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the cold storage data is included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually. In Table 21 are included statistics by months for 1926 and 1927 of the stocks of food in cold storage and in process of cure, for various important commodities.

21.—Stocks of Food on hand in Cold Storage and in Process of Cure, by Months and Commodities, 1926 and 1927.

NOTE.—Figures in this table are of stocks on hand on the first of each month.

Months.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.		
				Fresh.	Cured.	In process of cure.
1926.	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
January.....	4,373,615	10,015,826	22,410,962	18,719,303	289,694	300,384
February.....	2,663,065	5,585,495	18,144,107	14,089,545	247,346	235,227
March.....	1,490,725	3,422,728	15,101,638	10,885,492	224,477	171,558
April.....	1,556,970	2,302,765	12,323,798	9,686,608	182,577	216,642
May.....	4,602,481	2,835,681	11,897,940	8,189,605	159,720	193,802
June.....	10,903,458	4,280,299	13,246,887	7,130,438	149,782	227,589
July.....	15,021,806	14,658,459	18,977,681	7,733,527	211,841	1,289,158
August.....	16,038,310	28,776,936	34,480,889	6,715,152	376,780	236,625
September.....	16,121,133	34,026,198	41,533,261	8,194,872	307,119	321,774
October.....	14,734,280	32,670,135	38,251,790	9,443,677	264,676	350,675
November.....	9,312,884	28,510,667	34,507,667	14,122,440	282,188	346,759
December.....	4,994,554	19,949,862	26,229,549	24,537,856	251,491	289,742
1927.						
January.....	2,200,475	14,548,427	23,302,293	26,618,199	253,245	261,576
February.....	1,321,526	9,386,863	17,940,960	25,251,950	285,064	264,604
March.....	1,211,550	6,928,292	16,189,589	21,599,852	310,054	381,641
April.....	1,748,212	1,959,192	12,885,782	18,022,678	324,774	323,075
May.....	5,859,634	1,509,683	10,357,678	14,399,040	362,088	246,223
June.....	12,347,950	4,137,866	11,213,487	11,547,114	402,068	232,543
July.....	16,431,373	15,084,755	20,087,568	8,758,603	336,636	264,446
August.....	17,441,423	28,060,729	30,262,857	8,054,720	397,438	218,057
September.....	17,171,374	34,481,169	35,827,478	9,055,767	346,218	260,227
October.....	14,524,757	38,009,502	35,770,603	10,607,297	273,894	187,586
November.....	12,377,106	35,041,892	29,698,037	15,269,587	156,225	243,451
December.....	7,444,467	27,674,726	22,908,906	25,108,695	151,250	165,940

Months.	Pork.			Lard.	Mutton and Lamb.	Veal.	Poultry.
	Fresh.	Cured.	In process of cure.				
1926.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
January.....	6,364,532	7,871,409	7,459,314	2,154,756	4,868,212	1,963,157	6,790,965
February.....	9,571,847	7,596,171	8,923,146	2,705,069	4,466,299	1,399,556	6,167,208
March.....	11,955,720	9,026,637	8,844,399	3,447,469	3,707,686	839,876	5,751,137
April.....	14,302,959	9,464,480	8,044,925	3,996,364	2,899,879	615,409	4,745,719
May.....	16,149,483	9,268,945	9,403,772	4,491,782	1,900,047	662,515	3,380,074
June.....	16,540,700	9,869,830	10,955,043	5,053,359	975,807	660,440	2,806,426
July.....	14,407,170	11,391,571	8,837,685	5,173,647	428,507	931,951	2,080,741
August.....	12,150,683	12,078,037	9,977,510	6,002,379	514,370	1,073,063	1,414,751
September.....	9,811,678	10,331,711	9,457,006	5,572,870	398,836	1,188,123	1,105,230
October.....	8,546,585	8,938,421	9,840,478	3,969,132	734,428	1,702,057	1,005,224
November.....	7,755,644	7,949,572	9,414,934	2,280,794	2,480,919	2,213,883	1,723,720
December.....	9,181,206	8,180,807	9,724,060	2,410,479	4,918,661	2,913,620	3,981,163
1927.							
January.....	13,193,415	8,298,684	8,738,204	2,798,123	5,627,914	2,947,452	7,794,072
February.....	20,530,247	7,325,791	10,435,214	3,597,486	5,241,677	2,019,467	7,599,140
March.....	24,214,912	8,229,935	10,292,739	4,496,386	4,328,787	1,293,061	7,007,929
April.....	25,344,211	10,126,247	10,962,417	4,515,536	3,473,375	1,029,630	6,529,977
May.....	26,893,534	9,418,780	11,366,673	5,041,263	2,448,287	987,304	5,391,927
June.....	24,292,300	10,482,962	11,935,224	5,772,349	1,807,161	1,122,662	4,515,671
July.....	21,781,423	11,091,330	9,459,030	5,979,494	935,704	1,153,127	3,929,752
August.....	16,654,930	10,245,194	10,373,542	5,380,725	703,050	1,249,668	2,994,753
September.....	12,412,641	9,101,069	10,608,068	4,581,070	535,493	1,270,756	2,370,801
October.....	9,243,311	9,050,300	8,112,733	2,999,525	1,109,012	1,315,499	2,239,214
November.....	10,118,609	8,232,117	8,064,884	2,354,170	3,726,007	1,700,084	2,401,320
December.....	12,016,643	8,724,259	7,403,627	2,135,070	6,478,566	2,144,507	3,950,574

5.—Bounties, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks.

Bounties.—The only bounties paid by the Dominion Government in 1926-27 were for the production of crude petroleum and of copper bars and rods. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, and on linen yarns in 1923. The total paid for lead bounties from 1899 to 1918 amounted to \$1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead. For crude petroleum the amount paid in 1926-27 was \$549 on 73,161 imperial gallons, being at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per gallon. The total paid from 1905 to 1927 was \$3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. The bounty paid for copper bars and rods began in 1924-25, and in that year the bounty amounted to \$14,552, being at the rate of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. on 1,164,140 lb. copper bars; in 1925-26 the bounty amounted to \$14,822 on 1,482,267 lb. copper bars at 1c. per lb.; in 1926-27 the bounty amounted to \$164,242 on 9,326,360 lb. at 1c. per lb. and on 9,463,826 pounds at $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. Zinc bounties were granted under the provisions of 8-9 Geo. V, c. 51, not to exceed \$400,000 to July 31, 1920. The bounty paid equalled the difference between the standard market price of zinc and 9c. per lb. There was paid in 1918-19 the sum of \$108,563 on 10,107,704 lb. of zinc sold; in 1919-20 there was paid \$249,246 on 15,186,694 lb. and in 1920-21 there was paid \$42,191 on 3,635,199 lb. The total amount paid was \$400,000 on 28,929,597 lb.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1927 was \$23,201,317; of this amount \$16,785,827 was for iron and steel, \$1,979,216 for lead, \$3,457,173 for crude petroleum (Table 22), \$367,962 for manila fibre, \$400,000 for zinc, \$17,523 for linen yarns and \$193,616 for copper bars and rods. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing, for each commodity, the quantities on which bounties were annually paid and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

22.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, fiscal years ended 1905-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	\$		gal.	\$
1905.....	23,336,478	350,047	1917.....	6,761,885	101,428
1906.....	19,410,480	291,157	1918.....	7,566,457	113,497
1907 ¹	17,770,205	266,553	1919.....	10,812,482	162,187
1908.....	26,081,139	391,217	1920.....	6,887,498	103,312
1909.....	17,379,871	260,698	1921.....	6,784,333	101,765
1910.....	13,572,587	203,589	1922.....	6,262,441	93,937
1911.....	10,706,418	160,596	1923.....	5,948,207	89,223
1912.....	9,462,380	141,936	1924.....	5,320,636	79,810
1913.....	8,616,767	129,252	1925.....	5,322,507	57,492
1914.....	7,834,219	117,513	1926.....	2,261,487	16,961
1915.....	7,685,127	115,277	1927.....	73,161	549
1916.....	7,278,452	109,177			
			Total.....	233,135,217	3,457,173

¹ Nine months.

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and beyond, are in Canada a purely statutory grant and have been so from the first. The earliest Act is one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision is made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who are British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826 and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. After the Union, a consolidating Act was passed in 1849, applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

The Patent Act as it now stands (13-14 Geo. V, c. 23), provides in section 7 that "Any person who has invented any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter . . . not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and . . . not in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof for more than two years previous to his application for patent therefor in Canada, may . . . obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention". The exclusive right in the patent has duration for eighteen years.

The first Canadian patent was issued under the Lower Canada Act of 1824 to Noah Cushing of Quebec. 165 patents were granted under the Acts of Upper and Lower Canada, and under the consolidating and later Acts of the provinces of Canada, 3,160 patents were granted. The growth of invention is shown by the fact that in 1923 alone, 2,021 Canadian patents, a record figure, were issued to Canadians by the Patent Office. •

Applications for patents in Canada from inventors in other countries were first received in 1872. In that year the total number of applications for patents made to the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, was 752, and the total fees amounted to \$18,652. The business of the Office has gradually continued to expand and the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, there were 11,406 applications, with fees amounting to \$438,690, as compared with 11,133 and \$455,211 respectively in 1926. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, the number of patents granted was 10,018, as compared with 11,001 in 1926, a decrease of 983. Of the patents of 1927, 6,962 or 69 p.c. were issued to United States inventors, 1,232 to Canadians and 711 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 305, France with 194 and Australia with 131, came next in number of patents issued. Table 23 shows the distribution of the Canadian patentees for the years 1917 to 1927 by province of residence.

23.—Number of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1917-1927.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	3	3	—	9	2	4	9	7	2	2	5
Nova Scotia.....	29	18	21	29	29	22	35	41	26	30	19
New Brunswick.....	29	14	9	22	33	14	21	14	24	24	21
Quebec.....	287	220	172	312	331	276	430	312	302	272	320
Ontario.....	465	398	386	636	708	508	845	673	559	561	499
Manitoba.....	84	91	66	86	118	75	158	83	66	68	89
Saskatchewan.....	62	84	76	94	119	101	166	106	101	90	68
Alberta.....	59	61	75	116	127	96	155	123	95	95	82
British Columbia.....	72	83	70	147	177	103	202	174	127	150	129
Territories and Yukon.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,091	973	875	1,451	1,645	1,199	2,021	1,533	1,302	1,292	1,232

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents, but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to population shows that, for the fiscal year 1927, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus, in this province, in 1927, one patent was granted for every 4,455 persons, the other provinces, as regards the number of persons to each patent granted, being placed

in order as follows:—Ontario, 6,385, Manitoba, 7,270, Alberta, 7,520, Quebec, 8,140, Saskatchewan, 12,285, P.E. Island, 17,340, New Brunswick, 19,575, and Nova Scotia, 28,580.

24.—Statistics of Patents applied for, granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Applications for patents.....No.	10,806	10,441	14,834	11,133	11,406
Patents granted.....“	12,542	9,000	9,508	11,001	10,018
Certificates for renewal fees.....“	2,127	1,793	1,485	1,761	2,204
Caveats granted.....“	452	415	392	396	397
Assignments.....“	5,143	5,061	7,519	5,948	6,409
Fees received, net.....\$	413,238	390,934	474,614	455,211	438,690

Copyrights.—The first Canadian Copyright Act was passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada on Feb. 25, 1832 (2 William IV, c. 53). This Act was repealed and replaced by an Act of the Province of Canada relating to copyright, passed in 1841 (4-5 Vict., c. 61), allowing copyright to any resident of the province on depositing with the Provincial Registrar a copy of the work and printing in the work a notice of the entry. In 1842 an Imperial Act (5-6 Vict., c. 45), gave to a work first published in the United Kingdom protection throughout the Empire. As at the time the United States had no agreement with the United Kingdom as to copyrights, United States publishers reprinted in cheap editions books copyrighted in the United Kingdom, and many such books naturally found their way into Canada. By the Foreign Reprints Act of 1847 (10-11 Vict., c. 95), the Imperial Government made it possible for Canadians to secure these cheap editions on making provisions safeguarding the rights of the British authors. This was done by Canada in 1850 by an “Act to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works” (13-14 Vict., c. 6), and the duty so imposed was continued by the first Dominion Act of 1868 (31 Vict., cc. 54 and 56), the latter Act authorizing the Governor in Council to impose a duty not exceeding 20 p.c. *ad valorem* on such reprints and to distribute the proceeds among the owners of the copyrights.

By the B.N.A. Act, exclusive legislative authority in matters of copyright was assigned to the Dominion Parliament. In 1875 an Act was passed (38 Vict., c. 88), allowing a copyright for 28 years to persons domiciled in Canada or in any British possession, or who, being citizens of any country having an international copyright agreement with the United Kingdom, had registered their claim and complied with the usual conditions.

In 1886 an International Copyright Act (49-50 Vict., c. 33), was passed by the Imperial Parliament, giving to the Crown the right to accede to the Berne Convention. As Canada thus became a member of the Berne Convention, with the privilege of withdrawal, books published in Canada by Canadians secured the same privileges as books published first in the United Kingdom, an author of any country subscribing to the Convention obtaining in any other country in the union the same rights as an author of that country. An Imperial Act of 1911 set forth general copyright regulations for the Empire.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (as amended by the Act of 1923), which became effective on Jan. 1, 1924, sets out in section 4 the qualifications for a copyright and in section 5, its duration. “Copyrights shall subsist in Canada.....in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign

country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the Additional Protocol or a resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death." Section 13 provides that if at any time the owner of the copyright fails to print the book in Canada and satisfy the reasonable Canadian demand therefor, anyone may apply for a license to the Minister administering the Act, who may, if the owner fails to print an edition, grant a license to the applicant on the latter paying a royalty to the owner.

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films and other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

This Act, as amended by c. 10 of 1923, restricting the "licensing sections" to citizens of Canada and subjects or citizens of countries which do not belong to the International Copyright Union, came into force on Jan. 1, 1924, and repealed all British Copyright Acts as far as operative in Canada and all existing Canadian copyright statutes.

**25.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended
Mar. 31, 1923-1927.**

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Copyrights registered.....No.	1,591	1,760	2,795	2,861	3,167
Certificates of copyright....."	217	567	2,509	2,600	2,935
Trade marks registered....."	2,521	2,310	2,335	2,203	1,828
Industrial designs registered....."	390	422	478	525	376
Timber marks registered....."	17	17	22	12	18
Assignments registered....."	413	989	2,489	1,744	1,641
Fees received, net.....\$	71,241	68,847	75,917	79,927	79,239

6.—Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection.

Weights and Measures.—The object of weights and measures administration is to provide and maintain uniform standard units for the conduct of industry and commerce. Weights and measures, indeed, are complementary to the currency. Short weight, whether arising from fraud or accident, is identical in effect with short change.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government, but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was that passed in the session of 1872-73, the provisions of which closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures to be legally used in trade was greatly simplified. The Act established as the sole legal standards for Canada, the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lb.) and the long ton (2,240 lb.), it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lb., and the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land

measure, the arpent, in Quebec, and the use of the long ton (2,240 lbs.) in the coal-mining industry. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal sub-multiples alone are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is an Act respecting Weights and Measures (52 R.S.C., 1906) and an Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act (c. 75, 1919), the principal purpose of the latter being to make short weight and measure, for any cause whatever, a statutory offence [sec. 61 (a)].¹

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918 the service was transferred and attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of administration, the Dominion is divided into 18 districts, each in charge of an inspector stationed in the larger cities throughout the country. The chief rules of administration are:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed in use.

(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.

(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.

(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following is a summary of the articles and machines inspected in the fiscal year 1926-27 (Table 26).

26.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, fiscal year 1926-1927.

Articles.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of rejection.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Weights.....	87,555	84,412	3,143	3.6
Weights, metric.....	2,530	2,498	32	1.1
Measures of capacity.....	100,533	100,293	240	0.2
Measures of length.....	11,193	11,162	31	0.3
Milk cans.....	88,613	88,598	15	0.0
Ice cream containers.....	24,518	24,502	16	0.0
Babcock glassware (pipettes).....	50,678	50,060	618	1.2
Measuring devices.....	31,089	29,406	1,683	5.4
Weighing machines.....	175,564	164,698	10,866	6.1
Weighing machines, metric.....	948	922	26	2.7
Total.....	573,221	556,551	16,670	2.9

The total revenue collected by the Service during the year amounted to \$333,292, and the total expenses, including salaries, totalled \$301,438.

Electricity and Gas Inspection.—The Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce administers three Acts, the Electricity Inspection Act (c. 14, 1907), the Gas Inspection Act (c. 31, 1921) and the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act (c. 16, 1907).

¹ These Acts are now consolidated as C. 212 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

The latest report of the Branch shows 392,493 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, as compared with 376,774 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was \$257,756, as compared with an expenditure of \$174,461. The Branch also collected \$358,072 as export duty and license fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only \$258. Statistics collected as a by-product of the administration of the last named Act will be found in the Water Power section of the Year Book. Here, however, may be given statistics collected by the Branch in the process of administration and showing the phenomenal increase in the number of consumers of electricity in the past twelve years from 505,597 to 1,314,428 (Table 27), the lesser increase in the gas meters in use from 267,454 in 1916 to 553,156 in 1927 (Table 28) and the number of cubic feet of gas sold in Canada from 1920 to 1927, classified as carburetted water gas, coal gas, coke oven gas, natural gas and acetylene gas (Table 29).

27.—Number of Electricity Meters in use, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-1927.

Years ended March 31.	Number.	Years ended March 31.	Number.
1915.....	505,597	1922.....	945,599
1916.....	517,629	1923.....	1,046,831
1917.....	594,737	1924.....	1,094,639
1918.....	661,403	1925.....	1,165,664
1919.....	717,776	1926.....	1,240,752
1920.....	743,468	1927.....	1,314,428
1921.....	860,379		

28.—Number of Gas Meters in use, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-1927.

Years ended March 31.	Manufactured Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1916.....	199,514	67,940	—	267,454
1917.....	314,915	55,697	—	370,612
1918.....	325,244	88,795	—	414,039
1919.....	336,388	91,056	—	427,444
1920.....	350,777	85,004	513	436,294
1921.....	361,479	98,494	577	460,550
1922.....	366,840	101,785	430	469,055
1923.....	379,459	102,007	438	481,904
1924.....	390,548	105,804	425	496,777
1925.....	405,471	106,861	404	512,736
1926.....	443,067	85,752	425	529,244
1927.....	462,496	90,302	358	553,156

29.—Number of Cubic Feet of Gas sold in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-27.

Years ended March 31.	Carburetted Water.	Coal Gas.	Coke Oven Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Total.
	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.
1920.....	4,487,511,639	6,787,370,045	—	17,117,100,328	1,669,650	28,393,651,662
1921.....	5,331,442,415	7,096,221,745	—	—	—	—
1922.....	4,668,391,857	8,433,860,903	—	11,289,592,401	1,005,000	24,392,850,161
1923.....	6,632,961,609	7,637,113,997	132,000	12,238,836,883	1,165,395	26,510,207,884
1924.....	5,214,843,290	8,042,882,100	3,188,600	14,866,618,700	1,194,059	28,128,726,149
1925.....	5,254,802,700	7,824,192,540	91,628,300	10,525,604,563	1,266,109	23,697,494,212
1926.....	4,835,613,326	8,149,894,391	1,449,794,500	13,004,469,776	1,210,894	27,440,982,887
1927.....	5,804,503,468	8,405,556,329	1,049,978,000	17,863,365,700	1,247,108	33,124,650,905

VII.-TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Canada is a country of magnificent distances, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with its relatively small population of 9,519,000¹ in the main thinly distributed along the southern borders of its vast area. Different parts of the country are shut off from each other by areas which are almost wildernesses, such as the region lying between New Brunswick and Quebec and the areas north of lakes Huron and Superior, the latter dividing the industrial region of Ontario and Quebec from the agricultural areas of the prairies. To such a country with such a population, producing, like our western agriculturists, mainly for export, or, like our manufacturers, largely for consumption in distant portions of the country itself, cheap transportation is a necessity of life. Before 1850, when the water routes were the chief avenues of transportation and these were closed by ice for several months, the business of the central portions of the country was during the winter in a state of stagnation or hibernation. The steam railway was therefore required for the adequate economic development of Canada, more particularly for linking up with the economic and industrial world the vast productive areas of the Canadian West, and thus promoting their development. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway gave to Canada, as an economic unit, length; the building of the newer transcontinental railways has helped to give the country breadth—a fact which in another decade, as settlement fills the extensive areas thus opened up, will be more evident than it is to-day.

Railway transportation, though in many parts of the country essential, is nevertheless expensive, particularly in recent years, and for bulky and weighty commodities. Hence new enterprises have either been undertaken or are under consideration for improving water communication, such as the new and deeper Welland canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and of the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the utilization of the Hudson Bay route for the transportation of western grain to the British and continental European markets.

Problems of transportation are, therefore, of vital importance in the economic life of Canada, occupying a large part of the time and thought of our Parliaments and public men. Scarcely less important, from the social and from the economic point of view, is the development of methods of communication in a country so vast and so thinly peopled. The post office has been a great though little recognized factor in promoting solidarity among the people of different parts of the Dominion, while telegraphs and telephones have gone far to annihilate distance; the rural telephone, in particular, has been of great social and economic benefit in country districts. That the use of the automobile has also been of great benefit in promoting social intercourse among the dwellers in rural districts is evidenced by the fact that in Ontario alone 99,649 or 29 p.c. of the passenger cars registered in the province were owned by farmers in 1926. The press, again, assisted by cheap telegraph and cable rates, and reaching through the mails all over the country, has been of great use in developing national sentiment. To sum up, it may be said that the progress of modern inventions, not least among which is the radiophone, has immeasurably improved living conditions in both rural and urban communities throughout the Dominion.

¹ Estimated population, 1927.

In the introductory section is included a statement of the tendencies toward monopoly which have made it necessary to establish a measure of Government control over those transportation and communication agencies which are not governmentally-owned and operated; to this is added an account of the origin and functions of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The subsequent subsections deal in order with steam railways, electric railways, express companies, roads, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping, telegraphs, telephones and the post office.

I.—GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Private enterprises engaged in the transportation and communication business have in the past fifty years shown in Canada the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation which has been evident elsewhere throughout the civilized world. The basic reason for such consolidation and amalgamation has been the fact that the business of transportation and communication is, generally speaking, a "natural monopoly", *i.e.*, a type of enterprise in which service can be more efficiently and economically rendered to the public where one or a few concerns control a particular type of service throughout the country. The outstanding example of these consolidations in Canada is the concentration of the control of the railways of the country in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway Companies.

However, since such control brings with it an element of monopoly and possible overcharge which is distasteful to the public, it has in Canada, as in other countries, been deemed advisable to set up authorities controlling the rates to be charged and the other conditions on which services to the public are to be rendered by common carriers. This control, so far as railways within the sphere of action of the Dominion Government are concerned, has been placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, whose authority has been in recent years extended to cover various other means of transportation and communication. A brief summary of the history and the functions of this body follows.

Besides the Board of Railway Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there also exist in several of the provinces bodies which undertake among their duties the supervision and control of local public utilities, operating under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the regulation of their rates of service. Among these is the Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario, established in 1906, which controls the construction, operation and maintenance of railways and the approving of their rates and their rules and regulations affecting the public. Similarly, in Quebec, a Commission of Public Utilities was established in 1909 and was given superintendence over all Quebec corporations other than municipalities "that own, operate, manage or control any system, works, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power, either directly or indirectly to or for the public". In Nova Scotia there is a Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, and in Manitoba there is a Public Utilities Commission, with similar functions, while in the three other western provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

In the early days of railway building in Canada, the provinces were more concerned with rapid development than with rate regulation. Under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1851, rates were fixed by the directors of the railway, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Beyond this, competition was relied upon to bring rates to a reasonable level. As time went on, however, those who believed in the efficacy of competition as a regulator were disillusioned. For example, complaints were made that the Grand Trunk gave low through transit rates, say from Chicago to New York, through Canada, and recouped itself by high non-competitive rates in Upper Canada. In 1888 the supervision of rates was assigned to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in Ottawa.

At the turn of the century, two reports were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals by Professor S. J. McLean, the first setting down the experience of railway commissions in England and the United States, and the second discussing Canadian rate grievances, with a recommendation that regulation by commission be adopted in Canada. The second report found that non-competitive rates were exorbitant as compared with competitive ones and that the railways had exercised their right to vary rates without notice, to the great distress of shippers. Among the weaknesses of the Railway Committee as a rate-regulating body was its fixed station at Ottawa, which made the cost of appearing before it practically prohibitive. Besides, members of Parliament had no necessary aptitude for dealing with railway rates, and of their two functions—legislative and administrative—the legislative was to them the more important.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as provided for by the amended Railway Act of 1903, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904. In the beginning, its membership consisted of a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief and one Commissioner. In 1908 the membership was increased by the inclusion of an Assistant Chief Commissioner and two other Commissioners. According to the Act, the Board may be divided into two sections of three, but since any two members constitute a quorum, two Commissioners usually hear all but the more important cases, and, agreeing, give the decision of the Board.

The powers of the Commission, in brief, are in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railways. The most important of these powers has to do with rate regulation. Passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the Board before they are applied. Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the Board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the Commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the Commission. It is a knotty question to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies. By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the Commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form give the parties to the argu-

ment uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the railway company or the shipper; thus, during 1926, 90 p.c. of the applications to the Board were settled without formal hearing. The Railway Committee had kept its station at Ottawa, giving only formal hearings, so that the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Railway Commission are arranged so that evidence may be taken at the least expense to those giving it.

The Chief or Assistant Chief Commissioner, depending upon which one is presiding, gives final judgment on points of law when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the question is one of law. On questions of fact the findings of the Board are final and are not qualified by previous judgments of any other court. Questions of law and jurisdiction are differentiated. In the first case, the Board may, if it wishes, allow an appeal to the Supreme Court; in the second, the applicant needs no permission to present his appeal.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council, being a Committee of the Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament. When the powers of the Committee were made over to the Railway Commission the responsibility was retained, but necessarily by a different means. There is now provision for an appeal from any decision to the Governor in Council, who may also of his own motion interfere to rescind or vary the action of the Board, but the power to rescind or vary usually consists in referring to the Board for reconsideration. From its inception until Dec. 31, 1926, the Board gave formal hearing to 8,941 cases. Its decision was appealed in 89 cases, 49 of these being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 40 to the Governor-General in Council. Of the appeals (with 3 still pending), 10 of those carried to the Supreme Court were allowed and 3 of those to the Governor-General in Council.

II.—STEAM RAILWAYS.

1.—Historical Sketch.

The first Canadian railway was constructed in 1836 between St. Johns, Quebec, and La Prairie, with the object of shortening the journey between Montreal and New York. A second railway from Montreal to Lachine was opened in 1847, and a third line to St. Hyacinthe in 1848. In 1850, however, there were only 66 miles of railway in all Canada.

Commencement of the Railway Era—The Grand Trunk.—The railway era in Canada may be said to have begun in 1851, when an Act was passed providing for the construction of a main line of railway between the two Canadas. The result was the completion of the Grand Trunk railway between Montreal and Toronto in 1856, its extension westward to Sarnia in 1859, and eastward to Rivière du Loup in 1860. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, from Portland, Maine, to the Canadian boundary, was leased for 999 years, and in 1859, on the completion of the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the Grand Trunk had a through route 800 miles long from Portland to Sarnia. A line from Detroit to Port Huron was leased in 1859, the Champlain roads in 1863, the Buffalo and Lake Huron in 1867, while the Chicago and Grand Trunk was completed from Port Huron to Chicago in 1880. In 1881 the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie system (171 miles) was incorporated, and in the following year the Great Western (904 miles) and the Midland system (473 miles) were also incorporated into the Grand Trunk. In 1888 the Northern railway, which had been opened from Toronto to Barrie in 1853, and the Hamilton and Northwestern railway, were taken over by the Grand

Trunk. In 1891 the completion of the St. Clair tunnel gave direct communication with the railways of the United States. In the 1870's the gauge had been changed from the original 5' 6" to the standard gauge of 4' 8½".

Construction of the Intercolonial.—An intercolonial railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada had been proposed as early as the 1830's. In 1844 the Imperial Government made a survey for a military road, and in 1851 agreed to recommend to Parliament either a guarantee of interest or an advance of the sum required to build a railroad. Differences of opinion as to the route resulted in the project falling through, but in 1853 Nova Scotia undertook to construct by 1862 a trunk line from Halifax to the New Brunswick frontier, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, the scheme of an intercolonial railway broke down for lack of funds, and in 1867 there were only 341 miles of railway in the Maritimes—196 miles in New Brunswick, including lines from Saint John to Shediac and from St. Andrews to Richmond; 145 miles in Nova Scotia, including lines from Halifax to Truro and Windsor, and from Truro to Pictou. These, under the B.N.A. Act, passed to the Dominion Government. The latter undertook the completion of the railway, and in 1876 the line was opened. In 1879 the Rivière du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk was acquired, and in 1898 the Drummond Counties railway from Chaudière Junction to Ste. Rosalie Junction was leased and running rights obtained from the latter point over the Grand Trunk tracks into Montreal, the Intercolonial thus becoming a competitor for the business of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

The First Transcontinental Railway—the C.P.R.—As early as 1849 a pamphlet published by Major Carmichael-Smyth advocated the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway nearly along the present route. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee reported against undertaking the enterprise at that time. In 1871 the terms under which British Columbia entered Confederation bound the Dominion to commence the Pacific railway within two years and complete it within ten years. The building of the railway as a public work actually commenced in 1874, but was not very rapidly pushed forward. In 1880 the Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, granting to the syndicate all portions of the line completed or under construction, a cash subsidy of \$25,000,000, a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, free admission of materials for construction, and protection for 20 years against competing lines. The company on its side agreed to complete the railway to a fixed standard by May 1, 1891, and thereafter to maintain it efficiently. As a matter of fact the last spike on the main line was driven on Nov. 7, 1885. Like the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific railway began to acquire branch lines as feeders, among them being the North Shore, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental in 1881, the Winnipeg to Manitou line in 1882, the Ontario and Quebec, the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce in 1883, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the Manitoba Southwestern in 1884, the North Shore, Nova Scotia, in 1885, the Atlantic and Northwest in 1886, the West Ontario Pacific in 1887, the Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie in 1888, the New Brunswick railway, the Columbia and Kootenay in 1890 and the Montréal and Ottawa and Montreal and Lake Maskinongé in 1892.

The Second Transcontinental—the Canadian Northern Railway.—The second transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern, was begun in 1896 with the completion by Mackenzie and Mann of the 125-mile line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, chartered in 1889. Next were acquired the charters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, the Manitoba and Southeastern, the Ontario and Rainy River, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western. Assisted by the Manitoba

Government, which desired to establish competition with the Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern next secured the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific, and in 1902 completed its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. By securing guarantees of bonds from the Dominion and Provincial Governments it was enabled to complete the great scheme of a transcontinental road, opening up in Ontario and in the West large undeveloped areas which are now in process of settlement.

The Third Transcontinental—the Grand Trunk Pacific.—Before the continental ambitions of the Canadian Northern were generally understood, the question came up of building an additional transcontinental line. About the end of the century, the Grand Trunk began to look with envy at the large and increasing revenues drawn by the Canadian Pacific Railway from the great Northwest. In 1902, the Grand Trunk submitted to the Dominion Government a proposition to construct a line from North Bay to the Pacific coast, provided that a grant of \$6,400 and 5,000 acres of land per mile should be made. The Government, in 1903, submitted a counter-proposition that the line, instead of terminating at North Bay, should be continued east to Moncton, New Brunswick, the easterly section from Moncton to Winnipeg to be constructed by the Government and leased to the Grand Trunk for a 50-year period, the railway paying no rent for the first seven years and 3 p.c. on the cost of the railway for the remaining 43 years. The western half of the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk, the Government guaranteeing interest on bonds to 75 p.c. of the cost of construction, not exceeding \$13,000 per mile on the prairie section and \$30,000 per mile on the mountain section. This proposition was accepted and construction commenced on the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Effect of the War on the Railways. The Drayton-Acworth Report.—With two new transcontinental main lines, besides branches, under construction, Canadian railway mileage was doubled between 1900 and 1915, increasing from 17,657 miles in the former year to 34,882 miles in the latter. The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and people, had expected that immigration of capital and labour from Europe would rapidly settle the areas tributary to the new railroads and give them abundant and lucrative traffic, as had been the case with the C.P.R. Instead the war came, and European labour and capital were conscripted for the struggle; immigration fell off, while cost of operation increased, owing to the scarcity of labour and material in Canada. The interest on the bonds had to be met, and in 1915 the Government felt it necessary to give assistance to the railways. In 1916, after having again made loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., a Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council of July 13, 1916, to investigate:—(1) the general problem of transportation, (2) the status of each of the three transcontinental systems, (3) the reorganization of any of the said systems, or their acquisition by the State, and (4) other matters considered by the commission to be relevant to the general scope of the inquiry. Alfred Holland Smith of New York, Sir Henry Drayton of Ottawa and Sir George Paish of London, England, were originally appointed to the Commission. On the resignation of the latter, William M. Acworth, a distinguished English authority on railways, was appointed to take his place. The majority report of the Commission, signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Acworth, has formed the basis of the subsequent railway policy of Canada. Their recommendation was that the public should take control of the Canadian Northern, of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the Grand Trunk proper, and that they should be administered on purely business principles by a board of trustees,

such compensation as seemed proper to be decided by arbitration and given to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk.

The process of the acquisition of these railways and the financial results of their operation down to the end of 1926 are described in a special article, "The Origin and Growth of Government-owned railways in Canada", appearing on pages 660 to 667 of this volume, and illustrated by tables dealing with capital expenditure physical operations, earnings and expenses, and the growth of the railway debt to the public and to the Government.

2.—Statistics of Steam Railways.

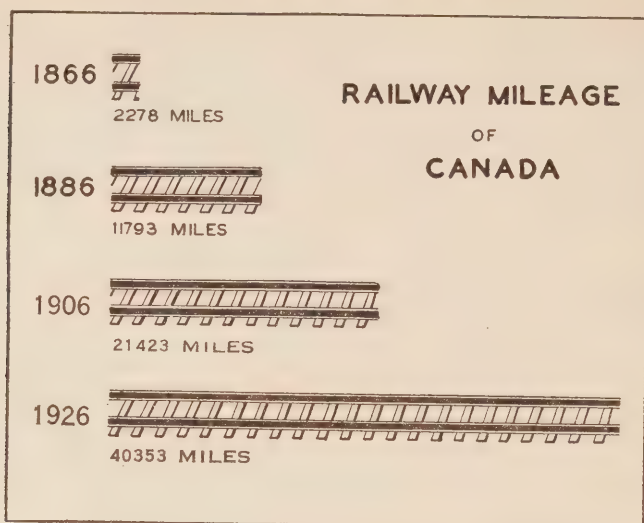
The steam railways of the world may be said to have commenced their operations with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway in England on Sept. 26, 1825. In the intervening century, the mileage of the steam railways of the world had increased to an estimated total of 754,992 miles in 1925, of which figure 289,383 miles were state railways. Of the enormous total, nearly one-third, or 249,398 miles, was in the United States. Canada was second with 40,352 miles and British India third with 38,579 miles. Germany had 35,744 miles, France 34,361 miles, Russia in Europe, 35,528 miles, Australia 25,368 miles, Great Britain 24,342 miles, Argentina 23,429 miles, Brazil 18,703 miles, Mexico 16,443 miles.¹ Of all the countries in the world Canada had the smallest population per mile of her railway lines, *viz.*, 230.

The mileage of steam railways in operation in Canada is given by single years for each year from 1835 to 1926 in Table 1, showing the first great period of construction in the 1850's, when the mileage grew from 16 to 2,065, the lull in the 1860's, the second great period of construction in the 1870's and 1880's, the lull in the 1890's, the third great period of construction between 1900 and 1915 and the subsequent falling-off in the rate of increase. The mileage in the different provinces is given for recent years in Table 2.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1926.

Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.
1835	-	1858	1,863	1881	7,331	1904	19,431
1836	16	1859	1,994	1882	8,697	1905	20,487
1837	16	1860	2,065	1883	9,577	1906	21,423
1838	16	1861	2,146	1884	10,273	1907	22,446
1839	16	1862	2,189	1885	10,773	1908	22,966
1840	16	1863	2,189	1886	11,793	1909	24,104
1841	16	1864	2,189	1887	12,184	1910	24,731
1842	16	1865	2,240	1888	12,163	1911	25,400
1843	16	1866	2,278	1889	12,628	1912	26,840
1844	16	1867	2,278	1890	13,151	1913	29,304
1845	16	1868	2,270	1891	13,838	1914	30,795
1846	16	1869	2,524	1892	14,564	1915	34,882
1847	54	1870	2,617	1893	15,005	1916	36,985
1848	54	1871	2,695	1894	15,627	1917	38,369
1849	54	1872	2,899	1895	15,977	1918	38,252
1850	65	1873	3,832	1896	16,270	1919	38,330
1851	159	1874	4,331	1897	16,550	1919	38,496
1852	205	1875	4,804	1898	16,870	1920	38,806
1853	506	1876	5,218	1899	17,250	1921	39,192
1854	764	1877	5,782	1900	17,657	1922	39,360
1855	877	1878	6,226	1901	18,140	1923	39,665
1856	1,414	1879	6,858	1902	18,714	1924	40,061
1857	1,444	1880	7,194	1903	18,988	1925	40,352
						1926	40,353

¹From Slason Thompson's *Railway Statistics of the United States of America*, 1926, pp. 41-43.



During the year 1926, 440 miles of new line were opened for operations, but owing to the shortening, abandoning and reclassification of lines and the leasing of track to electric lines, the net increase was only one mile. In addition, 107 miles were under contract at the close of the year, 55 miles of projected line had been surveyed and 204 miles of line had been completed but were not yet in operation. Construction was most active in the province of Saskatchewan, as will be seen from Table 2.

2.—Steam Railway Mileage, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1919-1926.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	279	279	279	278	277	276	276	276
Nova Scotia.....	1,435	1,438	1,452	1,451	1,447	1,427	1,427	1,426
New Brunswick.....	1,993	1,816	1,948	1,948	1,947	1,942	1,935	1,935
Quebec.....	4,877	4,941	4,971	4,920	4,919	4,882	4,797	4,767
Ontario.....	10,987	11,001	10,976	10,940	10,957	10,947	10,908	10,870
Manitoba.....	4,193	4,403	4,417	4,527	4,521	4,520	4,540	4,296
Saskatchewan.....	6,141	6,220	6,296	6,438	6,518	6,942	7,056	7,268
Alberta.....	4,354	4,474	4,557	4,567	4,784	4,818	4,965	5,048
British Columbia.....	3,892	3,916	3,968	3,960	3,966	3,976	4,117	4,072
Yukon.....	100	69	58	58	58	58	58	58
In United States.....	244	249	270	273	273	273	273	336
Total.....	38,496	38,806	39,192	39,360	39,665	40,061	40,352	40,353

Capital Liability.—The capital liability of the steam railways of Canada is shown in Table 3 for the years 1876 to 1926. The great increase after 1922 is due to the inclusion of all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Government railways as part of the capital liability of the railways. Statistics of individual lines are given in Table 4.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, June 30, 1876-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1926.

Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1876.....	180,955,657	76,079,531	257,035,188	1902....	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710
1877.....	182,578,994	79,676,382	262,255,376	1903....	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1878.....	191,331,767	83,710,938	275,042,705	1904....	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1879.....	192,674,553	81,151,628	273,826,181	1905....	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1880.....	189,956,177	80,661,316	270,617,493	1906....	561,655,365	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1881.....	199,527,981	84,891,313	284,419,294	1907....	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1882.....	214,468,465	92,487,932	306,956,397	1908....	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1883.....	269,092,615	102,134,295	371,226,910	1909....	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1884.....	285,077,822	109,310,963	394,388,785	1910....	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1885.....	312,182,162	141,370,963	453,553,125	1911....	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1886.....	317,141,948	169,359,306	486,501,254	1912....	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1887.....	324,128,738	194,801,553	518,930,291	1913....	918,573,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692
1888.....	327,493,882	228,617,728	556,111,610	1914....	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761
1889.....	332,559,672	251,675,226	584,234,898	1915....	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888
1890.....	338,177,386	266,885,707	605,063,093	1916....	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774
1891.....	339,769,786	292,291,654	632,061,440	1917....	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991
1892.....	344,400,282	305,120,200	649,520,482	1918....	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494
1893.....	371,877,287	307,225,888	679,103,175	1919....	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710
1894.....	361,760,508	327,003,803	688,764,311	1919....	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606
1895.....	361,449,590	330,785,946	692,235,136	1920....	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128
1896.....	361,075,340	336,137,601	697,212,941	1921....	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636
1897.....	367,611,048	348,834,086	716,445,134	1922....	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131
1898.....	378,151,790	351,946,865	733,098,655	1923....	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612	3,264,674,038
1899.....	391,300,360	362,053,495	753,353,855	1924....	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328	3,413,865,613
1900.....	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799	1925....	1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049	3,471,080,909 ¹
1901.....	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837	1926....	1,381,762,345	2,179,186,587	3,560,948,932 ¹

¹Includes all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Dominion and Provincial railways.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1926.

Names of Railways.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$
Alberta and Great Waterways.....	285-80	7,450,000	285,427	310,220
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.....	332-44	25,391,513 ²	1,897,173	1,740,315
Algoma Eastern.....	85-41	5,226,500	831,803	519,390
Atlantic, Quebec and Western.....	104-31	6,598,675	236,768	251,888
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay.....	69-45	2,150,000	89,248	115,231
British Yukon.....	90-32	4,978,879	185,196	120,708
Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Co.....	—	1,502,500	—	—
Canada and Gulf Terminal.....	38-10	1,740,000	126,530	96,971
Canada Southern.....	379-73	37,630,000	24,345,822	14,340,865
Canadian National.....	20,708-08 ¹	2,435,728,316 ²	225,547,852 ¹	190,173,271 ¹
Canadian Pacific.....	13,861-50 ¹	731,641,861 ²	197,636,215	149,713,398
Central Canada.....	85-31	3,841,724	62,917	143,029
Central Vermont.....	25-33 ¹	10,710,465 ²	312,627	268,652
Crow's Nest Southern.....	33-75	4,295,000	133,925	133,319
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.....	32-00	1,311,268	220,496	169,224
Detroit River Tunnel.....	3-26	21,000,000	—	—
Dominion Atlantic.....	288-36	8,431,500	1,685,882	1,577,955
Eastern British Columbia.....	14-00	420,000	53,390	68,118
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia.....	423-24	14,930,387	946,558	857,810
Essex Terminal.....	21-00	1,120,000	326,877	224,232
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.....	209-70	7,332,000	1,560,315	999,120
Fredericton and Grand Lake.....	31-10	605,000	104,186	74,814
Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	92-00	1,807,658	93,569	96,537
Hereford.....	—	1,600,000	—	—
International Bridge and Terminal Co.....	1-06	300,000	—	—
Kent Northern.....	27-00	60,799	33,477	32,458
Kettle Valley.....	366-19	15,960,000	1,887,020	1,468,655
Lacombe and North Western.....	71-56	2,579,745	64,859	67,842

¹Canadian lines only. ²Including capital of leased lines.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1926—concluded.

Names of Railways	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$
Lake Erie and Detroit River.....	—	4,400,000	—	—
Lake Huron and Northern Ontario.....	—	1,190,000	—	—
Maine Central.....	5-10	88,934	17,884	20,208
Manitoba Great Northern.....	15-78	2,066,000	35,701	55,741
Maritime Coal and Rly. Co.....	16-40	3,760,600	118,562	84,510
Massawippi Valley.....	2	800,000	140,409	145,211
Midland Railway of Manitoba.....	6-40	4,800,000	471,172	415,877
Montreal and Atlantic.....	184-60	5,518,000 ²	1,808,250	1,665,026
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel.....	6-15	1,263,000	124,116	97,218
Napierville Junction.....	28-45	600,000	696,277	588,653
Nelson and Fort Sheppard.....	54-84	2,846,800	100,898	109,431
New Brunswick Coal and Rly. Co.....	59-20	1,597,041	43,500	92,762
Nipissing Central.....	32-00	—	66,529	96,767
Ottawa and New York.....	55-82	2,100,000	290,296	407,720
Pacific Great Eastern.....	360-80	53,696,399	473,918	747,420
Père Marquette (in Canada).....	199-04	3,000,000	5,608,444	3,060,500
Quebec Central.....	330-93	11,575,010	3,210,981	2,412,119
Quebec, Montreal and Southern.....	190-78	7,000,000	779,181	847,568
Quebec Oriental.....	98-15	2,284,702	345,376	320,187
Quebec Rly., Light and Power Co.....	25-37	5,816,030	569,228	482,586
Roberval and Saguenay.....	37-00	3,330,000	582,716	398,215
Rutland and Noyan.....	3-36	200,000	4,054	5,103
St. John's Bridge and Extension.....	—	433,900	—	—
St. Lawrence and Adirondack.....	46-14	2,155,567	1,214,017	787,521
Sydney and Louisburg.....	78-18	4,321,113	1,375,809	1,214,676
Témiscouata.....	113-00	3,858,336	424,807	316,904
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario ¹	388-50	30,440,245	4,937,400	3,633,516
Thousand Islands.....	5-08	60,000	82,320	60,875
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.....	99-95	10,695,000	3,094,432	2,015,375
Van Buren Bridge Co.....	0-36	500,000	—	—
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern.....	230-43	23,500,000	751,373	654,725
Wabash Rly. Co. in Canada.....	—	—	7,563,972	5,203,016
Total.....	40,352-81	3,560,948,932	493,599,754	359,503,452

¹Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Railway Commission. ²Included with Quebec Central.

Summary of Traffic Statistics.—A summary of freight and passenger traffic statistics and of the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings will be found for the years 1911 to 1926 in Table 5. Especially notable is the decline in the number of passengers carried in recent years, the numbers in 1925 and 1926 being the lowest since 1912, when the population of the country was much less than at the present time. This phenomenon is generally attributed to the competition of the automobile and motor bus on the improved highways of the country. Similarly the figures for the tonnage of freight carried have not risen in proportion to the expansion of the volume of production in the country. Tonnage carried reached a high point in 1918 and 1920, and although the figure for 1926 is higher than for several years previous, it is still below the high level of the peak years. This situation is not unconnected with the increase in the use of automobile trucks, though the consolidation of the railways is also a factor, since freight is less often transferred from one railway to another. For better measures of freight traffic see "tons of freight carried one mile" in Table 8, also the totals shown in Table 11.

The statistics of gross earnings and operating expenses illustrate the difficulties confronting our railways in recent years. Before the war it was generally held that, on account of the enormous initial investment required in roadbed and equipment, a railway's operating expenses should not exceed about two-thirds or 70 p.c. of its gross earnings, the remainder being required to meet interest on capital invested,

whether in stocks or bonds, as well as to provide for necessary improvements. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings is called the operating ratio, and in 1913 the Canadian operating ratio was 70.90 p.c. The new conditions of the war period, especially the higher cost of labour and of fuel, swelled the operating ratio in spite of advances in freight and passenger rates, until in 1920 it reached 97.18 p.c., since when there has been a gradual decline, 1926 showing a considerable improvement as compared with 1925, with an operating ratio of 78.91 p.c., as compared with 81.70 p.c. While gross earnings increased by \$38,000,000, due to increased traffic in products of the mines, forests and manufactures, operating expenses increased by only about \$17,000,000, resulting in largely increased net operating revenues for 1926 and a reduction of nearly 3 p.c. in the operating ratio.

In Table 6 will be found an analysis of the distribution of the operating expenses of steam railways for the last four years, the 1926 figures showing only slight increases, compared with 1925, in the expenses of operation, in spite of the increased volume of traffic, but a considerably increased expenditure on ways and structures and equipment. The earnings and operating expenses per mile of line and per train mile are analysed in Table 7.

5.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic, and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1911-1919, and calendar years 1919-1926.

NOTE.—These statistics were published for the years 1875-1910 on p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book, and for 1901-1910 on p. 591 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years.	Miles in operation.	Total train miles.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.
1911.....	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69.43
1912.....	26,727	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68.70
1913.....	29,304	113,437,208	46,185,965	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70.90
1914.....	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,286	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73.63
1915.....	35,582	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73.92
1916.....	37,434	111,075,890	43,503,459	100,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68.94
1917.....	38,604	115,797,100	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71.72
1918.....	38,484	109,857,500	44,948,635	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82.96
1919.....	38,501	103,832,835	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509	89.27
1919 (Dec. 31).....	38,663	107,053,735	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,361	376,789,093	92.22
1920 (").....	38,976	117,384,819	51,318,425	127,429,154	492,101,100	478,248,154	97.18
1921 (").....	39,363	104,652,167	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205	92.26
1922 (").....	39,360	107,625,144	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,128	393,927,406	89.39
1923 (").....	39,665	114,010,698	44,834,337	118,289,604	478,338,047	413,862,818	86.52
1924 (").....	40,061	110,134,782	42,921,809	106,429,355	445,923,877	382,483,908	85.77
1925 (").....	40,352	109,388,725	41,458,084	109,850,925	455,297,288	372,149,656	81.70
1926 (").....	40,353	113,538,876	42,686,166	122,476,822	493,599,754	389,503,452	78.91

6.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways for the calendar years 1923-1926.

Items of Expenditure.	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Ways and structures.....	83,501,064	20.18	78,051,798	20.41	74,015,637	19.89	81,095,525	20.82
Equipment.....	92,255,094	22.29	85,107,990	22.25	86,120,493	23.15	91,824,825	23.58
Traffic expenses.....	14,160,804	3.42	15,219,062	3.98	15,380,361	4.13	16,113,495	4.14
Transportation.....	205,264,233	49.66	187,813,639	49.10	180,875,593	48.60	184,027,865	47.24
General expenses.....	18,681,623	4.51	16,291,419	4.26	15,757,572	4.23	16,441,742	4.22
Total	413,862,818	100.00	382,483,908	100.00	372,149,656	100.00	389,503,452	100.00

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line and per train mile, for the years ended June 30, 1914-19, and the calendar years 1919-26.

Years.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.
	Per mile of line.			Per train mile.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	7,894	5,812	2,082	2-253	1-659
1915.....	5,616	4,152	1,465	2-144	1-585
1916.....	6,943	4,823	2,120	2-358	1-623
1917.....	8,051	5,774	2,277	2-683	1-925
1918.....	8,581	7,119	1,462	3-006	2-494
1919.....	9,947	8,879	1,068	3-683	3-292
1919 (Dec. 31).....	10,568	9,745	823	3-817	3-520
1920 (").....	12,626	12,270	356	4-192	4-074
1921 (").....	11,636	10,735	901	4-376	4-038
1922 (").....	11,196	10,008	1,188	4-095	3-660
1923 (").....	12,059	10,434	1,625	4-196	3-630
1924 (").....	11,131	9,548	1,583	4-049	3-473
1925 (").....	11,283	9,222	2,061	4-162	3-402
1926 (").....	12,232	9,653	2,579	4-347	3-431

A summary analysis of passenger and freight traffic statistics for recent years is given in Table 8, showing among other things a decline in average receipts per passenger per mile from 3.036 cents in 1921 to 2.71 cents in 1926, and a decline in the average number of passengers per train from 70 in 1919 and 64 in 1920 to 56 in 1926. Similarly, freight traffic statistics show a reduction in freight receipts per ton per mile from 1.200 cents in 1921 to 0.987 cents in 1923 and 1.043 cents in 1926, the increase in the latter year being accounted for by the smaller percentage of low-rate grain traffic rather than by any increase in freight rates. In this table there should also be noted the tendency toward an increase in the average length of the freight haul and the increase in the average train load from 353 tons in 1914 to 508 tons in 1926. As a result, the revenue earned per freight train mile was higher in 1926, at \$5.30, than in any year since 1921.

8.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, 1914-1926.

PASSENGERS.

Years ended June 30.	Number of passengers carried.	Number of passengers carried one mile.	Number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line.	Average receipts per passenger per mile.
	No.	No.	No.	cents.
1914.....	46,702,280	3,089,031,194	100,309	2-027
1915.....	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802	2-021
1916.....	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611	1-954
1917.....	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829	1-946
1918.....	44,948,638	3,161,082,402	82,140	2-122
1919.....	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,859	2-557
1919 (Dec. 31).....	47,940,456	3,658,492,716	94,625	2-631
1920 (").....	51,318,422	3,522,494,856	90,376	2-916
1921 (").....	46,793,251	2,960,583,955	75,219	3-036
1922 (").....	44,383,620	2,814,113,531	71,497	2-820
1923 (").....	44,834,337	3,076,341,444	77,558	2-760
1924 (").....	42,921,809	2,872,333,579	71,699	2-790
1925 (").....	41,458,084	2,910,763,047	72,134	2-690
1926 (").....	42,686,166	2,998,952,309	74,320	2-710

8.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, 1914-1926—concluded.

PASSENGERS—concluded.

Years ended June 30.	Average receipts per passenger.	Average passenger journey in miles.	Average number of passengers per train.	Passenger revenue per passenger train mile.
	\$	miles.	No.	\$
1914.....	1-328	66	59	1-185
1915.....	1-083	54	50	1-016
1916.....	1-083	55	53	1-042
1917.....	1-140	59	59	1-160
1918.....	1-492	70	64	1-709
1919.....	1-796	70	63	2-012
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2-008	76	70	2-259
1920 (").....	2-002	68	64	2-360
1921 (").....	1-921	63	57	2-300
1922 (").....	1-790	63	55	2-100
1923 (").....	1-900	69	58	2-270
1924 (").....	1-870	67	53	2-130
1925 (").....	1-890	70	55	2-120
1926 (").....	1-900	70	56	2-210

FREIGHT.

Years ended June 30.	Tons of freight carried.	Tons of freight carried one mile.	Tons carried one mile per mile of line.	Freight receipts per ton per mile.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1914.....	101,393,989	22,063,294,685	716,359	0-742
1915.....	87,204,833	17,661,309,723	496,355	0-751
1916.....	109,659,088	28,195,364,264	753,202	0-653
1917.....	121,916,272	31,186,707,851	807,948	0-690
1918.....	127,543,687	31,029,072,279	806,285	0-736
1919.....	116,699,572	27,724,397,202	720,096	0-962
1919 (Dec. 31).....	111,487,780	26,950,598,322	697,064	1-003
1920 (").....	127,429,154	31,894,411,479	818,309	1-071
1921 (").....	103,131,132	26,621,630,554	676,311	1-200
1922 (").....	108,530,518	30,367,885,883	771,542	1-039
1923 (").....	118,289,604	34,067,658,527	858,884	0-987
1924 (").....	106,429,355	30,513,819,106	761,684	1-019
1925 (").....	109,850,925	31,965,204,683	792,159	1-012
1926 (").....	122,476,822	34,153,466,033	846,388	1-043

Years ended June 30.	Receipts per ton hauled.	Average length of freight haul in miles.	Average train load in net tons.	Average load per loaded car mile.	Revenue per freight train mile.
	\$	miles.	tons.	tons.	\$
1914.....	1-614	217	353	19-18	2-619
1915.....	1-520	202	344	18-43	2-279
1916.....	1-679	257	411	20-91	2-686
1917.....	1-766	256	436	22-24	3-006
1918.....	1-789	243	457	23-10	3-359
1919.....	2-286	238	442	23-46	4-256
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2-427	242	434	22-21	4-358
1920 (").....	2-680	250	457	23-05	4-892
1921 (").....	3-100	258	447	22-12	5-370
1922 (").....	2-910	280	481	23-03	5-000
1923 (").....	2-840	288	502	23-42	4-950
1924 (").....	2-920	287	483	22-77	4-920
1925 (").....	2-950	291	507	22-55	5-130
1926 (").....	2-910	279	508	22-36	5-300

Railway Wages and Salaries.—The number of railway employees and the amount of their remuneration are naturally affected by the volume of traffic, which tends to rise in periods of active business conditions and fall in times of depression. The volume of traffic is also very directly affected by the size of the grain crops in the West. Thus in Table 9 it may be observed that the number of employees reached a maximum in 1920, a year of great business activity, and since then has been highest in the year 1923 when the crops were very large. The number of employees for 1926, when allowance is made for changes in their classification, shows a continuance of the downward tendency of 1924 and 1925, in spite of increasing traffic, an anomaly no doubt due to increasing efficiency of operation such as is secured through larger locomotives and heavier freight trains (see Table 8).

The amount of salaries and wages also reached a maximum in 1920, but, as will be seen from Table 9, the wage bill increased from 1914 to 1920 to a much greater extent than the number of employees, *viz.*, by 160 p.c., while employees increased by only 16 p.c. Since 1920 there has been a slight recession in the wage level, for in 1926, when the figures are made comparable with those of previous years, there were 11 p.c. fewer employees than in 1920, while the wage bill had dropped 16 p.c. But salaries and wages still absorbed 51·37 cents out of every dollar of gross earnings as compared with 45·97 cents in 1914.

9.—Number of Steam Railway Employees, Amount of Salaries and Wages and Ratios of the latter to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses, for years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and for calendar years, 1919-1926.

Years ended June 30.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.
	No.	\$	p.c.	p.c.
1914.....	159,142	111,762,972	45·97	62·43
1915.....	124,142	90,215,727	45·15	61·09
1916.....	144,770	104,300,647	39·82	57·95
1917.....	146,175	129,626,187	41·85	58·34
1918.....	143,493	152,274,953	46·14	55·59
1919.....	158,777	208,939,995	54·56	61·12
1919 (Dec. 31).....	173,728	233,323,074	57·10	61·92
1920 (").....	185,177	290,510,518	59·04	60·74
1921 (").....	167,627	247,756,138	54·09	58·63
1922 (").....	165,635	233,294,040	52·94	59·20
1923 (").....	178,052	253,320,005	52·96	61·21
1924 (").....	169,970	239,864,265	53·79	62·71
1925 (").....	166,027	237,755,752	52·25	63·85
1926 (").....	174,266 ¹	253,412,424 ¹	51·37 ¹	65·03 ¹

¹ Owing to changes in classification, the figures for 1926 include 8,792 employees with salaries and wages of \$9,075,602, engaged in outside operations and in classes not included in previous years. The ratio percentages are also affected by this change.

Mileage and Rolling Stock.—Statistics of the mileage and the rolling stock of the steam railways of Canada are given for the last six years in Table 10. The figures given may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1926 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·779 tons to 36·494 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 35·511 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 36·812 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives in use in 1920 was 31,112 lb. and in 1926, 34,473 lb. Of the locomotives in use in 1926, 29 were electric, while motor passenger cars numbered 60.

10.—Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1921-1926.

Mileage and Equipment.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mileage and Engines.						
Miles in operation (single track).....	39,192	39,360	39,665	40,061	40,352	40,353
Miles of sidings.....	9,755	9,892	9,680	10,012	9,579	9,716
Miles of industrial track.....	—	—	—	—	1,555	1,591
Miles of double track.....	2,629	2,608	2,591	2,619	2,615	2,620
Engines in use.....	6,027	5,955	5,897	5,857	5,752	5,679
Passenger Cars.						
First class.....	2,218	2,057	1,968	1,981	1,960	1,698
Second class.....	552	514	429	419	426	409
Combination.....	350	348	424	426	430	398
Immigrant.....	677	697	704	703	704	668
Dinirg.....	223	209	194	196	198	198
Parlour.....	173	194	223	243	249	255
Sleeping.....	645	640	675	819	822	893
Baggage, express and postal.....	1,807	1,803	1,859	1,855	1,843	1,850
Motor cars.....	—	28	28	42	57	60
Other.....	122	310	281	165	150	149
Freight Cars.						
Pox.....	161,259	158,622	159,276	155,656	154,527	150,499
Flat.....	24,391	24,186	23,321	22,748	22,308	21,631
Stock.....	12,585	11,542	12,204	12,335	12,025	11,746
Coal.....	20,079	20,557	22,854	23,486	23,445	23,663
Tank.....	413	405	438	453	466	456
Refrigerator.....	7,012	6,463	6,504	6,329	6,286	6,616
Other.....	5,824	6,800	5,017	5,156	5,170	6,644

Commodities hauled.—Statistics of the commodities hauled in the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, show that in 1926 there was an increase over 1925 of 10,597,307 tons in the total hauled (Table 11). In fact, the revenue freight carried in 1926 created a record for Canadian railways, being 3,000,000 tons more than in 1918 or 1923 and 5,000,000 tons more than 1920, the highest previous years. Mine products were the chief factor in the increase over 1925, accounting for 6,700,000 tons, due principally to increases in coal, ores and concentrates, and gravel, sand, etc. There were also increases of 1,100,000 tons in forest products and 2,100,000 tons in manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. In this last class, refined petroleum products, motor vehicles and paper each reached the highest point on record. Agricultural and animal products showed little change from the previous year.

11.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1923-1926.

NOTE.—In this table duplications are eliminated, i.e., the same freight handled by two or more railways is counted only once. In this respect these figures differ from those in the similar table in previous Year Books, and also from those of Table 5 in this section.

Products.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Wheat.....	12,307,178	10,093,223	11,544,921	11,866,705
Corn.....	875,156	665,996	605,108	683,330
Oats.....	1,910,011	2,193,245	1,797,319	1,533,970
Barley.....	611,915	888,393	1,090,653	1,089,949
Rye.....	261,173	424,461	213,526	239,520
Flax.....	130,804	206,588	208,809	170,445
Other grain.....	102,510	90,571	103,500	112,747
Flour.....	2,523,578	2,498,955	2,264,128	2,355,056
Other milled products.....	1,480,967	1,695,207	1,630,834	1,836,571
Hay and straw.....	878,765	934,639	781,700	953,387
Cotton.....	142,630	109,653	165,244	158,267
Apples (fresh).....	338,512	300,444	281,817	296,829
Other fruit (fresh).....	382,648	496,805	474,587	535,541
Potatoes.....	501,936	522,603	624,830	674,991
Other fresh vegetables.....	208,960	261,747	282,363	276,100
Other agricultural products.....	579,610	671,443	705,754	765,508
Total.....	23,235,753	22,053,973	22,775,093	23,548,916
Animals and animal products—				
Horses.....	79,430	86,281	80,743	89,224
Cattle and calves.....	714,420	701,849	708,672	694,373
Sheep.....	53,374	61,169	62,139	64,850
Hogs.....	270,222	348,073	368,781	334,169
Dressed meats (fresh).....	654,316	613,460	526,991	488,925
Dressed meats (cured or salted).....	249,236	290,124	318,506	324,999
Other packing house products.....	346,187	342,973	289,739	249,982
Poultry.....	90,536	86,354	79,114	93,257
Eggs.....	162,292	152,539	158,618	162,135
Butter and cheese.....	247,799	265,169	288,464	300,112
Wool.....	60,352	60,212	53,453	56,773
Hides and leather.....	187,042	166,338	173,523	171,191
Other animal products.....	115,383	114,549	106,307	101,955
Total.....	3,230,589	3,289,090	3,215,050	3,131,945
Mine Products—				
Anthracite coal.....	7,469,506	5,566,972	4,671,262	5,572,730
Bituminous coal.....	18,235,940	14,435,856	13,658,438	14,525,052
Lignite coal.....	338,555	386,277	360,077	2,746,285
Coke.....	1,004,753	755,608	1,231,360	1,412,647
Iron ore.....	585,909	145,173	443,316	587,337
Other ores and concentrates.....	2,130,069	2,150,417	2,400,002	3,249,471
Base bullion and matte.....	89,056	116,950	127,388	97,750
Clay, gravel, sand, stone (crushed).....	4,368,124	4,621,754	5,129,861	6,454,541
Slate, dimension or block stone.....	898,476	399,111	363,009	358,945
Crude petroleum.....	314,186	556,720	431,955	597,774
Asphaltum.....	123,113	145,682	200,587	283,511
Salt.....	341,215	313,661	353,840	365,812
Other mine products.....	462,177	556,269	659,047	494,185
Total.....	36,361,679	30,150,450	30,030,142	36,746,040
Forest Products—				
Logs, posts, poles, cordwood.....	3,067,687	2,959,938	2,943,927	3,506,801
Ties.....	213,843	201,293	159,971	170,038
Pulpwood.....	3,890,395	4,082,635	3,773,247	4,111,139
Lumber, timber, box shooks, heading.....	7,048,467	6,203,228	6,660,412	6,864,011
Other forest products.....	621,897	517,808	614,048	613,844
Total.....	14,842,289	13,964,902	14,151,605	15,265,833
Manufactures and Miscellaneous—				
Refined petroleum and its products.....	1,574,358	1,679,068	1,820,215	1,976,456
Sugar.....	676,592	803,028	744,562	639,394
Iron—pig and bloom.....	634,118	368,937	350,595	401,859
Rails and fastenings.....	274,026	212,931	122,902	116,129
Bar and sheet iron—Structural iron and iron pipe.....	1,655,763	1,018,315	1,333,646	1,560,885
Castings, machinery and boilers.....	622,243	480,497	566,155	663,753
Cement.....	1,112,944	1,059,479	1,101,135	1,160,063
Brick and artificial stone.....	942,633	811,945	867,373	935,649
Lime and plaster.....	436,344	371,317	446,771	412,529
Sewer pipe and drain tile.....	86,407	113,105	98,741	103,556

11.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1923-1926—concluded.

Products.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Manufactures and Miscellaneous—concluded.				
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than auto's.....	279,036	220,427	330,609	423,709
Automobiles and auto trucks.....	1,101,683	1,056,032	1,568,091	1,800,791
Household goods.....	111,844	73,254	80,818	81,012
Furniture.....	81,258	77,478	82,876	95,998
Liquor and beverages.....	177,572	221,932	253,399	268,700
Fertilizers, all kinds.....	273,341	285,181	338,762	332,614
Paper, printed matter, books.....	1,771,653	1,764,943	1,932,500	2,124,925
Wood pulp.....	1,417,265	1,348,725	1,721,326	1,693,673
Fish (fresh, frozen, cured, etc.).....	110,541	101,889	99,208	117,694
Canned meats.....	7,260	5,947	9,268	6,221
Canned goods (all canned food products other than meat).....	337,231	373,758	376,023	390,162
Other manufactures and miscellaneous.....	6,916,833	6,014,472	6,179,743	6,800,087
Merchandise.....	3,939,775	3,638,630	3,975,275	4,423,313
Total.....	24,540,720	22,101,290	24,399,993	26,529,172
Grand Total.....	102,258,933¹	91,599,639¹	94,624,599¹	105,221,906

¹Traffic on the Thousand Islands Ry., 48,503 tons in 1923, 39,934 tons in 1924 and 52,716 tons in 1925, is not distributed, but is included in the totals for the respective years.

Government Aid to Private Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement as colonization roads, or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion, Provincial and even municipal Governments to extend some form of assistance. In our earlier history, when our Governments had plenty of Crown land and little cash, the subsidies granted to railways frequently took the form of land grants, which had the advantage of giving the railway a direct interest in opening up the country, though it sometimes led to the railways holding large tracts of land idle for speculative purposes when intermixed Crown lands had been homesteaded, thus retarding the settlement of agricultural land. Table 12 shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area so granted up to Dec. 31, 1926, amounted to 47,184,189 acres.

As the country grew wealthier, the objections to the land grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile of line, a loan or a subscription to the shares of the railway. From 1851 up to Dec. 31, 1926, as shown analytically in Table 13, the total value of such aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of two Government railways (I.C.R. and P.E.I.R.), amounted to \$225,467,753. Of this sum, \$176,693,510 represents aid granted by the Dominion Government, \$33,360,615 that granted by the Provincial Governments, and \$15,413,628 that granted by municipalities. Table 14 records the details of the most recent type of assistance given to private railways, *viz.*, by the guaranteeing of their bonds or of the interest thereupon. These guarantees enabled the railways receiving them to borrow money, generally from British investors, at rates of interest considerably lower than would otherwise have had to be paid. The total amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1926, was \$484,536,819.

12.—Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1926.

By the Dominion Government.		Acres.
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	1,096,218
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. ¹	2,515
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line)	18,198,014
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	1,818,017
Great North West Central Railway Co.	320,000
Manitoba Northwestern Railway Co.	1,501,244
Manitoba Southwestern Col. Railway Co.	1,396,800
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co.	98,880
C.P.R.—Souris Branch	1,408,704
C.P.R.—Pipestone Extension, Souris Branch	200,320
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	3,315,421
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co.	679,294
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.	1,624,113
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co. ¹	3,910
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. ¹	10,162
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co. ¹	1,815
Loverna Westerly Branch, Canadian National Railway ¹	43
Total by Dominion Government	31,675,470
By Provincial Governments.		
Nova Scotia	160,000
New Brunswick	1,788,392
Quebec ²	2,065,710
Ontario	3,241,207
British Columbia	8,233,410 ³
Total by Provincial Governments	15,508,719
Total by Dominion and Provincial Governments	47,184,189

¹For right-of-way purposes. ²Not including convertible land grants made by the Government of this province. ³Includes 4,065,076 acres repurchased from B.C. Southern and Columbia and Western railways.

13.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1926.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	\$		\$
Cash subsidies	118,600,799	Cash subsidies	33,060,615
Loans	15,142,633	Subscription to shares	300,000
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,053	Total	33,360,615
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.	37,790,025	By Municipalities.	
		Cash subsidies	12,988,128
		Subscriptions to shares	2,425,500
		Total	15,413,628
Total	176,693,510	Grand Total	225,467,753

14.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1926.

Governments.	Amount Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1926.
New Brunswick	\$ 8,028,977
Quebec	14,000
Ontario	7,859,998
Manitoba	24,389,892
Saskatchewan	17,904,062
Alberta	35,488,128
British Columbia	45,186,000
Total by Provincial Governments	138,871,057
Dominion Government	345,665,762 ¹
Grand Total	484,536,819

¹Does not include \$216,207,141 perpetual debenture stock and guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, on which interest and dividends are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, nor guaranteed bonds held by the Government.

Railway Accidents.—The number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured in steam railway accidents is given in summary form from 1914 to 1926 in Table 15, and in a detailed analysis for 1924 to 1926 in Table 16. Attention is directed to the reduction since 1914 in the number killed and to the increase in the number injured. It is probable that injuries are much more completely reported than in the past, especially in the case of employees, as a result of the recent workmen's compensation legislation of the provinces.

15.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others killed and injured on Steam Railways, years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and calendar years 1919-1926.

NOTE.—For the years 1882 to 1913, see Canada Year Book, 1922-23, page 635.

Years.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1914.....	27	415	224	3,161	349	463	600	4,039
1915.....	17	336	115	2,573	247	362	379	3,271
1916.....	20	309	174	4,332	274	337	468	4,978
1917.....	24	438	209	4,596	219	401	452	5,435
1918.....	32	344	178	5,352	200	393	410	6,089
1919.....	36	307	174	5,432	176	412	386	6,151
1920.....	34	392	197	6,349	209	476	440	7,217
1921.....	29	421	167	7,719	197	480	393	8,680
1922.....	5	259	156	6,583	193	394	354	7,236
1923.....	11	369	122	8,361	208	517	341	9,247
1924.....	15	437	167	9,382	165	539	347	10,358
1925.....	19	432	127	8,662	216	514	362	9,808
1926.....	5	401	105	8,256	199	642	309	9,299
1926.....	20	446	127	10,622	312	638	459	11,706

16.—Number of Persons killed and injured on Steam Railways in the calendar years 1924-1926.

(A) IN ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Items.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Description of Persons—						
Passengers.....	19	401	5	374	20	375
Employees.....	105	2,350	82	2,158	102	2,141
Trespassers.....	104	154	107	131	149	137
Non-trespassers.....	105	270	91	419	153	410
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	1	22	—	13	—	5
Total.....	334	3,197	285	3,095	424	3,068
Description of Accident (Employees and						
Passengers) —						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	6	186	5	167	9	141
Collisions.....	10	153	5	181	25	122
Deraillments.....	14	271	12	173	10	228
Parting of trains.....	—	47	1	50	2	25
Locomotives or cars breaking down.....	2	35	1	18	—	13
Falling from trains or cars.....	19	319	7	272	25	255
Jumping on or off.....	10	358	12	376	10	319
Struck by trains, etc.....	45	107	42	100	32	86
Overhead obstruction.....	2	33	1	18	2	25
Other causes.....	16	1,242	1	1,177	7	1,302
Total.....	124	2,751	87	2,532	122	2,516

(B) IN ACCIDENTS OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Description of Persons.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen.....	2	507	1	459	1	690
Shopmen.....	1	2,471	8	2,344	9	3,621
Trainmen and Trackmen.....	6	2,265	9	2,169	8	2,684
Other employees.....	13	1,269	5	1,126	7	1,486
Passengers.....	—	31	—	27	—	71
Others.....	6	68	1	79	10	86
Total.....	28	6,611	24	6,204	35	8,638

3.—Origin and Growth of Government-owned Railways.

Canadian Government Railways.—The Intercolonial railway, built as a condition of Confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island railway, opened in April, 1875, had since their construction been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903 the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a period of 50 years. On the failure of the company to take over the operation of the road when completed in 1915, the Government itself undertook its operation and was also obliged to lease the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which, by the above default of the G.T.P. Co., was isolated from the main line. A number of eastern branch lines have been acquired in recent years, including the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island railway, which forms the mainland connection of the Prince Edward Island car ferry, the International railway, the Moncton and Buctouche railway, the Salisbury and Albert railway, the St. Martin's railway, the Elgin and Havelock railway, the York and Carleton railway, the Quebec and Saguenay railway, the Caraquet and Gulf Shore railway, the Lotbinière and Mégantic railway and the Cape Breton railway. The Saint John and Quebec railway, in New Brunswick, and the Inverness Railway and Coal Company's lines in Cape Breton are operated under lease. The Hudson Bay railway, which had 332.5 miles of steel rail at the end of 1920, was declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government railways, and until 1926 was operated to a limited extent by the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways. In that year, as a result of the decision to complete the road, it was returned to the Department of Railways and Canals until completed.

Tables 17 and 18, from the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, show the capital expenditure of the Dominion Government on the Canadian Government Railways and their operating finances to Mar. 31, 1927. In Table 17 the cost of the Quebec Bridge (\$21,706,664), also \$18,000 of miscellaneous expenditure, are not included in the total of capital expenditure. In Table 18 they are included.

17.—Cost of Construction, Operation Expenses and Revenue of Canadian Government Railways for the fiscal years 1868-1900, 1901-1927, and before Confederation.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 437.

Years.	Capital Expendi- ture.	Operating Expenses.	Revenue.	Operating surplus (+) or deficit (-).
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confederation.....	13,881,461	—	—	—
1868-1900.....	114,091,210	81,391,472	73,226,382	- 8,165,090
1901.....	3,922,989	5,739,052	5,213,361	- 525,671
1902.....	5,386,611	5,861,099	5,918,990	+ 57,891
1903.....	3,083,681	6,474,134	6,584,599	+ 110,465
1904.....	2,619,060	7,599,959	6,627,256	- 972,703
1905.....	6,125,482	8,906,154	7,050,892	- 1,855,262
1906.....	6,102,566	7,893,653	7,950,553	+ 56,900
1907 (9 mos.).....	7,174,370	6,328,746	6,509,186	+ 180,440
1908.....	23,684,005	9,595,295	9,534,569	- 60,726
1909.....	29,414,227	9,764,587	8,894,420	- 870,167
1910.....	21,505,976	9,095,904	9,647,964	+ 552,060
1911.....	24,532,466	10,037,879	10,249,394	+ 211,515
1912.....	23,108,806	11,074,853	11,034,166	- 40,687
1913.....	17,375,968	12,499,926	12,442,203	- 57,723
1914.....	21,628,095	13,559,225	13,394,317	- 164,908
1915.....	22,115,664	12,474,454	12,149,357	- 325,097

17.—Cost of Construction, Operating Expenses and Revenue of Canadian Government Railways for the fiscal years 1868-1900, 1901-1927, and before Confederation—concluded.

Years.	Capital Expenditure.	Operating Expenses.	Revenue.	Operating surplus (+) or deficit (—)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916.....	21,153,255	19,407,380	18,427,909	— 979,471
1917.....	12,003,650	25,795,907	23,539,759	— 2,256,148
1918.....	34,699,417	33,400,460	27,240,957	— 6,159,503
1919.....	40,193,181	43,889,626	38,013,726	— 5,875,900
1920.....	11,593,148	48,194,710	41,402,061	— 6,792,649
1921.....	5,096,535	43,770,971	36,814,350	— 6,956,621
1922.....	4,553,638	6,326,800	2	— 6,326,801
1923.....	Cr. 1,052,293	5,695,669	2	— 5,695,669
1924.....	315,944	—	—	—
1925.....	Cr. 37,499	—	—	—
1926.....	Cr. 40,580	20,587 ¹	—	— 20,587
1927.....	2,828,344	13,832 ²	—	— 13,832
Total.....	477,059,275¹	444,812,335	391,866,392	—52,945,943

¹Less \$40,000 received from Saint John city for the Carleton Branch railway = \$477,019,275.

²Revenue applied against operating expenses.

³Expenditure on Port Nelson terminals.

18.—Capital Expenditure on Government Railways to Mar. 31, 1927.

Railways.	Expenditures.
	\$
Canadian Government Railways—	
Intercolonial Railway System—	
Canada Eastern Railway.....	819,000
Cape Breton Railway.....	3,860,679
Drummond County Railway.....	1,464,000
Eastern Extension Railway.....	1,324,043
Montreal and European Railway.....	333,943
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	1,949,063
Intercolonial Railway.....	136,826,448
Total Intercolonial Railway system.....	146,577,176
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway.....	861,848
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	13,276,674
International Railway of New Brunswick.....	2,963,022
National Transcontinental Railway.....	169,294,877
Moneton and Buctouche Railway.....	293,067
Salisbury and Albert Railway.....	437,648
St. Martin's Railway.....	302,046
Elgin and Havelock Railway.....	135,029
York and Carleton Railway.....	59,749
Quebec and Saguenay Railway.....	7,772,911
Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway.....	711,767
Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway.....	360,008
Cape Breton Railway extension.....	107,647
Hudson Bay Railway.....	17,295,893
Canadian Government Railways (rolling stock).....	35,906,043
Canadian Government Railways (miscellaneous).....	345
Quebec Bridge.....	21,706,664
Miscellaneous suspense.....	3,862
Total Canadian Government Railways.....	418,066,276
Other Railways and Miscellaneous—	
Canadian Northern Railway.....	10,000,000
Annapolis and Digby Railway.....	660,683
European and North American Railway.....	88,363
Nova Scotia Railway.....	208,510
Carleton Branch Railway.....	48,410
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	62,791,364
Hudson Bay Railway—Nelson and Churchill terminals.....	6,257,471
Yukon Territory Works, Stikine-Teslin Railway.....	283,324
North Railway.....	250,000
Governor-General's Cars.....	71,539
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	18,000
Grand Total Capital Expenditure.....	498,743,940

Canadian Northern Railway.—In pursuance of an Act passed in 1917 (7-8 George V, c. 24) and an agreement entered into under the Act, the Government acquired the entire capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, except five shares issued in exchange for Canadian Northern Railway income charge convertible debenture stock. Having thus acquired control, the Government, in Sept. 1918, appointed a new board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. This board, under Order in Council of Nov. 20, 1918, became also a board of management of the Canadian Government railways, with all the powers theretofore vested in the general manager of the Canadian Government railways. The use of the general term "Canadian National railways" to describe both systems was authorized by Order in Council of Dec. 20, 1918, the corporate entity of each system being, however, preserved. The Canadian Northern system, at the time of its acquisition by the Government, had a total mileage of 9,566.5.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.—During 1916, 1917 and 1918, the Grand Trunk Pacific received advances from the Government, totalling \$19,639,837, to enable it to "carry on" during difficult times. Towards the close of the fiscal year 1918-19, approximately \$950,000 of the \$7,500,000 authorized in the estimates of that year remained unexpended. The company desired to use this to pay interest on Grand Trunk Pacific debenture stock, but the Government insisted that deficits in operation should have priority over all other charges, and made the remittance conditional upon that understanding. As a result, the company notified the Government that it would be unable to meet the interest due on its securities on Mar. 1, 1919, and unable to continue operation of the railway after Mar. 10. Accordingly, the Minister of Railways was appointed receiver from midnight of Mar. 9, and for a time the road was operated apart from the Canadian National railways. In October, 1920, the management was transferred to the Canadian National railways, in connection with which system it is still being operated. The receivership was terminated by Order in Council of May 27, 1927.

The Grand Trunk.—The desire of the parent organization, the Grand Trunk, to be relieved of its obligations in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Grand Trunk financial difficulties, led to negotiations early in 1918 for the taking over and inclusion of the Grand Trunk in the Government system of railways. These continued until October, 1919, and resulted in the passage of c. 13 of the 2nd session of that year, an Act to acquire the Grand Trunk Railway system. This legislation provided for the sale and purchase of the preference and common stock, the value to be determined by arbitration. After many difficulties and delays, recounted in outline on pp. 602-3 of the 1926 Year Book, the arbitrators made their award on a majority vote, and an appeal by the Grand Trunk shareholders against this decision was dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council on July 28, 1922.

Consolidation and Reorganization of the Canadian National System.—The Grand Trunk arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under Government operation and control. In October, 1922, the Grand Trunk board and the Canadian Northern board gave place to a single Canadian National board, to which the former Canadian Government railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National railways (c. 13, 1919). This was followed, on Feb. 5, 1923, by an Order in Council establishing the head office of the Canadian National railways at Montreal, Que.

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National system steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1926, was 22,189.43. Including the Central Vermont, 492.52, and the Thousand Islands railway, 6, controlled by constituent companies but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 22,687.95. Including 183.63 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 22,871.58. For convenience of local administration and operation the system's steam mileage is divided into four regions:—the Atlantic, lying east of Rivière du Loup and Monk, Quebec; the Central, lying between the last-named points and Current River, at Port Arthur, and Armstrong; the Western region, extending from the head of the Lakes to the Pacific; the Grand Trunk western lines, American mileage between the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and Chicago. The mileages, in the above order, are 2,879.15, 7,601.73, 10,717.84 and 990.71. Of this system mileage, 20,791.83 is owned, 1,221.32 is leased and 176.28 operated under trackage rights.

The Quebec bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec city, with a main span of 1,800 ft., the longest in the world, and carrying a double track railway and accommodation for pedestrian traffic, forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railway system and is operated as a part of it.

Table 19 shows some of the more important train traffic statistics of Canadian National (including the Central Vermont) railway operation for the years 1925 and 1926.

19.—Canadian National Railways¹ (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics for the calendar years 1925 and 1926.²

Items.	1925.	1926.
Train Mileage—		
Passenger trains.....	24,204,708	24,049,719
Freight trains.....	31,169,730	33,462,719
Mixed trains.....	3,712,544	3,503,725
Special trains.....	25,156	39,301
Unit cars.....	734,130	1,199,298
Total Train Miles.....	59,846,268	62,254,762
Car Mileage—		
Passenger—		
Coaches, parlour, sleeping and dining cars.....	115,754,897	119,585,752
Baggage, mail, express, etc.....	61,525,804	61,474,471
Total Passenger Train Car miles.....	177,280,701	181,060,223
Freight—		
Loaded freight car miles.....	821,890,565	895,169,898
Empty freight car miles.....	418,943,747	449,410,792
Caboose miles.....	33,080,811	35,190,726
Total Freight Train Car Miles.....	1,273,915,123	1,379,771,416
Passenger Traffic—		
Passengers carried (earning revenue).....	22,372,724	22,240,390
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile.....	1,417,635,163	1,477,755,975
Passenger train miles per mile of road.....	1,112	1,120
Average passenger journey—miles.....	63.36	66.44
Average amount received per passenger.....	\$ 1.69688	\$ 1.77278
Average amount received per passenger mile.....	\$ 0.02678	\$ 0.02668
Average number of passengers per train mile.....	55.32	57.07
Average number of passengers per car mile.....	12.99	13.09
Revenue from passengers per passenger car mile.....	\$ 0.34774	\$ 0.34931
Total passenger train earnings per train mile.....	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.34
Total passenger revenue per mile of road.....	\$ 2,609.66	\$ 2,685.65

¹Including Central Vermont railway but exclusive of electric lines.

²For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1926 see the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, and Steam Railway Statistics, 1926, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also the annual report of the railways.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics for the calendar years 1925 and 1926—concluded.

Items.	1925.	1926.
Freight Traffic—		
Tons of revenue freight carried.....	57,648,158	63,568,779
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile.....	18,527,148,862	19,812,953,935
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile.....	1,796,812,882	2,141,693,402
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile.....	20,323,961,744	21,954,647,337
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	820,992	873,063
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	901,135	968,043
Average number of tons revenue freight per train mile.....	538.28	542.00
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per train mile.....	590.83	600.96
Average number of tons revenue freight per loaded car mile.....	22.40	22.00
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile.....	24.59	24.39
Average haul revenue freight—miles.....	321.38	311.68
Freight revenue per loaded car mile.....\$	0.22852	0.23151
Freight revenue per train mile.....\$	5.49	5.70
Freight revenue per mile of road.....\$	8,374.84	9,186.97
Freight revenue per ton.....\$	3.25706	3.25879
Freight revenue per ton mile.....\$	0.01013	0.01046

Operating Finances of the Canadian National Railways.—In Table 20 "Canadian Lines" include those of the Canadian Northern system, the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Government railways, and the Hudson Bay railway for 1920 to 1925, but not for 1926. The "United States Lines" include those lines known as the New England line, the Grand Trunk Western, and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific. The Hudson Bay railway was returned to the Government while under construction, and appropriations, etc., for it were not included with the 1926 data.

Gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues shown in this table include those only from steam railway operations, but the deficits are for the entire system, including the operating results of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway (electric) and other railways operated separately, hotels, commercial telegraph, coastal steamship and all other outside operations.

The most satisfactory feature of the figures in Table 20 is the evidence of increasing efficiency of operation. While the gross revenues were higher in 1926 than in any previous year, operating expenses were less than in 1922 or 1923, with the result that net revenue has increased in 4 years from \$3,008,626 in 1922 to \$46,483,193 in 1926. In that year the net operating revenue was more than sufficient to meet interest charges for that year on obligations to the public, while the deficit shown consists of interest accrued to the Dominion Government, which in its Public Accounts does not charge the Canadian National Railways with such interest.

Although the Central Vermont Railway is not a part of the Canadian National system, its finances are now so involved with those of the Canadian National railways that a summary of the revenues, expenses, interest charges, etc., of the Central Vermont Railway (lines in both Canada and the United States) is included with those of the Canadian National Railways. Therefore the operating revenues, expenses and other data of the Central Vermont system, which includes both the railway and the steamship lines operated by the Central Vermont Transportation Co., have been separately shown, also the total for the Canadian National system, including the Central Vermont. The annual report of the Canadian National system for 1926 included the Central Vermont data, but in Table 20 the data have been shown separately. The interest on Central Vermont debt includes interest payable to the Canadian National Railways. Consequently the three items of interest added do not give the net interest of the combined system.

20.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt and Annual Deficit of the Canadian National Railways and the Central Vermont Railway, for the calendar years 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926. ³
Gross Railway Operating Revenues—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Lines.....	203,062,345	214,787,207	201,224,493	208,218,921	225,547,852
United States Lines.....	30,996,680	38,348,281	34,363,689	36,752,282	40,639,974
Adjustment re Hotels.....	-1,926,644	—	—	—	—
Total.....	232,132,381	253,135,488	235,588,182	244,971,203	266,187,826
Central Vermont.....	7,860,851	8,860,583	8,658,523	8,737,572	9,382,484
Total.....	239,993,232	261,996,071	244,246,705	253,708,775	275,570,310
Railway Operating Expenses—					
Canadian Lines.....	205,572,978	202,936,659	189,460,404	184,373,201	190,173,271
United States Lines.....	25,599,335	29,708,180	28,883,527	28,333,587	29,531,362
Adjustment re Hotels.....	-2,048,558	—	—	—	—
Total.....	229,123,755	232,704,839	218,343,931	212,706,788	219,704,633
Central Vermont.....	6,713,691	7,878,191	7,511,795	7,558,688	7,640,648
Total.....	235,837,446	240,583,030	225,855,726	220,265,476	227,345,281
Net Operating Revenues—					
Canadian Lines.....	-2,510,633	11,850,548	11,764,089	23,845,720	35,374,581
United States Lines.....	5,397,345	8,580,101	5,480,162	8,418,695	11,108,612
Adjustment re Hotels.....	121,914	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3,008,626	20,430,649	17,244,251	32,264,415	46,483,193
Central Vermont.....	1,147,160	982,392	1,146,728	1,178,884	1,741,836
Total.....	4,155,786	21,413,041	18,390,979	33,443,299	48,225,029
Interest—					
Canadian National—On Funded Debt.....	59,565,200	65,199,324	69,632,747	71,888,617	71,287,687 ²
Central Vermont— On Funded Debt ¹	682,377	944,902	1,126,269	1,234,289	1,249,375
On Unfunded Debt.....	167,420	6,834	8,412	7,942	1,824
Deficit—					
Canadian National.....	57,960,097	51,697,675	54,860,419	41,444,764	29,701,445
Central Vermont.....	699,369	1,053,089	836,306	752,900	192,628
Total.....	58,659,466	52,750,764	55,696,725	42,197,664	29,894,0 ³

¹ Includes interest payable to Canadian National Railways.

² 1926 report shows \$71,792,350, including \$504,663 interest on C. V. bonds.

³ Exclusive of Hudson Bay railway, which was included in previous years.

The Debt and Interest Charges of the Canadian National Railways.—

To define clearly what is included under debt due to Dominion Government in Table 21, the appropriations for the Canadian Government railways have been separated from the loans and advances to the remainder of the system. The capital liability to the Dominion Government includes the investments in the Quebec bridge and in the road and equipment of the Canadian Government railways constructed and purchased by the Government (Port Nelson terminals not included and Hudson Bay railway appropriations deducted for 1926), and the operating deficits of these railways for 1921-1925 inclusive but not for previous years, also working capital. The deficits of the Canadian Government railways for 1919 and 1920, amounting to \$16,911,366, are included in the deficits shown in Table 22, but are not included in Table 21, as they were paid out of the consolidated revenue of Canada. No interest has been charged on appropriations for the Canadian Government railways for any year. Table 21 also includes all loans and advances by the Government to the Canadian National system on notes, bonds and receiver certificates, with accrued simple interest ranging from 3½ p.c. to 6 p.c. These advances have been used to pay operating deficits, interest due to the public, and for construction of new lines, equipment, etc., as shown in Table 22.

In computing the public debt of Canada the Finance Department considers these railway appropriations and advances in the same way as investments in canals, public works, etc., *i.e.*, as "non-active assets", and as such does not subtract them from the gross debt in computing the net debt; similarly, no interest is charged by the Finance Department on the railway advances, although the railways debit their accounts with the accrued interest.

The debt due to the public includes debenture stock maturing and perpetual, and bonds and mortgages of the constituent railways, but does not include the capital stock of the Grand Trunk railway held by the Government, nor the cost of acquiring the same. Likewise it does not include the capital stock of the Canadian Northern system. The stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific is all held by the Canadian National system and is therefore not included either.

The figures in Tables 21 and 22 do not include any Central Vermont data. Loans and advances received by the Canadian National railways from the Dominion Government and advanced by the Canadian National to the Central Vermont are shown as charges against the Canadian National railways.

The total debt at the end of 1926 was \$925,480,244 to the public and \$1,225,663,756 to the Government. In addition to the actual loans and advances by the Government amounting to \$594,300,367, this sum of \$1,225,663,756 includes not only the unpaid interest of \$193,951,357 already referred to, but \$437,412,032 spent on the construction and purchase of lines forming the original Canadian Government railways. As the book value of these properties is included on the asset side of the balance sheet, the cost of these roads to the Dominion is included in the liabilities of the system as an offset. The construction or purchase of these roads was financed by the Dominion from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and while for book-keeping purposes their cost is set up as a system liability, they are not a debt and carry no interest obligation.

The aggregate increase in the principal of the debt during the eight years as shown in Table 21 was \$769,937,755, of which \$152,516,278 was an increase in debt due to the public and \$617,421,477 in that due to the Government. In Table 22 is presented an analysis of this total increase in capital liability. For the purposes of this table the deficits of the Canadian Government railways in 1919 and 1920, amounting to \$16,911,366, are included, making the total increase \$786,-\$49,121 in eight years. Of this total increase in debt, interest accounts for \$374,-705,614, operating deficits for \$66,662,278, while \$345,481,229 was new capital expenditure on construction, equipment, etc.

21.—Debt and Interest Charges of Canadian National Railways (including appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), 1919-1926.

PRINCIPAL.¹

Calendar Years.	Amount Outstanding December 31.					
	Due to Dominion Government.			Due to Public.	Total.	Total Increase during year.
	Appropriations for Can. Govt. Railways.	Loans and Advances with Accrued Interest.	Total.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	407,254,699	274,969,881	682,224,580	801,131,444	1,483,356,024	102,149,779
1920.....	411,704,909	396,744,482	808,449,391	820,550,681	1,629,000,072	145,644,048
1921.....	416,295,596	514,796,282	931,091,878	830,829,449	1,761,921,327	132,921,255
1922.....	415,118,319	601,627,683	1,016,746,002	804,503,144	1,821,249,146	59,327,819
1923.....	447,643,526 ²	666,539,750	1,114,183,276	823,099,056	1,937,282,332	116,033,186
1924.....	451,712,485	690,555,950	1,142,268,435	913,913,083	2,056,181,518	118,899,186
1925.....	453,935,303	734,547,038	1,188,482,341	931,329,303	2,119,811,644	63,630,126
1926.....	437,412,032 ³	788,251,724	1,225,663,756	925,480,244	2,151,144,000	31,332,356

¹ Includes debenture stock of Canadian Northern System, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific and cost of constructing Canadian Government railways, but excludes capital stock, which on Dec. 31, 1926, amounted to \$271,032,349, of which \$265,628,339 was owned by the Dominion Government and \$5,404,010 was held by others.

² Includes operating deficits 1921-1922-1923 and working capital of Canadian Government railways.

³ Reduced on account of the Hudson Bay railway being returned to Canadian Government while under construction, and by operating profits of Canadian Government railways of \$4,196,554 for 1926.

21.—Debt and Interest Charges of Canadian National Railways (including appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), 1919-1926—concluded.

INTEREST.

Calendar Years.	Accrued During Year.			Increase During Year.		
	Due to Dominion Govt.	Due to Public.	Total.	Due to Dominion Govt.	Due to Public.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	9,596,581	28,599,687	38,196,268	3,517,851	669,715	4,187,566
1920.....	14,346,832	31,055,318	45,402,150	4,750,251	2,455,631	7,205,882
1921.....	20,966,782	34,476,014	55,442,796	6,619,950	3,420,696	10,040,646
1922.....	24,912,876	34,652,324	59,565,200	3,946,094	176,310	4,122,404
1923.....	30,157,944	35,041,380	65,199,324	5,245,068	389,056	5,634,124
1924.....	31,271,043	38,361,704	69,632,747	1,113,099	3,320,324	4,433,423
1925.....	31,450,382	40,438,235	71,888,617	179,339	2,076,531	2,255,870
1926.....	32,090,454	39,197,233	71,287,687	640,072	-1,241,002 ⁴	- 600,930

⁴ Interest on 4 p.c. Grand Trunk Pacific debentures reduced by \$1,046,378, under agreement with bond holders.

22.—Analysis of the Increase in the Debt of the Canadian National Railways, calendar years, 1919-1926.

Calendar Years.	Interest accrued during year.	Deficits including accrued interest.	Increase in Principal of Debt.	Debt Increase applied to		
				Interest not paid by operating revenue.	Operating Deficits.	Capital Expenditure. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	38,196,268	55,358,075	102,149,779	38,196,268	17,161,807	—
Deficit of C.G.R.....	—	—	7,133,296	—	—	—
	—	—	109,283,075	—	—	53,925,000
1920.....	45,402,150	80,478,828	145,644,048	45,402,150	35,076,678	—
Deficit of C.G.R.....	—	—	9,778,070	—	—	—
	—	—	155,422,118	—	—	74,943,290
1921.....	55,442,796	69,866,589	132,921,255	55,442,796	14,423,793	63,054,666
1922.....	59,565,200	57,960,097	59,327,819	57,960,097	—	1,367,722
1923.....	65,199,324	51,697,675	116,033,186	51,697,675	—	64,335,511
1924.....	69,632,747	54,860,419	118,899,186	54,860,419	—	64,038,767
1925.....	71,888,617	41,444,764	63,630,126	41,444,764	—	22,185,362
1926.....	71,287,687	29,701,445	31,332,356 ²	29,701,445	—	1,630,911
Totals.....	476,614,789	441,367,892	786,849,121	374,705,614	66,662,278	345,481,229

¹ Includes cost of new lines and equipment (other than renewals), additions and betterments, discounts on bonds issued, investments in miscellaneous properties, working capital, etc.

² Allowance is made for deductions of \$14,944,870 capital expenditure on the Hudson Bay railway transferred to the Government of Canada during construction, \$301,019 deficits of the same railway and \$4,196,544 surplus of Canadian Government railways transferred to the Dominion Government, also additions for improvements and betterments, etc., making a net deduction of \$16,523,270.

III.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of modern urban life and is supplied throughout Canada by the electric street railway, generally operated by the development of the water-powers which are so important a feature of Canadian economic life.

Historical.—Replacing the horse car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto Exhibition grounds. Before many years their safety and con-

venience resulted in the discarding of the older system. An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. This was followed by the completion of the Ottawa Electric railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. The street railways of other eastern cities were generally electrified during the 1890's, while in the newer western cities electricity was used from the commencement. In the cities of the East electric street railways are generally operated by private companies under franchises from the city, while in a considerable number of cities of Ontario and the West the street railways are owned and operated by the city, a fact which is indicated in Table 26. In 1921, on the expiry of the 30-year franchise of the Toronto Street Railway Co., the railway in this second largest city of Canada was taken over by the city and is now being operated by a transportation commission.

Where possible, water-power with turbine engines is used for generating purposes. Where this is not available steam power is necessary, and although this is a more expensive method, modern devices have greatly reduced the cost per h.p. Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, owing to snow, ice and sleet. These, however, have been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and ploughs. The single overhead trolley system has been found the most suitable and is in general use.

In addition to the street railways there is quite a large mileage of electric suburban or inter-urban lines, especially in the Toronto, Niagara and lake Erie district, where considerable freight traffic is carried, and on the Pacific coast, where the British Columbia Electric Railway operates several hundred freight cars.

Development of Electric Railway Traffic.—Figures for the year 1893 show that 30 companies, with a paid-up capital of about \$9,000,000, operated 256 miles of railway. By 1897, 35 companies made returns showing 583 miles of track, 1,156 cars, 26,431,017 miles run, 83,811,306 passengers carried and capital of \$18,-727,355. In 1904, 46 companies showed 766 miles of track, 2,384 cars, 42,066,124 miles run, 181,689,998 passengers and capital of \$30,314,730. The statistics for 1926 show that during that year 63 companies had 2,529 miles computed as single track, 5,665 cars, locomotives, etc., 122,935,055 miles run, and 748,710,836 fare passengers, with a capital of \$215,808,520. The number of employees in the service of electric railways on December 31, 1926, was 16,961, as compared with 16,933 in 1925. Total salaries and wages for the year 1926 were \$24,686,549, as against \$24,543,856 in 1925.

Statistics of Electric Railways.—Summary statistics of the operation of electric railways in Canada from 1901 to 1926 inclusive are given by years in Table 23. It may be noted in this table that the carriage of freight reached its maximum in 1926, with 3,493,457 tons, while the number of fare passengers carried in 1926 showed a decrease of over 52,000,000 as compared with the maximum attained in 1920. This situation may be more or less directly traced to the growth in the number and use of private motor cars and motor buses, particularly in urban municipalities. In Table 24 statistics of mileage and equipment are given for the last four calendar years, and annual statistics of the capital liability of electric railways are furnished from 1908 in Table 25. Detailed figures of the miles operated, the capital liability, the earnings, operating expenses, employees and salaries and wages, are given for 1926 in Table 26, while Table 27 shows by years from 1894 to 1926 the number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured on electric railways in Canada.

23.—Summary of Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1926.

Years.	Single Track Mileage in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Number of Employees.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.	No.
1901.....	552.91	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283	3,435,162	59.55	-
1902.....	557.59	35,833,841	135,681,402	266,182	6,486,438	3,802,855	58.63	-
1903.....	759.36	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677	4,472,858	61.83	-
1904.....	766.50	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609	5,326,516	63.01	-
1905.....	793.12	45,959,101	203,467,217	510,350	9,357,125	5,918,194	63.25	-
1906.....	813.74	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871	6,675,037	60.87	-
1907.....	814.52	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430	7,373,251	58.38	-
1908.....	992.03	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049	8,695,880	62.08	-
1909.....	988.97	60,152,846	314,026,671	-	14,611,484	8,885,235	60.81	10,557
1910.....	1,047.07	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789	10,121,781	59.19	11,390
1911.....	1,223.73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59.42	13,671
1912.....	1,308.17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60.71	14,760
1913.....	1,356.63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62.96	16,351
1914.....	1,560.82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	26,691,007	19,107,818	64.36	16,195
1915.....	1,590.29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67.35	14,795
1916.....	1,673.77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66.02	10,622
1917.....	1,743.54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66.47	11,696
1918.....	1,616.36 ¹	84,435,323 ¹	487,365,456 ¹	2,497,530 ¹	24,299,890 ¹	17,535,975 ¹	72.16 ¹	11,646 ¹
1919.....	1,696.52	106,961,607	686,124,263	2,474,892	35,696,532	26,839,071	75.18	17,242
1919 ²	1,686.78	110,206,344	749,334,380	2,374,612	40,698,586	31,385,702	77.12	16,940
1920 ²	1,698.76	114,481,406	804,711,333	2,691,150	47,047,246	37,242,483	79.16	17,341
1921 ²	1,687.37	111,576,949	719,305,441 ³	2,285,886	44,536,832	35,945,316	80.71	17,015
1922 ²	1,724.60	116,711,189	738,908,949	2,445,425	49,660,485	35,986,872	72.47	18,099
1923 ²	1,736.31	119,374,416	737,282,038	3,145,863	50,191,387	36,171,923	72.07	17,779
1924 ²	1,736.77	119,803,072	726,497,729	2,546,928	49,439,559	36,125,213	73.07	17,379
1925 ²	1,737.52	119,684,151	725,491,101	2,706,312	49,626,231	35,426,487	71.39	16,933
1926 ²	1,684.18	122,935,055	748,710,836	3,493,457	51,723,199	36,453,709	70.50	16,961

¹Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units. ²Calendar year.

³The report of the Toronto Transportation Commission for the last four months of 1921 would increase this number by about 80,000,000 or possibly bring it up to the 1920 record.

24.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways in the calendar years 1923-1926.

Mileage.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Equipment.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Length of first main track.....	1,736.31	1,736.77	1,737.52	1,684.18	Passenger cars—closed.....	3,930	3,883	3,946	3,584
Length of second main track.....	511.32	524.91	543.47	553.39	open.....	240	206	196	177
Total length of main track.....	2,247.63	2,261.68	2,280.99	2,237.57	combination open and closed.....	93	62	18	9
Length of sidings and turnouts.....	279.94	285.57	283.57	291.18	combination passenger and baggage without electrical equipment.....	15	15	19	14
Total, computed as single track.....	2,527.57	2,547.25	2,564.56	2,528.75	Total passenger cars.....	4,278	4,166	4,179	4,184
					Trackless trolley cars.....	8	8	8	-
					Baggage, express and mail cars.....	32	30	27	39
					Freight cars.....	697	652	652	635
					Buses.....	37	48	127	222
					Snow ploughs.....	60	65	61	64
					Sweepers.....	158	155	159	164
					Miscellaneous.....	294	301	346	297
					Locomotives.....	61	61	65	60
					Total units of equipment.....	5,625	5,486	5,624	5,665

¹Included in other classes prior to 1926.

25.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1908-1919, and calendar years 1919-1926.

NOTE.—The totals here given do not include \$493,346, aid paid by Governments and municipalities.

Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1908.....	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1918.....	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093
1909.....	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1919.....	93,042,368	78,852,188	171,894,556
1910.....	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1919.....	91,757,418	81,283,922	173,041,340
1911.....	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1920.....	91,321,955	79,504,449	170,826,404
1912.....	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1921.....	91,169,885	86,017,551	177,187,436
1913.....	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631	1922.....	76,949,185	111,309,789	188,258,974
1914.....	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342	1923.....	76,674,185	122,395,685	199,069,870
1915.....	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002	1924.....	76,482,085	137,285,575	213,767,660
1916.....	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584	1925.....	58,567,242	163,201,978	221,769,220
1917.....	70,606,520	90,628,219	161,234,739	1926.....	57,779,518	158,029,002	215,808,520

26.—Mileage Operated, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1926.

Names of Railways.	Mileage Operated.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Number of Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Brandon Municipal ¹	7-65	450,000	31,464	41,800	18	22,169
Brantford and Hamilton.....	23-19	960,000	154,716	143,150	45	65,442
Brantford Municipal ¹	22-67	540,250	153,554	123,905	57	85,604
British Columbia.....	222-44	21,302,992	5,554,896	4,357,763	2,150	3,393,536
Calais Street.....	6-45	200,000	53,524	52,699	16	19,285
Calgary Municipal ¹	52-83	2,545,174	823,672	523,064	230	397,453
Canadian National Electric Railways; Toronto Suburban District.....	49-36	5,278,000	205,459	281,168	100	157,843
Cape Breton Electric Co.....	30-59	2,535,000	268,305	239,732	99	143,845
Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie.....	36-65	1,560,600	196,126	178,820	58	74,860
Cornwall Street Ry., Light and Power Co.....	4-25	275,000	87,013	46,627	30	37,187
Edmonton Radial ¹	33-23	3,055,080	745,233	514,114	230	367,024
Fort William Street ¹	22-99	1,238,000	189,505	150,732	58	85,132
Grand River.....	18-63	551,000	328,550	263,281	149	199,599
Guelph Radial ^{1 2}	8-49	398,587	84,533	72,161	35	41,556
Hamilton and Dundas Streets ³	-	200,000	6,432	6,865	4	3,690
Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville.....	22-60	385,000	130,384	162,222	44	62,952
Hamilton Radial.....	11-00	271,150	112,219	131,167	38	55,000
Hamilton Street.....	18-00	1,425,000	1,043,062	995,562	409	555,086
Hull Electric.....	16-54	292,000	303,660	222,295	127	191,393
International Transit Co.....	4-97	150,000	62,439	41,469	21	24,138
Kitchener and Bridgeport ¹	2-25	65,874	14,453	8,295	5	5,303
Kitchener and Waterloo Street ¹	4-30	209,093	119,012	76,613	32	47,024
Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Lake Erie and Northern.....	6-00	179,850	53,271	48,443	26	34,255
Lethbridge Municipal ¹	51-00	3,817,500	274,670	247,913	111	135,410
Lethbridge Radial.....	8-20	302,739	53,896	55,322	23	32,385
Levis Tramways Co.....	11-50	1,115,000	149,720	106,492	58	69,176
London and Port Stanley (Lessors).....	-	1,775,194	-	-	-	-
London and Port Stanley (Lessees).....	24-50	1,738,500	525,186	444,926	145	198,728
London Street.....	34-37	1,112,480	626,691	528,528	243	349,303
Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Co., Ltd.....	2-72	1,255,400	20,626	30,866	5	7,474
Montreal Tramways.....	160-11	46,343,118	13,304,858	8,040,725	3,995	5,546,793
Montreal and Southern Counties.....	56-16	500,000	693,296	561,107	220	277,263
Moose Jaw.....	9-00	795,372	85,714	73,440	36	47,188
Nelson Municipal ¹	3-38	81,000	19,012	28,473	11	14,802
New Brunswick Power Co.....	16-60	5,261,500	422,157	300,515	132	152,213
Niagara Falls Park and River Division of the Inter. Ry.....	11-65	600,000	188,388	204,566	49	103,789
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto ⁴	69-81	2,965,500	1,219,729	914,284	521	659,121
Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie.....	1-51	292,000	18,312	11,064	5	6,742
Nipissing Central ¹	10-77	159,000	72,533	59,894	20	29,764
Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co.....	12-77	8,289,800	568,929	402,775	176	274,932
Oshawa ⁵	10-55	40,000	353,561	158,788	105	128,180
Ottawa.....	30-06	6,519,700	1,764,858	1,257,643	586	884,731

¹Municipally owned. ²Operated by H.E.P.C. of Ontario. ³Not in operation. ⁴Provincially owned.

⁵Stock owned by Canadian National Railways.

26.— Mileage Operated, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1926—concluded.

Names of Railways.	Mileage Operated.	Capital Liability	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Number of Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Peterborough Radial ¹ 4	6.45	390,660	81,769	117,126	42	49,742
Pictou County Electric Co.	9.20	653,500	58,893	49,644	22	27,317
Port Arthur Civic ¹	13.63	544,694	193,643	133,602	57	83,611
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. ⁵	23.04	—	1,065,545	882,741	410	557,237
Regina Municipal ¹	25.59	1,470,918	328,655	235,831	93	161,422
Saskatoon Municipal ¹	13.48	894,036	277,721	191,804	88	131,492
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg ¹ 4	41.03	697,000	1,052,547	791,798	287	455,069
Sarnia Street	8.75	181,000	78,836	69,956	31	42,112
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	4.07	448,540	119,531	65,982	20	27,815
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co.	9.33	2,425,000	105,526	99,307	74	64,160
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.	21.22	600,000	159,065	137,487	—	—
Sudbury Copper Cliff Suburban	7.90	248,100	39,506	35,604	13	20,661
Sydney and Glace Bay ⁶	—	846,000	—	—	—	—
Three Rivers Traction Co.	9.00	963,700	195,830	141,609	48	66,664
Toronto Transportation Commission ¹	102.37	40,748,567	11,918,645	7,574,724	3,487	5,487,420
Toronto and York Radial ¹ 4	80.03	2,375,000	659,440	713,206	306	434,440
Township of York and Town of Weston ⁷	9.26	1,534,349	291,280	254,198	—	—
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid	37.35	1,750,000	245,448	235,367	73	108,466
Winnipeg	68.86	30,378,000	3,482,444	2,445,396	1,429	1,891,393
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	40.2	900,000	197,098	139,765	42	66,942
Yarmouth Light and Power Co.	3.00	728,000	88,306	29,295	17	23,218
Total	1,684.18	215,808,520	51,723,199	36,453,709	16,961	24,686,549

¹ Municipally owned. ² Owned by Canadian National Rys. ³ Provincially owned. ⁴ Operated by the H.E.P.C. of Ontario. ⁵ Citadel division operations only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways. ⁶ Mileage and operations included with Cape Breton Electric Co. ⁷ Operated by Toronto Transportation Commission.

27.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-1926, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1919.

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900-1919, are given on p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Totals, 1894 to June 30, 1919	259	23,802	162	5,009	833	10,608	1,254	39,419
Years ended Dec. 31.								
1919	4	1,717	29	951	58	1,505	91	4,173
1920	9	1,968	7	658	75	1,434	91	4,060
1921	5	1,110	8	609	35	666	48	2,385
1922	6	2,260	10	873	31	700	47	3,833
1923	6	2,465	11	1,652	45	790	62	4,907
1924	2	2,279	6	1,262	54	824	62	4,365
1925	9	2,272	5	1,736	37	744	51	4,752
1926	3	2,420	7	1,642	66	879	76	4,941

IV.—EXPRESS COMPANIES.

“Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains.” But express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railways companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning. A brief history of the various express companies will be found on pp. 611 and 612 of the 1926 Year Book.

Before 1915, an express company in Canada was not liable for delay or damage caused by anything quite beyond its control, thus maintaining itself as an entity separate from the railway company. But in 1915 this liability was qualified, and thenceforth an express company became liable for delay or injury of goods if either was caused by the railway company in whose cars the goods were being carried.

Goods are sent by express for quick transit, so that express companies do not have to compete with freight rates by rail or water. Thus in its first tariff the Dominion Express Co., in pursuance of its contract with the C.P.R., gave a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. An express company usually pays the railway company a percentage of its gross earnings; for example, the Canadian Express Co. paid the Grand Trunk 50 p.c. But the railway, by controlling the stock, has an additional revenue; and since express companies have little equipment but offices, and, therefore have slight expenses for upkeep, the railway receives in the end practically all the profits of the express company above bare operating expenses. Express rates, like freight rates, are subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Express Company Operations.—During 1926, the last year for which the statistics of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are available, there were four Canadian and one American express organizations operating in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Express Co., formerly the Dominion Express Co., is a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway and handles the express business on the railways and the inland and ocean steamship lines of the parent company. The express business of the Canadian National system is handled by a department of the railway. The British America Express Co. operates over the Algoma Central and Algoma Eastern railways and the Central Canada Express Co. over the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta and Great Waterways railways. The American Railway Express Co. operates over the Canadian sections of United States railways and over the route from Skagway to points in the Yukon Territory. These companies are organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament, and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels, the transfer of baggage and the issue of money orders, travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper (Table 30). The total capital liabilities of the three Canadian companies and of the Canadian National express department on Dec. 31, 1926, stood at \$9,385,196.

A considerable part of the business of express companies has during recent years been drawn off by the numerous motor bus and motor truck systems now in operation. Transport facilities offered by motor vehicles have proved to be of much value, and with the building of improved road systems throughout the country, further decreases in the amount of express traffic now carried by the railways over short distances may be expected.

Statistics of the receipts and expenses of express companies in Canada are given in summary form for all companies for the years 1911 to 1926 in Table 28, and for each company for the year 1926 in Table 29. In these tables the amounts paid by express companies to the carriers, *i.e.*, railways, steamship lines, etc., for transporting the express matter, are shown under the heading "express privileges". Table 29 also shows the mileage operated by each company in 1926. Of the total of 60,168 miles, 41,473 were over steam railways, 14,227 on ocean steamship services (mainly by the Canadian Pacific lines) and 4,056 miles by inland or coastal steamboat routes.

28.—Summary Statistics of Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, 1911-1926.

Years ended June 30.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	9,913,018	4,151,228	4,553,861	1,207,969
1912.....	10,994,418	4,880,120	4,892,242	1,222,056
1913.....	12,827,479	5,743,545	6,324,320	759,614
1914.....	12,646,452	6,246,632	6,016,364	383,456
1915.....	11,311,797	5,632,904	5,610,224	68,669
1916.....	12,860,629	5,794,517	6,146,399	919,713
1917.....	16,836,374	7,657,656	8,052,606	1,096,112
1918.....	18,680,092	9,354,667	8,875,181	450,244
1919.....	21,157,930	11,792,500	11,347,767	-1,982,337
Years ended Dec. 31.				
1919.....	24,933,219	13,227,652	12,936,615	-1,231,048
1920.....	30,512,504	16,120,880	16,009,460	-1,617,836
1921.....	32,504,894	15,601,187	16,549,915	353,792
1922.....	28,697,332	13,596,518	14,581,789	519,025
1923.....	27,625,700	13,217,780	14,342,410	65,511
1924.....	26,196,017	12,723,651	13,557,168	-84,802
1925.....	25,876,342	12,336,485	13,312,960	226,897
1926.....	26,554,378	12,442,257	13,466,863	645,258

29.—Revenues, Expenses and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, calendar year 1926.

NOTE.—“American Railway Express” includes the American Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., consolidated during the war under the operation of the United States Government.

Companies.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express privileges.	Net. Operating Revenue.	Mileage Operated.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Miles.
American Railway Express.....	1,715,726	470,345	1,223,055	22,326	3,503
British America Express.....	34,343	10,831	17,172	6,341	419
Canadian National Railways.....	13,331,101	6,183,187	6,039,557	1,108,357	24,117
Canadian Pacific Express.....	11,395,045	5,752,886	6,144,036	-501,927	31,336
Central Canada Express.....	78,163	25,008	42,993	10,162	793
Total.....	26,554,378	12,442,257	13,466,863	645,258	60,168

30.—Business transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper in the calendar years 1921-1926.

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923. ¹	1924. ¹	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Money orders, domestic.....	47,288,611	50,217,071	27,994,599	26,301,978	53,916,113	58,757,263
Money orders, foreign.....	1,494,844	1,467,039	1,507,499	1,469,340	1,292,338	924,551
Travellers' cheques, domestic.....	549,846	906,928	1,028,530	977,860	1,106,340	1,304,220
Travellers' cheques, foreign.....	224,160	311,110	521,090	577,320	1,109,253	1,168,929
"C.O.D." cheques.....	20,600,083	18,308,877	8,608,844	7,873,570	7,807,254	7,743,099
Telegraphic transfers.....	226,622	110,620	180,948	437,477	475,410	462,740
Other forms.....	619,288	486,547	439,922	532,580	741,388	1,047,240
Total.....	71,003,454	71,808,190	40,281,432	38,220,125	66,448,095	71,398,042

¹ The business in financial paper of the Canadian National Express is not available for 1923 and 1924 and therefore the statistics for those years are not comparable with those of other years shown.

V.—ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Historical.—The early roads were auxiliary to water routes as avenues of transportation. Their use became common during the summer season, when portages were necessary to avoid obstacles to river and lake travel, and during the winters, when ice prevented navigation and snow covered the inequalities of the ground. Even the extensive system of waterways of Eastern Canada was an inadequate means of communication between points of settlement in a rapidly growing colony, and the need for overland routes manifested itself in the introduction of the system of common roads which prevailed under the old *régime*. Not only did the crude early roads serve the needs of the settlers, but also those of the British, French and American armies during the numerous campaigns. Regiments were frequently employed, during times of peace, in road construction in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada.

The first important highway in Canada extended along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, being gradually completed with the growth of the French settlements. In Upper Canada, one of the earliest roads was that from Toronto to lake Simcoe (Yonge St.), completed in 1794 under the direction of Gov. Simcoe, the work being done by the Queen's Rangers. This road not only gave access to the area north of Toronto, but also provided a more convenient route than that of the Ottawa river from the trading posts on the Upper Lakes to the centres of population along the St. Lawrence. Montreal was joined to Kingston by road in 1816, and in the following year to Toronto. Thereafter other highways from points served by water routes to inland settlements began to increase in number, as it became apparent that they were essential to the commercial life of the country as a means of transporting supplies to the settlers and of bringing their products to the central markets of the colony. The system of posts which had been established about the beginning of the nineteenth century necessitated passable routes between the various offices, and by 1827 a through road was available between Halifax and Amherstburg, comprising for the most part the old Kempt road, the York road, Dundas street and the Baldoon road. From this trunk line of communication, branch roads extended north and south to the more important centres of population in the two Canadas.

The cost of construction of these roads was high, and travel by stage coach was tedious and costly. As late as 1850, some points in central Ontario were still inaccessible to any vehicle. Later years, however, have brought with them improved methods of construction and a resulting reduction in expenses, together with an improvement in the wearing qualities of the more important highways. The growth of motor traffic has played a conspicuous part in the movement towards increased and improved road construction. In the older provinces of the East it has been a question of improving the existing roads and of building highways for the use of through traffic between the larger cities, while in the western provinces it has been more a matter of replacing the prairie and mountain trails with roads fit for modern tourist and other traffic.

A table of road mileage in Canada is appended. When it is considered that throughout the Dominion there are but 22 persons to every mile of road and that on an average there is one mile of road for every 9 square miles of land, the magnitude of the problem faced in the construction of these traffic routes is illustrated. A small population scattered over a large area has made this, like other transportation problems, particularly difficult of solution.

31.—Classification of Canadian Highways, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1927.

Provinces.	Unimproved.	Improved Earth.	Gravel.	Water-bound Macadam.	Bituminous Macadam.	Bituminous Concrete.	Cement Concrete.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
P. E. Island.....	2,839	790	15	—	6	—	—	3,650
Nova Scotia.....	—	11,082	3,203	31	6	—	—	14,412
New Brunswick.....	—	8,987	2,600	—	13	—	—	11,600
Quebec.....	7,850	15,561	5,709	1,560	122	120	78	31,000
Ontario.....	—	26,955	32,287	3,318	461	283	624	63,928
Manitoba.....	65,995	2,025	1,955	—	—	25	—	70,000
Saskatchewan.....	149,395	2,541	64	—	—	—	—	152,000
Alberta.....	58,481	1,169	350	—	—	—	—	60,000
British Columbia..	—	12,933	4,248	38	70	95	40	17,424
Total.....	284,560	82,043	50,521	4,947	678	523	742	424,014

Good Roads Movements.—The building of new roads and the improvement of those already in use is a matter of such general interest that numerous organizations have been developed throughout the country for the purpose of advising and assisting the various governments in the work. Good roads associations, assisted by the automobile and motor clubs, are to be found in most of the provinces, for the distribution of propaganda and the education of the public in the needs of improved highway routes. A branch of the Department of Railways and Canals directs its efforts solely to the study of highway development and construction, of the relations between the Dominion Government and the provincial Highway Departments and the financial assistance given to the provinces for road building.

The Canada Highways Act.—By c. 54 of the Statutes of 1919, the Dominion Parliament authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and improving the highways of Canada during the five years succeeding the passage of the Act. In its apportionment, grants of \$80,000 were made to each province during each of the five years, the remainder being allotted in proportion to their respective populations. Details as to cost, time, methods of construction, etc., of all roads built under the scheme were to be arranged between the Minister of Railways and Canals and the various Provincial Government Departments. Table 32 illustrates the working of the Act, showing the number and extent of projected roads and some of the more important items in the expenditure entailed. By c. 4 of 1923 and c. 4 of 1925 the operation of the Act has been extended to Apr. 1, 1928.

32.—Statement of Road Projects of Provinces under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1927.

Provinces.	Number of project agreements.	Mileage.	Estimated sub-sidizable cost.	Estimated Dominion aid. (40%).	Provincial allocation under the Act.	Total payments to Mar. 31, 1927.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	77	751	1,576,848	630,739	603,455	603,455
Nova Scotia.....	56	475	3,727,271	1,490,909	1,468,720	1,468,720
New Brunswick.....	19	1,237	2,950,600	1,180,240	1,163,845	1,163,845
Quebec.....	165	1,005	14,771,692	4,708,677	4,748,420	4,748,420
Ontario.....	39	638	13,424,319	5,369,727	5,877,275	5,824,006
Manitoba.....	43	1,505	4,367,706	1,747,082	1,602,265	1,345,220
Saskatchewan.....	76	1,907	4,662,163	1,864,865	1,806,255	1,684,394
Alberta.....	42	808	3,361,110	1,344,443	1,477,810	685,590
British Columbia.....	22	364	3,148,264	1,259,705	1,251,955	1,251,955
Total.....	539¹	8,689¹	48,990,972	19,596,388	20,000,000	18,775,604

¹ Actual mileage of 8,416 approved and 524 agreements authorized by Order in Council as at Mar. 31, 1927, the difference being occasioned by the withdrawal of certain mileage and cancellation of some agreements in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The difference in money was absorbed in applying higher type surfacing.

VI.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

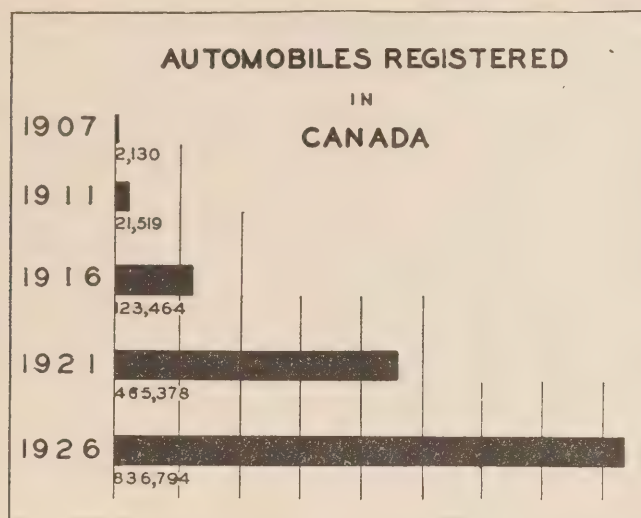
The earliest motor vehicles were propelled by steam, the history of the gasoline motor car commencing with the successful construction of a gasoline engine by Daimler in 1884. Until 1900 France remained the headquarters of the industry, possessing in that year more than half of the 10,000 cars in operation in Europe, while in the United States the number of cars was only about 700. Shortly afterwards, the invention of the Ford car resulted in a keen competition to bring motor cars within the reach of the average man, profits being secured from large production rather than high prices. Detroit became the centre of the automobile industry of the United States and the Canadian side of the Detroit river became the headquarters of the Canadian industry. As a consequence, the population of such border towns as Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich greatly increased between 1911 and 1921, while Ford City, which had no existence in 1911, had 5,870 inhabitants in 1921. Problems of regional location have resulted during more recent years in a gradual shifting of the centre of the industry, and the Toronto and Oshawa districts now rival in importance the older established centre on the Detroit river.

Like many other inventions, the motor car commenced as a toy, then as a luxury of the rich, while now it ranks as a comfort of those in moderate circumstances and may even become a necessity of life to the masses. Of late years it has been increasingly used for economic purposes; to-day the great majority of cars effect substantial economies in time or in money for their owners, partly or wholly offsetting their cost of upkeep. In the past few years, the motor truck—the freight automobile—and the motor bus have assumed considerable economic importance, and are now separately classified in Table 34 of this section.

In a recent government report the statement is made that “the automotive transport industry is just beginning to be a factor in the transportation of passengers and freight in this country. Railways have found that the handling of less than car-load lots of freight is often unprofitable business; it follows that commercial trucks are being used in greater numbers to carry lighter shipments of property between some of the larger centres served by adequately surfaced highways”. While the increased passenger and freight rates are probably a main cause of the comparatively slow increase in recent years in railway traffic (see Table 8 of this section), there can be no doubt that motor vehicles are now carrying much of the short haul traffic formerly carried by steam railways. In addition, a certain amount of traffic formerly carried over water routes has been diverted to these more modern carriers.

The automobile manufacturing industry in Canada has made very rapid growth since its beginning about the year 1905, two of its chief tendencies during the period having been a consolidation of smaller firms into large units and the adoption of large-scale methods of production, similar in many ways to those of the United States industry. A brief statement of its history, with statistics of production, etc., is to be found on pp. 432 to 436 of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Registration.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles in Canada has been very rapid. In 1904 the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535. In 1907, 2,130 motor vehicles were registered in six provinces, and in 1908, 3,033 in eight provinces, the motor car being at that time prohibited in Prince Edward Island. From these small beginnings Table 33 shows an increase to 836,794 motor vehicles in 1926, an increase over 1925 of 108,789, or more than the total number of motor vehicles registered in 1915. In Table 34 are given the numbers of motor vehicles registered by provinces in 1926, classified as passenger cars, commercial cars or trucks, motor buses and motor cycles.



By far the greatest increase during the past year has been in Ontario, where the number of cars registered in 1926 is shown as 388,728, in comparison with 344,112 in the previous year. The percentage increase in this province was 13.0, as compared with a figure of 15.0 for the whole of Canada, the absolute increase, 44,616, constituting 41 p.c. of the total increase for the Dominion.

According to statistics for 1926 published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Canada in that year was in fourth place among the countries of the world in the number of its registered motor vehicles. The total shown (820,220), which, however, is lower than the provincial totals of registrations collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 203,431 less than that of the United Kingdom, with 1,023,651, and 70,780 less than France, with 891,000 registered motor vehicles in 1926. Registrations in United States during 1926 were 22,137,334; in Australia, 374,717; in Germany, 319,000; in Argentina, 222,610; in Spain, 135,000; in Italy, 128,800; and in New Zealand, 123,224.

In 1926, there was in Canada one motor vehicle for every 11.2 of its population, or one for every 2.2 families. In respect to motor vehicles per population, when compared with the more important foreign countries, Canada ranks third in 1926, being exceeded by the United States with one motor vehicle for every 5.3 of population and by New Zealand with one for every 10.5. A comparison of the various provinces in the same respect shows, in 1926, one motor vehicle to every 25.0 persons in Prince Edward Island, to every 20.8 in Nova Scotia, 18.9 in New Brunswick, 23.8 in Quebec, 8.1 in Ontario, 11.0 in Manitoba, 8.5 in Saskatchewan, 9.3 in Alberta, 8.3 in British Columbia and 26.3 in the Yukon Territory.

Table 33 shows the registration of motor vehicles in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1907 to 1926.

33.—Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1907-1926.

NOTE.—The number of motor vehicles in the Yukon is included in the totals for Canada, 1914-26.

Years.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1907.....	—	62	—	254	1,530	—	54	55	175	2,130
1908.....	—	65	104	296	1,754	412	74	65	263	3,033
1909.....	—	69	167	485	2,452	662	149	275	504	4,763
1910.....	—	148	299	786	4,230	1,524	531	423	1,026	8,967
1911.....	—	228	483	1,878	11,339	2,436	1,304	1,631	2,220	21,519
1912.....	—	456	700	3,535	16,266	4,099	2,286	2,505	4,289	34,136
1913.....	26	511	824	5,452	23,700	5,475	4,659	3,773	6,138	50,558
1914.....	31	1,324	1,328	7,413	31,724	7,359	8,020	4,728	7,628	69,598
1915.....	34	1,841	1,900	10,112	42,346	9,225	10,225	5,832	8,360	89,944
1916.....	50	3,012	2,965	15,325	54,375	12,765	15,900	9,516	9,457	123,464
1917.....	303	5,350	5,251	21,213	83,308	17,507	32,505	20,624	11,645	197,799
1918.....	639	8,100	6,434	26,897	114,376	24,012	50,531	29,300	15,370	275,746
1919.....	967	10,210	8,306	33,547	144,804	30,118	56,855	34,000	22,420	341,316
1920.....	1,419	12,450	11,196	41,562	177,561	36,455	60,325	38,015	28,000	407,064
1921.....	1,751	14,205	13,615	54,670	206,521	40,215	61,184	40,235	32,900	465,378
1922.....	2,167	16,159	13,746	61,995	240,933	42,200	61,367	40,642	34,526	513,821
1923.....	2,483	18,354	16,829	72,448	280,996	42,428	67,337	44,841	41,053	586,850
1924.....	2,583	20,764	19,975	85,145	308,693	44,322	70,754	51,148	48,626	652,121
1925.....	2,955	22,853	19,022	97,657	344,112	51,241	79,078	54,357	56,618	728,005
1926.....	3,460	25,879	21,541	108,332	388,728	57,857	97,267	65,590	68,009	836,794

In Table 34 the registration of motor vehicles in 1926 is given according to the general type or purpose of the cars in use in each of the provinces.

34.—Types of Motor Cars registered in Canada, by Provinces, in the calendar year 1926.

Provinces.	Passenger Cars. ¹	Commercial Cars or Trucks. ²	Motor Buses.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Total. ³
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,289	153	1	6	11	3,460
Nova Scotia.....	22,551	2,989	29	177	133	25,879
New Brunswick.....	19,412	1,853	31	103	126	21,541 ³
Quebec.....	90,519 ¹	15,018 ²	373	2,084	309	108,332 ³
Ontario.....	343,992	39,012 ²	370	3,345	2,009	388,728
Manitoba.....	52,201	4,674	35	514	433	57,857
Saskatchewan.....	87,116 ¹	8,686	2	175	1,288	97,267
Alberta.....	60,413 ¹	4,362	—	326	489	65,590
British Columbia.....	56,272 ¹	10,661	—	798	274	68,009 ³
Yukon.....	94	29	2	6	—	131
Total.....	735,859¹	87,437²	843	7,534	5,072	836,794³

¹Includes taxicabs in Quebec and Saskatchewan and taxicabs and motor buses in Alberta and British Columbia.

²Includes trailers in Quebec and taxicabs in Ontario.

³Includes certain miscellaneous registrations in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of provincial government income. In every province the operation of automobiles and motor cycles is dependent on carrying a license duly issued by the various authorities, while similar licenses permit the maintenance of garages and the driving of cars or trucks by hired chauffeurs. Perhaps the most recent form of levy on the use of motor vehicles is the gasoline tax, which in 1926 was assessed in all provinces except Saskatchewan. In that year the revenue from this source represented over 29 p.c. of the total taxation in connection with the operation of motor vehicles. The accompanying table (35) shows the provincial revenue for the year 1926, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived.

35.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, for the year 1926.

Provinces.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks, etc.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Gar-ages.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Fines.	Gasolene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	68,224	2,621	57	392	—	255	—	28,110	100,097
Nova Scotia.....	506,025	66,563	1,596	8,547	—	16,156	2,398	206,497	808,323
New Brunswick.....	485,145	48,328	—	5,996	—	6,489	172	119,653	686,813
Quebec ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,012,003	3,799,552
Ontario.....	4,972,248	1,147,030	13,035	52,019	24,730	47,717	44,563	3,376,091	9,777,452
Manitoba ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523,014	1,284,048
Saskatchewan.....	1,458,104	156,891	1,308	28,730	304	3,945	—	2	1,692,690
Alberta.....	1,096,691	16,657	—	15,440	1,425	5,982	6,701	423,778	1,159,936
British Columbia ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	671,544	1,389,431
Yukon.....	1,034	462	24	—	—	—	—	2	1,520
Total¹.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,360,690	21,795,184

¹Revenue not segregated.

²No gasolene tax.

Motor Vehicle Acts and Regulations.

The following is a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in each province.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1922, and regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to a registration fee of \$2.50 and a marker fee of \$1, an annual tax of 80 cents per 100 pounds weight is payable on May 1, but this is not required of non-residents unless the car is used in the province during more than eight weeks in one year. Chauffeurs must be 18 years of age; all other drivers of cars, owners included, must be 17 years old and must be licensed. Every car must have a lock or other device to prevent it from being operated when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 12 miles an hour, on approaches to steep descents, bridges, or highway crossings, 10 miles an hour, on roads outside cities or incorporated towns on which the driver has not a clear view for at least one hundred yards free from turns and intersections, 15 miles an hour, and in all other places, 25 miles an hour.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicle Act requires cars to be registered by the Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways, which issues permits renewable annually on Jan. 1. Cars belonging to persons residing outside of Nova Scotia need not be registered if they are registered where the owners reside, and are operated for private use. This privilege is given for a period of not more than three months in each year. If owners come into the province to reside permanently or to carry on business they must register. Every person who operates a motor vehicle must be licensed either as an operator or as chauffeur. An operator must be of the full age of 16 years, a chauffeur of the full age of 18 years. Cars must have devices which will prevent their operation when left unattended and must also have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages and in places where there is no clear view of the road for at least 50 yards, 15 miles an hour, at crossroads and bridges, 15 miles and in other places 25 miles an hour. Maximum speed for commercial vehicles is 20 miles per hour.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Law, 1926, the registering and licensing authority is the Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Public Works. Cars must be registered when new and, besides the registration fee, an annual fee is payable on Jan. 1. Non-residents may not operate cars registered in another province during more than 90 days in any year without registering in New Brunswick. A chauffeur must be 18 years old; chauffeurs must take out licenses which are issued subject to examination. The driver of a car must have a permit. If the driver is between 16 and 18 years of age the permit will be granted only after he passes an examination proving his ability to operate a car. To owners of cars a driver's permit is issued free of charge; to other persons the fee is \$1.00. The speed limits are, in places which are closely built up, or in any city, town or village, 15 miles an hour, outside of any city, town or village where the road cannot be seen clearly for 200 yards, 20 miles an hour. All vehicles keep to the right.

Quebec.—The law regarding motor vehicles is contained in the Quebec statutes of 1923-24 (14 Geo. V, c. 24). Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on Mar. 1. Certain government and municipal cars and farm tractors are given free registration, while exemptions are made in the case of pleasure cars registered in other provinces and certain commercial vehicles, but only in cases specified in article 10 of the Act. All drivers of cars must be licensed, and must not be less than 18 years old. Cars, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent their use, and all cars must have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 20 miles an hour, on highways where the land is closely built up, 20 miles an hour, at bridges and cross-roads and within a distance of 300 feet before reaching a railroad crossing, 8 miles an hour, and in open country 30 miles an hour. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers and must reduce the speed to 16 miles an hour when meeting another vehicle. These rates have reference to pleasure cars only. In the case of a commercial vehicle having non-pneumatic tires, a speed of 8 miles an hour when loaded and 10 miles an hour when unloaded is allowed. When equipped with pneumatic tires the corresponding rates are 12 and 15 miles an hour. Motor buses are allowed a speed of 25 miles an hour in open country.

Ontario.—The Act concerning motor vehicles is the Highway Traffic Act, 1923. This Act came into effect on Jan. 1, 1924, and is a consolidation of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Highway Travel Act, the Load of Vehicles Act and the Traction Engines Act. The registering authority is the Department of Public Highways, Motor Vehicles Branch, which issues permits that remain in force for the calendar year. Cars may be used without registration for not more than three months in one year if registered in some other province, and for 30 days in one year if registered in certain States of the Union which have entered into agreements with the Province of Ontario. No person under 16 may drive a car, and those between the ages of 16 and 18, as well as all paid chauffeurs, must have chauffeur's licenses. All other drivers must have operators' licenses. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 20 miles an hour, in other places 35 miles an hour and at road intersections, where vision is obscured, one-half of these rates of speed. A motor may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off, until the passengers are on or off and safely to the side of the street. At street intersections a vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way. All cars are required to be equipped with non-glaring headlights. Horse-drawn vehicles using the highways at night must carry a light on the left side showing white in front and red behind, and visible for 200 ft. Motor vehicles equipped with four-wheel brakes must show at the rear an approved sign in the form of a red triangle.

Manitoba.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and the registration is renewable annually on Jan. 1. Chauffeurs must not be under 18 years old, and must have licenses; other drivers must not be under 16 years of age. Cars must have mufflers and devices to prevent their use when left unattended. Motors must stop when behind standing street cars. The provisions of the Act relative to registration and display of registration numbers do not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of the province, other than a foreign person, firm or corporation doing business in the province, provided that the owner thereof shall have complied with the provisions of the law of the province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence relative to registration of motor vehicles and the display of registration numbers thereon, and shall conspicuously display his registration numbers as required thereby. These provisions, however, shall be operative as to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of Manitoba only to the extent that, under the laws of the province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence, like exemptions and privileges are granted to motor vehicles duly registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Manitoba. No person shall operate a vehicle at a rate which is unreasonable, having regard to the traffic on the highway, and in case of prosecution for such an offence, the onus of proving his innocence shall be upon the person accused.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicle Act is the Provincial Secretary. Licenses expire annually on Dec. 31. Motor license fees are based on the "wheel base", and increase from a minimum of \$15.00. The fee for a livery license is \$8.00 more than the fee for a private license for the same car. Every applicant for a livery or chauffeur's license must first satisfy the Provincial Secretary that he is a fit and proper person capable of operating a motor vehicle, and all applicants resident in a city or town are required to obtain endorsement of their application by the chief constable, the secretary-treasurer being responsible in the smaller urban and rural municipalities. No person under the age of 16 may drive a car, and a chauffeur's license may be granted to applicants under 18 only upon passing a special examination test. Every motor vehicle except motor cycles must expose two number plates, one on the front and one on the rear. Motor vehicles must carry lights at night, and all front lights must be of approved non-glare type. A non-resident may use his motor vehicle within the province for a period of, or for periods together amounting to not more than 3 months in any year. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. Cities, towns and villages have authority to regulate the speed limit within their respective boundaries. There is no speed limit in rural districts, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers. Upon meeting another vehicle at an intersection of highways, the vehicle to the right hand has the right-of-way. Should a driver desire to turn on leaving a stopping place in a city or town, he may do so only at an intersection of the public highway.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924. Cars must be registered, with descriptions, in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on Jan. 1. Paid chauffeurs must be licensees. No chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person under the age of 18, and no person under the age of 16 shall drive or operate a motor vehicle. The speed limits are 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages, 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges, and 30 miles an hour outside cities, towns and villages. A motor car may not pass a street car

which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. A resident of the United States or of any province in Canada, who has complied with the provisions of the law regarding registration of his motor vehicle in the state or province in which he resides, may use his motor vehicle within the province for a period or periods together not exceeding 3 months in any year without registration. The same applies to drivers' licenses. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the license of any chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor. Provision is made for the impounding of cars by the authorities where the owners or drivers are convicted of driving cars while intoxicated or convicted under other sections of the Act relating to speeding and juvenile driving. There is provision against the carrying of loaded weapons in an automobile—a preventive measure against accidents during hunting trips.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act and the amending Acts, all motor vehicles are to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Trailers must also be licensed. Cars registered outside of the province may be used for touring for any period up to six months. Chauffeurs must take out chauffeurs' licenses. Non-resident chauffeurs who have complied with the laws of their place of residence are exempt from chauffeur's licenses while driving foreign registered motor vehicles for which a touring permit has been issued and is in effect and in the case of U.S.-owned cars for which a permit is not necessary while carrying the customs permit. No person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle on any highway unless he is the holder of a driver's license. No person under 17 years of age may drive a motor vehicle on any highway, unless he be over 15 years of age and shall have obtained a special permit after passing an examination. Dealers and motor vehicle salesmen require licenses. Motor vehicles are to be driven in a careful and prudent manner at all times, otherwise the operator will be deemed to be driving to the common danger, if driving at a greater rate of speed than 20 miles per hour in any city, town or village, or 30 miles per hour outside cities, towns or villages. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles per hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers, and must not exceed a speed of 10 miles per hour when passing school houses between the hours of 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. or public playgrounds for children between dawn and dusk. Accidents must be reported. No person shall ride as a passenger on a motorcycle in front of the person driving or operating the motorcycle. Provision is made for the surrender of drivers' licenses upon conviction for an infraction of the Act or regulations or of section 285 (c) of the Criminal Code. Owners of motor vehicles are responsible for violations of the Motor Vehicle Act by persons entrusted with their motor vehicles.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates renewable annually on April 1. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16, and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles.—Imports and exports of motor vehicles in the fiscal years ended 1908 to 1927 are shown, by number of cars and by values, in Table 36. In the earlier years the imports of cars far exceeded the exports, but as the Canadian automobile manufacturing industry became established, exports commenced to exceed imports and in the four fiscal years up to and including 1926 averaged between two or three times the value of the imports, while the number of cars exported exceeded the number imported in an even larger proportion.

During the fiscal year 1927, however, while the exports have maintained the high figures of previous years, the imports have increased so much as to again approach the value of the exports. The importation of parts has increased with the growth of the industry and amounted in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927, to \$23,111,109 and \$30,336,461 respectively. In the same fiscal years exports (including re-exports) of automobile parts were \$7,724,730 and \$5,264,699 respectively.

36.—Canadian Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-1927.

Fiscal Years.	Imports of Motor Vehicles.				Exports of Motor Vehicles (including re-exports).			
	Passenger.		Freight ¹ .		Passenger.		Freight ² .	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1908.....	674	912,371	-	-	205	320,708	-	-
1909.....	533	585,097	-	-	279	450,127	-	-
1910.....	1,424	1,732,215	-	-	448	627,469	-	-
1911.....	3,488	4,235,196	-	-	787	892,212	-	-
1912.....	6,022	6,511,115	-	-	2,156	2,039,993	-	-
1913.....	8,377	9,738,839	-	-	4,091	2,952,988	-	-
1914.....	6,288	7,213,375	-	-	6,691	4,321,369	-	-
1915.....	5,476	4,888,704	-	-	5,579	3,290,234	-	-
1916.....	8,055	5,089,329	-	-	17,493	9,223,813	-	-
1917.....	12,037	7,981,177	327	423,824	10,331	5,637,465	-	-
1918.....	16,118	11,317,245	964	1,275,179	8,829	4,471,521	-	-
1919.....	6,473	5,326,510	1,744	2,274,748	11,867	6,328,447	2,584	1,347,521
1920.....	10,805	11,204,461	2,274	3,831,084	20,883	13,589,423	4,166	2,319,629
1921.....	5,907	8,399,537	1,706	3,578,938	15,870	11,867,425	3,441	2,733,775
1922.....	7,181	9,501,362	806	1,537,765	13,676	7,879,845	1,314	675,038
1923.....	11,402	11,857,165	1,082	1,889,105	45,372	25,987,515	3,726	1,456,795
1924.....	9,549	9,532,350	1,340	1,910,808	54,939	27,566,869	15,419	5,545,225
1925.....	8,835	8,726,714	934	1,364,664	44,626	22,393,397	11,790	4,055,796
1926.....	14,935	14,022,814	1,189	1,772,414	61,860	29,888,014	19,238	6,300,327
1927.....	29,202	23,882,455	2,548	3,200,626	51,622	25,282,512	20,423	6,899,526

¹Freight automobiles were classified with passenger automobiles in figures of imports until 1917.

²Freight automobiles were classified with passenger automobiles in figures of exports until 1919.

VII.—AIR NAVIGATION.

Up to the present time flying in Canada has been used principally as an improved method of observation, rather than as an organized means of transportation. Foresters and surveyors watched the growth in capacity and efficiency of aircraft during the war, and as much of their work lay in the remoter parts of Canada where transportation facilities were poor or non-existent, they were fully alive to the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of their services by the use of aircraft. In the same way, those interested in the administration and development of these areas saw in aviation the solution of many of their difficulties. Aircraft could provide a ready means of obtaining accurate information of conditions in the unsettled parts of Canada and an easy access to them.

The importance of air mail and passenger services has not been overlooked. There was little development in this line before 1927, owing to the more urgent demand for other forms of flying, the climatic difficulties and the financial stringency of the post-war period. The Post Office Department and other transportation interests are now commencing to study this problem. Several air mail contracts have been let and surveys are being made of air routes connecting the main centres of population. In 1927 an air mail service was established between Rimouski and Montreal.

The increasing importance of civil aviation and the need for an organization separate from that of the military Air Force led to the reorganization of the Air Services in the Department of National Defence on July 1, 1927. There are now four branches:—the Royal Canadian Air Force, which is a directorate of the Chief of Staff's Branch; the Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations, responsible for the flying operations for civil branches of the Government service such as forestry, survey, etc.; the Controller of Civil Aviation's Branch, which is responsible for the licensing of aircraft, personnel and air harbours, the survey of air routes and the administration of the Air Regulations; the Aeronautical Engineering Branch, the chief of which serves as consulting engineer to all services. The last three come directly under the Deputy Minister of National Defence.

Civil Aviation.—There was in 1927 a great increase in the amount of flying for civil purposes in the Dominion. The use of flying in the development and conservation of the natural resources of the remoter parts of the country is now firmly established. Over 200 million acres of forest land are now under daily patrol during the season of fire hazard. The air survey program for 1927 covered an area of some 50,000 square miles, and during the past four years a total of a quarter of a million square miles in different parts of the Dominion has been mapped from the air. Operations for fishery protection, the preparation of forest inventories by type sketching from the air, the transportation of men and supplies to the remoter parts of the country, and air mail, passenger and express services to the mining camps, have been greatly extended. Experimental work on air mails, counter measures against the wheat rust disease and the control of the spruce bud worm were also undertaken. The principal flying organizations in the country other than those of the Dominion Government are:—Canadian Airways, Ltd., of Three Rivers, P.Q.; Dominion Airways, Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C.; J. V. Elliot Air Service, of Hamilton, Ont.; Fairchild Aviation, Ltd., of Grand'Mère, P.Q.; the Ontario Air Service, which is a branch of the Forest Service of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests; Pacific Airways, Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., and Western Canada Airways of Winnipeg, Man. Schools of aviation have been formed and are operating at Regina, Winnipeg, Peterborough and Hamilton.

Following the decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the development of airships for transoceanic and long distance air transport, two airship experts visited the Dominion to assist in the selection of a suitable base in Eastern Canada. On their advice the site for an air ship mooring station has been purchased on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, at St. Hubert station on the Canadian National railway. It is proposed to create there, as conditions warrant, a public air terminal, not only for airships, but for aeroplanes as well.

Aircraft for civil and military purposes are now being built in increasing numbers at Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, who maintain their own design department and have produced several original types specially suited for operations in Canada.

Statistics of civil aviation have been compiled from the Report on Civil Aviation (see Table 37). While these statistics are not given under provincial classifications, it may suffice to state that the greatest amount of civil flying is done in Ontario and Quebec, while the greatest amount of operational flying is carried out by the Air Force in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.

37.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Firms manufacturing aircraft.....	2	3	2	2	2
Firms chiefly operating aircraft.....	15	8	8	14	20
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service.....	1	2	2	2	1
Aircraft flights made.....	3,086	3,776	3,171	4,755	16,748
Aircraft hours flown.....	2,831	4,389	4,091	5,860	12,070
Approximate aeroplane mileage.....	47,505	21,700	29,065	30,290	209,583
Approximate float seaplane mileage.....	119,168	263,288	218,686	356,481	247,238
Approximate boat seaplane mileage.....	—	—	—	—	372,189
Approximate amphibian mileage.....	21,425	9,790	8,075	6,332	—
Total aircraft mileage.....	188,098	294,778	255,826	393,103	829,010
Average flight duration (minutes).....	55	70	77	74	43
Number of pilots carried.....	3,086	3,776	3,171	4,755	16,748
Number of passengers and crew carried.....	2,238	5,314	4,897	6,436	18,932
Total personnel carried.....	5,324	9,090	8,068	11,191	35,680
Pilots carried one mile (pilot miles).....	188,098	294,778	255,826	393,103	829,010
Passengers and crew carried 1 mile (passenger-miles).....	203,500	560,175	446,648	631,715	1,424,631
Total personnel carried 1 mile (personnel-miles).....	391,598	854,953	702,474	1,024,818	2,253,041
Total freight or express carried (lb.).....	17,600	77,385	592,220	724,721	1,098,346
Total mail carried (lb.).....	—	1,221	1,080	3,960	14,684
Total licensed civil air harbours (all types).....	31	24	34	34	33
Total licensed civil aircraft (all types).....	69	32	39	44	67
Total licensed personnel.....	230	201	91	103	148

Military Aviation.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is responsible for all matters connected with the air defence of Canada, and consists of a headquarters at Ottawa, for administration, intelligence and organization purposes; a land training base at Camp Borden, Ont., and a seaplane training base at Vancouver, B.C. The present strength of the Air Force is 107 officers and 455 men. (See also "Royal Canadian Air Force", in the Administration section.)

VIII.—CANALS.

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages. The canals of Canada were constructed to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and re-loading at the portages.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although the canals were constructed primarily for military purposes, they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country.

1.—Canal Systems.

There are in Canada six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the international boundary near lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake

Huron (not completed); and (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117.2.

A detailed description of the individual canals was given on pp. 626-629 of the 1926 Year Book. Summary statistics of their length and lock dimensions are given in Table 38.

38.—Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1927.

Names.	Location.	Length in Miles.	Locks.			
			No.	Minimum dimensions.		
				Length.	Width.	Depth
				ft.	ft.	ft.
St. Lawrence—						
Lachine.....	Montreal to Lachine.....	8.50	5	270	45	14 ¹
Soulanges.....	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing..	14.00	5	280	45	15 ¹
Cornwall.....	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing....	11.25	6	270	45	14 ¹
Farran's Point.....	Farran's Point rapid.....	1.25	1	800	50	14 ¹
Rapide Plat.....	Rapide Plat to Morrisburg.....	3.66	2	270	45	14 ¹
Galops.....	Iroquois to Cardinal.....	7.33	3	800	50	14 ¹
Welland.....	Port Dalhousie, lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, lake Erie.....	26.75	26	270	45	14 ¹
Sault Ste. Marie.....	St. Mary's rapids, 47 miles west of lake Huron.....	1.30	1	900	60	19 ¹
Richelieu river—						
St. Ours Lock.....	St. Ours, Que.....	0.12	1	200	45	7
Chambly.....	Chambly to St. Johns, Que.....	12.00	9	118	22.5	7 ²
Ottawa and Rideau rivers—						
Ste. Anne Lock.....	Junction of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.....	0.12	1	200	45	9
Carillon.....	Carillon rapids, Ottawa river.....	0.75	2	200	45	9
Grenville.....	Long Sault rapids, Ottawa river.....	5.75	5	200	45	9
Rideau.....	Ottawa to Kingston.....	126.25	47	134	33	5
	Rideau lake to Perth (Tay branch)....	7.00	2	134	33	6.5 ³
Miscellaneous—						
Trent.....	Trenton to Peterborough lock, Peterborough.....	89.0	18	175	33	8.4
	Peterborough lock to head of lake Couchiching.....	114.6	23	134	33	6
	Sturgeon lake to Port Perry (Scugog branch).....	35.0	1	142	33	6
	Port Severn lock.....	—	1	100	25	6
Murray.....	Bay of Quinte to lake Ontario.....	5.17	0	—	—	11
St. Peters.....	St. Peter's bay to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.....	0.49	1	300	48	18
St. Andrews.....	Red river, 15 miles north of Winnipeg	—	1	215	45	17

¹Navigable depths are occasionally less at times of extremely low water.

²Least depths in channels 6.5 ft.

³Least depths in channels 5 ft.

Governmental Expenditure on Canals.—Tables 39 and 40 deal with the expenditure of the Dominion Government on the construction and maintenance of canals. The items of revenue and expenditure, showing in the fiscal year ended 1927 an increased net outlay as compared with 1926, indicate the net total expended on the maintenance of these water routes. All canals, it may be added, have since 1904 been free of toll to vessels applying for the privilege of locking facilities. The total capital cost of Canadian canals since their construction was begun is set at \$189,658,000. The heavy capital expenditures in recent years are due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, on which \$76,579,031 had been spent up to Mar. 31, 1927.

39.—Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals, fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

NOTE.—For the individual years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 462.

Fiscal Years.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Total Expendi- ture.	Total Revenue
	To Capital.	To Income. ¹	To Revenue.				
			Staff and Repairs, Canals in general.	Staff.	Repairs.		
Before Confed- eration.....	\$ 20,593,866	\$ 98,378	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20,692,244	\$ —
1868-1910.....	76,388,584	6,465,248	1,594,239	11,695,310	9,488,903	105,632,284	14,156,389
1911.....	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	3,875,978	221,138
1912.....	2,560,939	442,012	109,651	585,900	555,710	4,254,212	263,717
1913.....	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	3,852,999	307,568
1914.....	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	4,583,559	380,188
1915.....	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,599	7,314,132	427,763
1916.....	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	7,906,863	446,722
1917.....	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	6,028,100	461,423
1918.....	1,781,957	111,553	149,859	743,857	540,331	3,327,557	414,868
1919.....	2,211,935	164,046	156,558	733,091	698,878	3,964,508	387,655
1920.....	4,579,565	798,113	157,886	745,986	713,335	6,994,885	441,926
1921.....	5,449,962	1,193,143	192,875	815,979	920,993	8,572,952	365,941
1922.....	4,482,639	836,810	209,193	983,042	1,105,054	7,616,748	804,516
1923.....	4,995,184	564,242	204,536	924,217	859,839	7,548,018	742,404
1924.....	6,747,395	479,900	204,653	980,094	942,056	9,354,098	897,412
1925.....	10,619,903	458,791	187,579	959,516	853,076	13,078,865	907,650
1926.....	12,024,461	501,449	182,376	1,046,568	873,682	14,628,536	920,900
1927.....	13,845,684	451,880	153,776	1,129,041	858,473	16,438,853	961,694
Total	189,658,000 ²	14,968,916	4,293,784	25,175,326	21,569,367	255,665,394	23,509,876

¹The income account is of expenditures on buildings and permanent improvements; the revenue account is of expenditures on maintenance only. ²Including \$34,967, chargeable to canals in general and not allocated to particular years.

40.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals for the fiscal years ended 1868-1927 and before Confederation.

Canals.	Expenditure, previous years.	Expenditure, fiscal year 1927.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Beauharnois.....	1,636,029	—	1,636,089
Carillon and Grenville ¹	4,191,756	—	4,191,756
Chambly.....	780,996	—	780,996
Cornwall.....	7,245,804	—	7,245,804
Culbute Lock and Dam.....	382,391	—	382,391
Lachine.....	14,132,685	—	14,132,685
Lake St. Francis.....	75,907	—	75,907
Lake St. Louis.....	298,176	—	298,176
Murray.....	1,248,947	—	1,248,947
Rideau.....	4,214,264	—	4,214,264
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,935,809	—	4,935,809
Soulanges.....	7,904,044	—	7,904,044
St. Anne Lock and Canal.....	1,320,216	—	1,320,216
St. Lawrence River and Canals—			
North Channel.....	1,995,143	—	1,995,143
River Reaches.....	483,830	—	483,830
Galops Channel.....	1,039,896	—	1,039,896
St. Lawrence Ship Canal.....	134,068	171 ²	133,897
St. Ours Lock.....	127,229	—	127,229
St. Peters.....	648,547	—	648,547
Tay.....	489,599	—	489,599
Trent.....	19,337,175	258	19,337,433
Welland.....	29,907,288	876 ²	29,906,412
Welland Ship Canal.....	62,732,558	13,846,473	76,579,031
Farran's Point.....	877,091	—	877,091
Williamsburg.....	6,143,468	—	6,143,468
Galops.....	2,159,881	—	2,159,881
Rapide Plat.....	1,334,552	—	1,334,552
Williamsburg.....	34,967	—	34,967
Canals in general.....			
Total.....	175,812,316	13,845,684	189,658,000

¹The records relating to cost of construction by Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852 and the statistics are not included in this table. ²Revenue.

2.—Canal Traffic.

Tables 41 to 46 deal with the traffic passing through Canadian canals in recent years up to and including 1927. In this latest year the total traffic of 17,488,311 tons was the highest figure for any year since 1918, being an increase of 4,010,648 tons over the total for 1926 (Table 41).

The longer navigation season in 1927 and the heavier traffic almost throughout that year are shown by the monthly figures of Table 42; Table 43, showing the products which constitute the freight traffic through the canals, illustrates the preponderance of agricultural products in the total. In the year 1927, six commodities (Table 44), barley, rye, wheat, pulpwood, soft coal and sand, each provided over 1,000,000 tons of freight and together accounted for 78 p.c. of the whole traffic. The increase over the previous year was chiefly due to increased tonnage of wheat, barley, rye, sand and general merchandise, while large decreases occurred in the quantity of oats and soft coal handled.

While traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie canal in recent years has fallen off greatly as compared with the period from 1900 to 1918, owing to larger locks having been built on the United States side at that point, traffic through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals has been increasing in recent years and is now much greater than in the pre-war period. Of the traffic increase of 4,010,648 tons in 1927 over 1926, the Welland canal accounted for 2,032,945 tons and the St. Lawrence canals for 1,789,251 tons (Tables 45 and 46).

41.—Total Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons, 1900-1927, by Nationality of Vessel and Origin of Freight.

NOTE.—For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see 1902 Year Book, p. 398.

Years	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Freight carried.					
					Originating in Canada.		Originating in United States.		Total.	
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.	Tons.	P.c. of total.	Tons.	P.c. of total.	Tons.	Tons.
1900..	21,755	4,129,250	5,502	2,408,985	-	-	-	-	5,013,693	
1901..	20,860	3,980,264	5,634	2,482,274	-	-	-	-	5,665,259	
1902..	22,198	4,485,695	6,433	4,086,439	-	-	-	-	7,513,197	
1903..	23,767	5,212,832	6,695	4,236,475	-	-	-	-	9,203,817	
1904..	21,851	4,772,100	6,253	3,655,905	-	-	-	-	8,256,236	
1905..	23,726	5,191,191	7,085	5,096,241	-	-	-	-	9,371,744	
1906..	25,498	5,526,321	7,319	5,685,315	-	-	-	-	10,523,185	
1907..	28,833	6,328,911	9,328	11,604,834	-	-	-	-	20,543,639	
1908..	29,040	6,780,789	7,489	8,521,139	5,012,147	28.6	12,490,673	71.3	17,502,820	
1909..	22,507	7,811,578	9,996	16,459,322	7,378,057	21.8	26,342,691	78.2	33,720,748	
1910..	25,337	8,931,790	11,402	21,777,297	7,883,614	18.3	35,106,994	81.7	42,990,608	
1911..	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	7,792,907	20.5	30,237,446	79.5	38,030,353	
1912..	27,371	10,237,335	11,785	24,636,190	9,376,529	19.7	38,210,716	80.3	47,587,245	
1913..	28,654	12,078,041	10,739	24,238,788	11,130,875	21.3	40,923,038	78.7	52,053,913	
1914..	26,125	12,050,856	7,742	15,636,414	9,382,206	25.3	27,641,031	74.7	37,023,237	
1915..	21,575	9,398,207	6,415	7,385,101	6,789,423	44.7	8,409,380	55.3	15,198,803	
1916..	23,002	9,839,029	6,800	10,660,839	7,486,962	31.7	16,096,529	68.3	23,583,491	
1917..	21,588	9,831,694	6,594	10,259,772	5,964,369	26.8	16,274,566	73.2	22,238,935	
1918..	18,909	7,800,972	6,791	9,616,200	3,368,477	17.8	15,514,142	82.2	18,883,619	
1919..	20,682	8,735,973	4,092	5,259,173	4,865,831	48.7	5,129,435	51.3	9,995,266	
1920..	23,038	8,521,643	3,826	3,838,890	4,094,044	46.9	4,641,339	53.1	8,735,383	
1921..	25,720	10,079,388	2,969	2,330,178	4,562,028	48.5	4,844,993	51.5	9,407,021	
1922..	26,217	11,059,261	3,735	3,165,054	6,273,227	62.1	3,752,828	37.9	10,026,055	
1923..	27,112	13,013,970	3,399	3,325,809	7,637,485	68.2	3,561,949	31.8	11,199,434	
1924..	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	8,857,177	68.8	4,011,920	31.2	12,869,097	
1925..	28,361	14,964,785	3,587	3,824,924	9,570,311	67.7	4,560,356	32.3	14,130,667	
1926..	27,965	14,542,485	3,543	3,144,866	9,656,190	71.7	3,821,473	28.3	13,477,663	
1927..	32,149	17,472,601	4,013	3,364,461	11,952,312	68.3	5,535,999	31.7	17,488,311	

42.—Distribution of Total Freight Traffic on Canals, by months, calendar years 1922-1927.

Months.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	80	135	279	63	—	541
April.....	236,246	9,320	454,131	488,541	—	673,811
May.....	1,224,196	1,283,414	1,729,639	1,789,528	1,691,689	2,426,701
June.....	1,252,478	1,631,825	1,834,908	1,789,160	2,309,478	2,497,073
July.....	1,517,609	1,752,463	1,906,300	2,050,895	2,123,356	1,975,204
August.....	1,427,189	1,770,826	1,771,334	2,126,209	1,710,017	2,468,196
September.....	1,507,219	1,589,332	1,704,516	1,928,232	1,880,044	2,596,336
October.....	1,464,493	1,574,497	1,952,133	2,110,830	2,039,909	2,646,216
November.....	1,207,161	1,393,577	1,282,611	1,604,237	1,522,764	2,022,010
December.....	189,384	194,405	283,246	242,972	200,406	182,223
Total.....	10,026,055	11,199,434	12,869,097	14,130,667	13,477,663	17,488,311

43.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, calendar years 1926 and 1927.

Canals.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manu- factures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Total.
1926.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	909,362	450	335,919	61,915	115,629	1,423,275
Welland.....	3,344,001	200	615,753	293,032	963,528	5,214,514
St. Lawrence.....	3,350,226	7,747	723,917	744,502	1,297,309	6,123,701
Chambly.....	11,854	672	8,967	108,773	73,776	204,042
St. Peters.....	5,222	2,691	4,274	3,682	27,676	43,545
Murray.....	—	—	20	—	875	895
Ottawa.....	1,937	2,975	34,141	62,255	220,148	321,456
Rideau.....	524	1,311	21,367	7,816	25,034	56,052
Trent.....	283	32	1,625	24,651	1,101	27,692
St. Andrews.....	153	79	965	13,747	47,547	62,491
Total.....	7,623,562	16,157	1,744,948	1,320,373	2,772,623	13,477,663
1927.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	935,740	617	436,007	28,931	69,256	1,470,551
Welland.....	5,046,545	—	787,429	355,607	1,057,878	7,247,459
St. Lawrence.....	5,015,496	7,911	866,961	834,952	1,187,632	7,912,952
Chambly.....	13,159	316	25,137	88,270	77,654	204,536
St. Peters.....	3,548	1,825	5,520	5,924	29,489	46,306
Murray.....	—	—	90	405	217	712
Ottawa.....	1,636	2,999	37,877	76,436	336,811	455,759
Rideau.....	544	1,510	22,532	9,939	23,426	57,951
Trent.....	122	62	1,470	25,873	227	27,754
St. Andrews.....	538	12	842	14,298	48,641	64,331
Total.....	11,017,328	15,252	2,183,565	1,440,635	2,831,231	17,488,311

44.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Articles.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Increase in 1927.	Decrease in 1927.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley.....	764,480	803,776	1,039,433	235,657	—
Buckwheat.....	23	14	26	12	—
Corn.....	87,515	115,598	216,877	101,279	—
Oats.....	1,386,928	716,237	307,585	—	408,652
Rye.....	586,229	423,871	1,413,541	989,670	—
Flaxseed.....	73,995	33,571	63,516	29,945	—
Peas.....	75	197	1	—	196
Wheat.....	4,958,130	5,025,808	7,513,489	2,487,681	—
Flour.....	426,163	441,143	419,202	—	21,941
Hay.....	19,502	19,262	16,678	—	2,824
Other milled products.....	20,592	35,894	19,167	—	16,727
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,823	4,260	4,759	499	—
Potatoes.....	4,173	3,931	3,054	—	877

44.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1925, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Articles.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Increase in 1927.	Decrease in 1927.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Live stock.....	835	765	681	—	84
Poultry, game and fish.....	2,309	3,909	2,250	—	1,659
Dressed meats.....	109	35	27	—	8
Other packing-house products.....	1,334	899	1,275	376	—
Hides and leather.....	150	111	92	—	19
Wool.....	37	51	158	107	—
All other animal products.....	10,373	10,387	10,769	382	—
Agricultural implements.....	8,461	18,592	35,667	17,075	—
Cement, bricks and lime.....	9,240	16,530	58,764	42,234	—
Household goods and furniture.....	1,909	2,279	2,689	410	—
Iron, pig and bloom.....	51,725	67,953	62,733	—	5,220
Iron and steel, all other.....	269,845	496,092	531,200	35,108	—
Petroleum and other oils.....	216,809	238,470	333,052	94,582	—
Sugar.....	153,456	175,901	205,832	29,931	—
Salt.....	18,241	17,213	23,485	6,272	—
Wines, liquors and beer.....	7,860	5,308	10,098	4,790	—
Merchandise not enumerated.....	683,340	706,610	920,345	213,735	—
Pulpwood.....	1,017,203	1,056,352	1,167,385	111,033	—
Sawed lumber.....	239,372	223,526	229,343	5,817	—
Squared timber.....	7,384	3,478	8,970	5,492	—
Shingles.....	1,955	1,052	2,256	1,204	—
Other woods.....	33,017	35,965	32,681	—	3,284
Hard coal.....	156,669	154,622	117,332	—	37,290
Soft coal.....	2,136,585	1,572,004	1,244,253	—	327,751
Coke.....	4,277	23,012	10,361	—	12,651
Copper ore.....	26,199	10,126	10,230	104	—
Iron ore.....	24,814	49,982	72,856	22,874	—
Other ore.....	82,005	58,775	59,314	539	—
Sand, etc.....	629,526	904,102	1,316,885	412,783	—
Total.....	14,130,667	13,477,663	17,488,311	4,010,648	—

45.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Seasons of 1926 and 1927, by direction and origin.

Canals.	FROM CANADIAN TO CANADIAN PORTS.		FROM CANADIAN TO UNITED STATES PORTS.		FROM UNITED STATES TO UNITED STATES PORTS.		FROM UNITED STATES TO CANA- DIAN PORTS.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1926.								
Sault Ste. Marie...	294,723	811,750	8,018	82,863	26,690	23,487	99,418	76,326
Welland.....	421,770	2,759,700	160,244	6,716	90,813	21,593	6,931	1,746,747
St. Lawrence ¹	887,934	2,862,537	475,692	26,898	87,647	701	23,166	1,759,126
Chambly.....	8,725	10,201	110,643	—	—	—	—	74,473
St. Peters.....	9,702	33,843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murray.....	38	—	17	—	—	—	—	840
Ottawa.....	33,152	266,941	—	20,825	—	—	538	—
Rideau.....	43,767	11,783	—	502	—	—	—	—
Trent.....	12,713	14,979	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews.....	61,330	1,161	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,773,854	6,772,895	754,614	137,804	205,150	45,781	130,053	3,657,512
1927.								
Sault Ste. Marie...	382,530	882,511	7,725	31,842	22,998	12,523	55,133	75,289
Welland.....	629,987	3,614,420	166,956	—	114,134	80,462	6,675	2,637,825
St. Lawrence ¹	1,189,798	3,657,042	488,506	23,429	80,848	2,779	25,107	2,445,443
Chambly.....	8,099	9,292	99,023	240	—	—	1,478	86,404
St. Peters.....	10,873	31,923	2,000	1,510	—	—	—	—
Murray.....	412	25	83	—	—	—	192	—
Ottawa.....	28,507	395,493	—	23,873	—	—	7,886	—
Rideau.....	42,498	14,017	—	—	—	—	—	1,436
Trent.....	13,499	14,255	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews.....	61,620	2,711	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	2,364,823	8,621,689	764,293	80,894	217,980	95,764	96,471	5,246,397

¹ Includes only the canals on the St. Lawrence river between Lachine and lake Ontario.

45.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Seasons of 1926 and 1927, by direction and origin—concluded.

Canals.	TOTAL TRAFFIC BY DIRECTION.		ORIGIN OF CARGO.		Total Cargo.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) on previous year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1926.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	428,849	994,426	1,207,216	216,059	1,423,275	— 211,695
Welland.....	679,758	4,534,756	3,457,876	1,756,638	5,214,514	— 425,784
St. Lawrence ¹	1,474,439	4,649,262	4,350,841	1,772,860	6,123,701	— 83,287
Chambly.....	119,368	84,674	129,569	74,473	204,042	+ 322
St. Peters.....	9,702	33,843	43,545	—	43,545	+ 7,854
Murray.....	55	840	55	840	895	+ 279
Ottawa.....	33,690	287,766	320,918	538	321,456	+ 106,516
Rideau.....	43,767	12,285	55,987	65	56,052	+ 29,733
Trent.....	12,713	14,979	27,692	—	27,692	— 8,610
St. Andrews.....	61,330	1,161	62,491	—	62,491	— 8,308
Total.....	2,863,671	10,613,992	9,656,190	3,821,473	13,477,663	— 653,004
1927.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	468,386	1,002,165	1,307,907	162,644	1,470,551	+ 47,276
Welland.....	914,752	6,332,707	4,482,350	2,765,109	7,247,459	+ 2,032,945
St. Lawrence ¹	1,784,259	6,128,693	5,400,615	2,512,337	7,912,952	+ 1,789,251
Chambly.....	108,600	95,936	116,709	87,827	204,536	+ 494
St. Peters.....	12,873	33,433	46,306	—	46,306	+ 2,761
Murray.....	687	25	520	192	712	+ 183
Ottawa.....	36,393	419,366	447,873	7,886	455,759	+ 134,303
Rideau.....	42,498	15,453	57,947	4	57,951	+ 1,899
Trent.....	13,499	14,255	27,754	—	27,754	+ 62
St. Andrews.....	61,620	2,711	64,331	—	64,331	+ 1,840
Total.....	3,443,567	14,044,744	11,952,312	5,535,999	17,488,311	+ 4,010,648

¹Includes only the canals on the St. Lawrence river between Lachine and lake Ontario.

46.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons, 1923-1927.

Canals and Years.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Total Passen- gers.	Total freight carried.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.		
		Tons.		Tons	No.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie—						
1923.....	3,312	3,915,740	654	2,433,964	35,697	2,255,929
1924.....	2,840	3,406,744	476	1,585,827	34,367	1,631,548
1925.....	2,889	3,408,387	645	2,279,160	34,743	1,634,970
1926.....	2,693	3,357,785	657	1,594,186	32,099	1,423,275
1927.....	2,818	3,269,942	421	1,214,782	34,483	1,470,551
Welland—						
1923.....	4,149	3,429,604	613	422,579	12	3,755,912
1924.....	4,654	4,359,552	707	656,959	614	5,037,412
1925.....	5,014	4,732,951	852	834,185	10	5,640,298
1926.....	4,741	4,340,398	787	712,648	25	5,214,514
1927.....	6,504	5,811,180	1,150	1,039,417	—	7,247,459
St. Lawrence—						
1923.....	10,948	4,907,502	652	341,423	81,777	4,541,528
1924.....	10,835	5,449,593	703	433,213	78,450	5,536,374
1925.....	11,753	6,062,833	803	567,394	82,848	6,206,988
1926.....	12,671	5,946,289	857	696,124	81,128	6,123,701
1927.....	13,860	7,370,693	1,110	960,201	87,567	7,912,952
Chambly—						
1923.....	435	62,936	842	102,226	827	213,190
1924.....	491	65,398	1,032	123,092	844	225,518
1925.....	453	63,610	1,023	119,931	661	203,720
1926.....	510	65,834	943	110,241	833	204,042
1927.....	541	67,402	870	107,370	609	204,536
St. Peters—						
1923.....	979	73,035	10	1,306	486	46,574
1924.....	1,363	87,072	15	819	298	51,929
1925.....	1,183	76,622	13	4,741	213	35,691
1926.....	990	65,507	18	3,976	208	43,545
1927.....	903	58,840	19	5,345	302	46,306

46.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons, 1923-1927—concluded.

Canals and Years.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Total Passengers.	Total freight carried.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.		
Murray—		Tons.		Tons.	No.	Tons.
1923.....	636	46,147	298	3,351	4,392	3,144
1924.....	305	37,382	81	1,221	3,673	2,715
1925.....	351	45,245	142	1,458	3,377	1,174
1926.....	313	106,843	63	10,466	7,506	895
1927.....	440	104,893	141	10,724	8,339	712
Ottawa—						
1923.....	2,217	318,239	211	23,165	28,337	233,092
1924.....	2,140	291,123	173	18,900	25,067	205,534
1925.....	2,095	301,629	151	16,226	28,545	214,940
1926.....	2,422	415,257	151	15,696	23,010	321,456
1927.....	3,017	553,140	193	23,055	27,565	455,759
Rideau—						
1923.....	1,824	104,279	12	821	6,299	81,299
1924.....	1,408	102,842	11	542	3,345	85,986
1925.....	1,458	103,503	38	1,533	4,359	85,785
1926.....	1,052	77,755	18	722	2,931	56,052
1927.....	1,139	84,081	30	1,525	3,803	57,951
Trent—						
1923.....	2,288	105,990	47	974	62,777	31,402
1924.....	3,044	120,904	35	604	61,929	41,099
1925.....	2,681	98,162	20	296	53,936	36,302
1926.....	2,171	85,851	49	807	49,727	27,692
1927.....	2,577	82,411	79	2,042	47,954	27,754
St. Andrews—						
1923.....	324	50,498	—	—	—	37,364
1924.....	387	68,299	—	—	—	50,982
1925.....	384	71,843	—	—	—	70,799
1926.....	402	80,966	—	—	14	62,491
1927.....	350	70,019	—	—	262	64,331
Summary—						
1923.....	27,112	13,013,970	3,399	3,325,809	220,604	11,199,434
1924.....	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	208,587	12,869,097
1925.....	28,261	14,964,785	3,687	3,824,924	208,692	14,130,667
1926.....	27,965	14,542,485	3,543	3,144,866	197,561	13,477,663
1927.....	32,149	17,472,601	4,013	3,364,461	210,884	17,488,311

The Panama Canal.—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on transcontinental rail rates is a valuable one. During the war the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but with the decline in ocean freight rates an increase in traffic between our Pacific ports and Europe is occurring, and while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions. During the year ended June 30, 1927, as will be seen from Table 47, a tonnage of 207,003 originating on our eastern coast and a total of 248,009 tons destined for our western coast was carried westward through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the total of 1,548,783 tons from western ports and 803,418 tons destined for eastern Canadian ports, locked through on the voyage eastward. The canal is thus becoming an avenue of trade between Eastern and Western Canada.

The report of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone for the year ended June 30, 1927, records increases from 1926 of from 5,197 to 5,475 in the number of transits, from 24,774,591 to 26,227,815 in canal net tonnage, from \$22,931,056 to \$24,228,830 in tolls collected, and from 26,037,448 to 27,748,215 in tons of cargo carried (Table 48).

With respect to traffic by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States' registration carried 15,242,156 tons, or 54.9 p.c. of the total cargo of 27,748,215 tons locked through in the year 1927. British vessels carried 6,436,785 tons, or 23.2 p.c., Japanese vessels 1,036,786 tons, or 3.7 p.c., German vessels 973,741 tons, or 3.5 p.c., and Norwegian vessels 1,052,453 tons, or 3.8 p.c.

47.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-1927.¹

Years.	From		To	
	Canada West Coast.	Canada East Coast.	Canada West Coast.	Canada East Coast.
	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1921.....	125,638	39,561	126,414	16,558
1922.....	180,981	25,174	148,305	6,521
1923.....	604,546	92,939	101,588	125,283
1924.....	1,223,102	110,677	141,086	197,204
1925.....	1,082,282	121,803	158,709	379,284
1926.....	1,650,855	160,196	168,295	614,580
1927.....	1,548,783	207,003	248,009	803,418

¹Figures supplied by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

48.—Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-1927¹.

	Atlantic to Pacific.		Pacific to Atlantic.		Total Traffic.	
	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.
	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.
1915.....	522	2,070,993	553	2,817,461	1,075	4,888,454
1916.....	396	1,369,019	362	1,725,095	758	3,094,114
1917.....	874	2,929,260	929	4,129,303	1,803	7,058,563
1918.....	915	2,639,300	1,154	4,892,731	2,069	7,532,031
1919.....	857	2,740,254	1,167	4,176,367	2,024	6,916,621
1920.....	1,180	4,092,516	1,298	5,281,983	2,478	9,374,499
1921.....	1,471	5,892,078	1,421	5,707,136	2,892	11,599,214
1922.....	1,509	5,495,934	1,227	5,388,976	2,736	10,884,910
1923.....	2,125	7,086,259	1,842	12,481,616	3,967	19,567,875
1924.....	2,740	7,860,100	2,490	19,134,610	5,230	26,994,710
1925.....	2,413	7,398,397	2,260	16,560,439	4,673	23,958,836
1926.....	2,760	8,037,097	2,437	18,000,351	5,197	26,037,448
1927.....	2,888	8,583,327	2,587	19,164,888	5,475	27,748,215

¹Figures supplied by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

IX.—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

Canadian shipping may be divided into two classes, ocean and inland shipping. Whereas, in the case of most countries of such an extensive coast line, the former is much the more important, in Canada shipping on inland waters, while finally dependent to a large extent on ocean traffic to foreign ports, shares almost equally with that on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the attention devoted to water traffic. The Great Lakes are among the leading highways of the international trade of the world; consequently the statistics of inland international shipping are included with those of sea-going shipping in Table 49, while those of sea-going shipping alone will be found in Table 50. In Table 49 the figures for 1925 are the highest on record, while for sea-going shipping alone Table 50 shows that 1927 was the record year.

49.—Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 380.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901.....	4,319	6,694,133	30,211	8,540,089	33,302	10,795,586	26,029,808
1902.....	4,363	6,865,924	33,202	9,654,528	40,148	13,504,952	30,025,404
1903.....	4,647	7,753,788	31,534	10,482,940	53,545	15,418,315	33,655,043
1904.....	4,997	8,045,817	30,934	9,955,290	35,739	13,201,098	31,202,205
1905.....	4,614	8,034,652	29,729	11,047,447	35,647	13,195,721	32,277,820
1906.....	5,104	9,059,453	32,239	11,241,915	37,644	14,430,804	34,732,172
1907 (9 mos.).....	4,488	7,576,721	30,654	11,582,409	25,263	11,436,761	30,595,891
1908.....	6,356	10,329,515	28,795	11,717,846	40,461	17,527,670	39,575,031
1909.....	5,795	10,405,370	29,247	13,805,790	38,677	16,490,443	40,701,603
1910.....	5,780	11,038,709	28,635	15,680,534	41,650	17,848,748	44,567,991
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,438
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	37,388	16,869,619	52,827	20,302,920	49,493,533
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	39,877	22,236,962	50,370	21,866,049	54,648,630
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	36,679	20,029,572	61,114	26,164,278	56,665,253
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	59,364	26,423,287	87,199	32,110,991	72,403,183
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	53,945	28,216,588	80,700	31,571,791	74,947,373
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	44,432	26,620,979	84,084	34,854,868	77,939,591
1926.....	6,515	17,749,067	34,010	23,149,028	55,109	34,348,732	75,246,827
1927.....	6,448	18,117,525	34,015	25,692,591	62,344	33,521,543	77,331,659

1.—Ocean Shipping.

Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Ocean-going vessels of that time were crude, wooden sailing craft of but 20 or 30 tons burden, to be entrusted only to skillful and hardy mariners for navigation through nearly unknown seas. Later exploration and settlement produced a larger volume of traffic, but it was not until the building of ships in Canada by the French assumed some dimensions that traffic became important. The first ocean-going vessels in Canada were probably built by Pont-Gravé, one of the first settlers in New France, and soon afterwards Talon and Hocquart, intendants of the colony, realizing the advantages offered to the industry by the timber resources available, gave it every encouragement. Shipyards were established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, and these, together with later establishments on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833 the Royal William, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to London, the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic under steam power. A few years later Samuel Cunard established the well known steamship line of that name. His company pursued a conservative course; wooden ships

were used long after iron hulls were a proven success, and paddle wheels after the introduction of the screw propeller. By 1867 the company's business had shifted to New York, and its terminal was moved thither from Halifax. The Allan line had a somewhat similar early history, but remained a purely Canadian company. In addition to other lines of less importance, both the C.P.R. and the Dominion Government operate fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

In the following tables, statistics are given of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal years from 1901 to 1927 (Table 50), of the nationalities, tonnage of freight carried and number of crew of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in the fiscal years ended 1926 and 1927 (Table 51), of entrances and clearances of sea-going ships at the principal ports (Table 56), and of the countries whence arrived and to which departed (Table 52). The number and particularly the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in both ocean and coasting trade, indicates clearly the predominance of British shipping in Canadian waters over that of all other nations. This is particularly the case on the Atlantic coast, where the bulk of our European and South American trade is handled. Figures for 1927 show continued revival in the shipping industry.

50.—Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

NOTE.—For 1868-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 379.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901.....	4,319	6,694,133	9,910	1,677,138	12,476	6,171,791	14,543,062
1902.....	4,363	6,865,924	11,413	1,937,227	14,530	5,928,337	14,731,488
1903.....	4,647	7,753,788	11,282	2,085,568	12,403	6,001,819	15,841,175
1904.....	4,997	8,045,817	11,045	1,979,803	14,002	5,801,085	15,826,705
1905.....	4,614	8,034,652	11,279	2,269,834	11,904	5,283,969	15,588,455
1906.....	5,104	9,059,453	12,201	2,304,942	12,511	5,479,034	16,843,429
1907 (9 mos.).....	4,488	7,576,721	7,880	1,899,141	8,107	4,429,012	13,904,874
1908.....	6,356	10,329,515	10,562	2,606,660	12,886	6,555,096	19,491,271
1909.....	5,795	10,405,370	10,946	2,806,278	13,441	6,554,223	19,765,876
1910.....	5,780	11,038,709	10,875	3,498,361	13,147	6,267,243	20,804,313
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,665,838	29,568,486
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,699	25,261,393
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	11,994	4,434,634	17,353	8,489,126	25,244,754
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	12,490	5,510,484	17,624	8,860,626	24,916,729
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	14,929	6,861,202	17,170	10,261,865	27,594,470
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	16,693	7,463,809	17,493	12,945,623	31,278,337
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	16,778	7,698,045	16,795	14,161,363	37,018,402
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	17,776	7,966,193	17,314	16,551,629	40,981,026
1926.....	6,515	17,749,067	17,906	9,703,054	18,117	12,202,875	45,654,996
1927.....	6,448	18,117,525	16,746	8,926,138	19,111	19,106,106	46,149,769

51.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Crew.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
1926.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	3,250	9,025,869	1,476,730	516,059	237,635
Canadian.....	8,830	4,901,577	1,512,666	36,017	179,325
Foreign.....	9,105	8,910,274	2,782,761	27,639	215,041
Total.....	21,185	22,837,720	5,772,157	579,715	632,301
CLEARED.					
British.....	3,265	8,723,198	4,679,350	1,083,006	214,380
Canadian.....	9,076	4,801,477	1,649,822	289,816	189,887
Foreign.....	9,012	9,292,601	5,513,338	334,717	219,286
Total.....	21,353	22,817,276	11,842,510	1,707,539	623,553
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	6,515	17,749,067	6,156,080	1,599,065	452,315
Canadian.....	17,906	9,703,054	3,162,488	325,833	369,212
Foreign.....	18,117	18,202,875	8,256,099	362,356 ^b	434,327
Total.....	42,538	45,654,996	17,614,667	2,287,254	1,255,854
1927.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	3,257	9,453,911	1,243,369	279,413	242,703
Canadian.....	8,410	4,385,425	1,334,012	50,215	171,122
Foreign.....	9,715	9,384,945	2,906,404	43,178	218,850
Total.....	21,382	23,224,281	5,483,785	372,806	632,675
CLEARED.					
British.....	3,191	8,663,614	4,972,378	414,037	218,625
Canadian.....	8,336	4,540,713	1,889,249	234,458	176,394
Foreign.....	9,396	9,721,161	5,439,591	466,837	225,167
Total.....	20,923	22,925,488	12,301,218	1,115,332	620,186
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	6,448	18,117,525	6,215,747	693,450	461,328
Canadian.....	16,746	8,926,138	3,223,261	284,673	347,516
Foreign.....	19,111	19,106,106	8,345,995	510,015	444,017
Total.....	42,305	46,149,769	17,785,003	1,488,138	1,252,861

52.—Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.
VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Countries whence arrived.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain.....	940	4,192,769	121,052	131	248,079	3,301	108	247,480	3,506
Australia.....	47	293,844	8,146	22	79,686	911	10	34,415	331
Hong Kong.....	20	166,051	4,610	6	52,828	3,256	—	—	—
British West Indies.....	55	118,788	3,648	165	193,538	3,766	49	53,900	1,181
Newfoundland.....	614	504,324	16,902	254	170,596	5,131	108	241,488	3,200
Other Br. possessions.....	54	214,203	3,861	6	19,995	252	5	12,346	168
Argentina.....	10	26,319	323	—	—	—	12	31,381	395
Belgium.....	91	619,989	19,296	74	186,413	2,663	30	88,797	1,085
China.....	21	149,197	3,939	2	17,578	1,084	42	219,334	3,711
Cuba.....	9	13,324	279	4	4,480	79	24	38,303	601
Denmark.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	238,635	7,413
France.....	19	73,873	2,556	—	—	—	58	193,827	4,350
Germany.....	61	346,208	9,648	—	—	—	69	230,517	4,990
Holland.....	68	240,553	2,985	—	—	—	143	565,171	9,865
Italy.....	7	22,746	253	—	—	—	35	129,544	1,424
Japan.....	108	434,322	6,619	29	190,629	9,025	267	1,157,167	17,989
Mexico.....	10	34,724	394	12	35,752	314	9	33,113	273
Norway.....	—	—	—	1	4,351	45	33	163,625	4,926
Peru.....	6	23,692	268	18	94,805	698	4	15,599	140
St. Pierre.....	27	5,410	348	71	7,596	485	154	35,878	1,678
Santo Domingo.....	2	2,644	51	1	1,472	32	35	45,512	805
Spain.....	6	8,286	116	—	—	—	12	13,777	252
United States.....	362	1,170,173	23,989	5,349	2,951,354	121,658	6,982	5,259,700	127,931
Sea fisheries.....	615	59,260	9,866	1,875	70,472	15,390	1,341	71,872	16,664
From Sea.....	72	34,431	2,320	383	43,953	2,897	61	10,536	620
Total.....	3,257	9,453,911	242,703	8,410	4,385,425	171,122	9,715	9,384,945	218,850

52.—Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927—concluded.
VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Countries to which departed.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain.....	786	3,934,334	94,796	159	374,405	4,897	242	655,362	8,302
Australia.....	53	291,040	7,890	31	107,622	1,267	18	54,514	596
British Oceania.....	2	7,378	98	2	7,098	84	11	35,907	449
British South Africa.....	27	102,678	1,399	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies.....	27	18,219	367	201	92,844	2,423	58	52,163	1,202
Newfoundland.....	616	389,598	16,555	295	182,388	5,540	134	278,494	3,810
New Zealand.....	34	128,501	2,302	7	24,318	293	19	69,864	672
British Guiana.....	21	45,755	1,617	19	30,464	529	—	—	—
Hong Kong.....	22	190,608	5,521	11	97,149	5,964	—	—	—
Other Br. possessions.....	16	43,078	595	17	22,415	548	12	19,359	301
Argentina.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	63,815	665
Belgium.....	51	191,257	4,090	26	67,561	944	48	152,621	2,023
China.....	1	12,292	501	7	67,851	3,262	43	198,689	2,751
Cuba.....	33	44,232	1,154	108	20,118	956	51	64,574	1,294
Denmark.....	1	100	5	—	—	—	19	43,729	602
Brazil.....	6	14,831	188	2	713	13	5	14,667	212
France.....	57	275,938	8,180	1	4,351	45	56	134,771	1,753
Germany.....	61	276,386	6,501	—	—	—	82	244,208	3,055
Greece.....	1	2,175	33	—	—	—	15	42,733	472
Holland.....	43	133,076	1,541	—	—	—	72	238,170	2,663
Italy.....	33	101,564	1,106	—	—	—	105	360,264	3,958
Japan.....	58	284,280	4,982	21	111,491	4,870	265	1,236,651	20,745
Mexico.....	8	26,892	288	16	53,347	443	10	19,804	338
Norway.....	1	1,003	24	—	—	—	36	101,199	1,811
Peru.....	1	4,414	37	12	49,249	380	8	17,117	213
St. Pierre.....	40	6,216	315	195	18,604	1,135	70	15,996	1,242
United States.....	513	1,955,626	44,735	5,156	3,119,728	127,210	6,604	5,364,662	142,947
Sea fisheries.....	611	57,824	10,113	2,012	73,448	15,286	1,295	82,568	19,739
Sweden.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	86,905	1,943
For Sea.....	38	32,649	2,226	8	146	35	41	3,949	448
Total.....	3,191	8,663,614	218,625	8,336	4,540,713	176,394	9,396	9,721,161	225,167

2.—Inland Shipping.

Inland shipping is associated in its beginnings with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. The advantages of this light and easily navigable boat were realized by explorers and fur traders, and for many years it was in general use, giving way to more substantial craft only with the demands of heavier traffic. The "bateau" and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U.E. Loyalists, and, on the St. Lawrence and the other main highways of the time, they also soon gave place to larger vessels. Original plans of the Lachine canal, which called for a width of 12 feet and a depth of 18 inches, afford an illustration of the size of these primitive craft.

In the absence of any roads making land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior. The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by "bateau" or Durham boat, from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used, then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and, finally, schooner again to the destination. The charge for transporting a barrel of rum from Montreal to Kingston was from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and freight charges on other goods were proportions of the rate on this standard article.

In 1809, the "Accommodation", the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. By 1818 Molson formed a company, the St. Lawrence Steamship Company or the Molson Line. On lake Ontario, the "Frontenac", beginning with 1817, was used on a weekly service between York and Prescott, and following this beginning came a period of

great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the "Gore" reached lake Huron by way of the Welland canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying American goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

The period from 1850 to the present has witnessed a proportionate decline in inland shipping, owing to the competition of railways. Considerable traffic is still carried over water routes, however, and the transport of grain, coal and iron ore now forms the "*raison d'être*" of considerable fleets of cargo boats on the Great Lakes.

Inland International Shipping.—Statistics of the inland international shipping between Canadian and United States ports for the fiscal years ended 1923-1927, exclusive of ferriage, are given in Table 53. The total tonnage of inland international shipping entered and cleared in the fiscal years 1920-1927, was as follows:—1920, 24,248,779; 1921, 29,731,901; 1922, 29,070,783; 1923, 38,124,846; 1924, 37,928,971; 1925, 36,958,025; 1926, 29,591,831; 1927, 31,181,890.

53.—Canadian and American Vessels trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	20,341	17,647	12,180	7,212	7,919
Tons register.....	8,936,612	9,903,534	8,741,668	6,128,817	7,933,752
Number of crew.....	350,377	343,799	294,872	252,450	255,678
Sail.....No.	940	955	969	670	490
Tons register.....	340,837	336,129	372,125	236,707	150,331
Number of crew.....	4,164	4,380	4,610	3,391	1,968
American—					
Steam and motor.....No.	33,372	30,534	32,058	17,028	19,718
Tons register.....	9,144,512	8,245,561	8,086,451	7,369,366	6,242,647
Number of crew.....	258,045	246,367	258,500	162,788	157,202
Sail.....No.	1,305	1,178	1,205	1,130	1,749
Tons register.....	442,487	441,752	415,861	382,209	535,366
Number of crew.....	5,222	4,047	3,713	3,522	3,999
Description of vessels—					
Steam and motor, screw.....No.	52,288	46,502	42,790	22,561	25,864
Steam and motor, paddle....."	1,349	1,668	1,441	1,670	1,538
Steam and motor, sternwheel....."	76	11	7	9	235
Sail, schooners....."	192	269	307	190	127
Sail, sloops....."	40	30	20	14	14
Sail, barges....."	2,013	1,834	1,847	1,596	2,098
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	20,388	17,658	12,552	7,582	8,315
Tons register.....	9,329,150	9,919,753	9,149,896	6,848,899	8,520,689
Number of crew.....	351,440	334,648	298,830	255,847	258,618
Sail.....No.	1,002	907	952	640	545
Tons register.....	352,879	359,127	391,097	231,551	161,681
Number of crew.....	4,223	4,509	4,577	3,388	2,175
American—					
Steam and motor.....No.	33,503	30,740	32,311	17,489	19,915
Tons register.....	9,124,909	8,245,120	9,395,826	7,987,121	7,102,418
Number of crew.....	255,464	249,887	261,490	164,329	166,775
Sail.....No.	1,526	1,453	1,196	1,345	1,851
Tons register.....	453,460	477,995	405,101	407,161	535,006
Number of crew.....	4,820	4,657	3,684	4,160	4,133
Description of vessels—					
Steam and motor, screw.....No.	52,549	47,031	43,382	23,422	26,491
Steam and motor, paddle....."	1,329	1,357	1,474	1,640	1,506
Steam and motor, sternwheel....."	13	10	7	9	233
Sail, schooners....."	197	254	175	208	137
Sail, sloops....."	46	30	15	11	9
Sail, barges....."	2,285	2,076	1,958	1,766	2,250

3.—Coasting Trade.

Statistics of the arrivals and departures of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, whether on the sea or on the Great Lakes, are given in Table 54.

54.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	68,413	74,489	74,485	76,454	79,009
Tons register.....	31,396,583	34,254,485	35,481,847	37,319,725	38,613,812
Number of crew.....	1,344,423	1,448,416	1,462,860	1,535,390	1,568,799
Sail.....No.	12,632	12,183	11,300	11,443	12,161
Tons register.....	3,503,280	3,861,098	3,567,940	3,772,114	3,723,565
Number of crew.....	47,697	46,591	45,294	46,126	56,119
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	1,237	1,189	1,251	656	916
Tons register.....	1,235,884	1,063,299	1,360,904	610,509	736,194
Number of crew.....	23,269	20,989	22,937	10,825	14,642
Sail.....No.	278	174	149	140	136
Tons register.....	104,294	89,830	69,681	68,132	51,348
Number of crew.....	2,273	1,150	762	719	632
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	64,074	70,589	70,929	72,165	75,193
Steam, paddle....."	4,017	3,747	3,640	3,775	3,381
Steam, sternwheel....."	1,559	1,342	1,167	1,170	1,351
Sail, ships....."	3	634	713	518	1
Sail, barks....."	1	4	58	2	1,118
Sail, brigantines....."	"	"	"	5	"
Sail, schooners....."	7,983	6,652	5,345	6,107	6,660
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc....."	4,923	5,067	5,333	4,951	4,518
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	66,116	71,713	74,588	76,131	78,127
Tons register.....	29,994,010	33,280,684	35,298,222	36,952,466	38,422,848
Number of crew.....	1,315,230	1,439,664	1,445,592	1,587,646	1,585,907
Sail.....No.	12,403	11,615	10,846	10,985	11,663
Tons register.....	3,526,821	3,660,252	3,399,563	3,621,407	3,653,974
Number of crew.....	46,143	44,345	43,351	44,562	50,286
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	1,311	1,251	1,425	584	883
Tons register.....	1,116,373	1,063,184	1,376,128	471,235	497,773
Number of crew.....	23,445	22,216	28,190	9,434	12,812
Sail.....No.	203	183	232	178	141
Tons register.....	92,833	92,296	65,534	72,067	42,872
Number of crew.....	1,195	1,051	804	753	491
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	61,790	67,718	71,160	71,748	74,289
Steam, paddle....."	4,051	3,901	3,678	3,800	3,384
Steam, sternwheel....."	1,586	1,345	1,175	1,167	1,337
Sail, ships....."	2	479	675	490	10
Sail, barks....."	3	4	50	1	1,232
Sail, barkentines....."	2	"	"	"	"
Sail, brigantines....."	"	"	2	2	"
Sail, schooners....."	7,847	6,492	5,405	5,843	6,256
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc....."	4,752	4,823	4,946	4,827	4,306

4.—Grand Total Shipping Trade.

A statement showing, by provinces, the total number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, is given in Table 55. The total tonnage of vessels arrived was 81,211,296, as compared with 78,725,299 in 1926, 78,566,856 in 1925, 76,692,713 in 1924, 72,200,372 in 1923 and 59,079,561 in 1922, and the total tonnage of vessels departed was 81,862,749, as compared with 79,409,183 in 1926, 79,992,014 in 1925, 75,619,788 in 1924, 71,172,889 in 1923 and 59,412,781 in 1922. Thus total shipping entered and cleared has increased by nearly 38 p.c. in 5 years.

55.—Statement showing by Provinces the total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.¹

Provinces.	Sea-going.				Coastwise.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.
Nova Scotia.....	5,602	5,749,228	5,905	5,917,643	22,012	4,199,589	21,544	3,950,571
Prince Edward Island.....	58	21,328	92	51,572	1,593	274,432	1,565	244,924
New Brunswick.....	4,850	1,690,963	4,038	1,526,672	4,335	630,128	4,544	795,772
Quebec.....	1,520	5,497,564	1,376	4,855,265	10,309	8,701,072	10,025	8,696,043
Ontario.....	1	2,415	1	2,415	16,070	14,052,240	15,203	13,695,653
Manitoba.....	1	2,415	1	2,415	5	5,047	4	4,990
British Columbia.....	9,350	10,260,368	9,510	10,569,506	37,587	15,109,464	37,628	15,077,762
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	311	152,947	301	151,752
Total.....	21,382	23,224,281	20,923	22,925,488	92,222	43,124,919	90,814	42,617,467

Provinces.	Rivers and Lakes.				Total.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	27,614	9,948,817	27,449	9,868,214
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	1,651	295,760	1,657	296,496
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	9,185	2,321,091	8,582	2,322,444
Quebec.....	1,921	998,178	2,470	1,718,690	13,750	15,196,814	13,871	15,269,998
Ontario.....	27,895	13,855,445	28,089	14,592,898	43,966	27,910,100	43,293	28,290,966
Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	6	7,462	5	7,405
British Columbia.....	46	1,508	50	1,474	46,983	25,371,340	47,188	25,648,742
Yukon.....	14	6,965	17	6,732	325	159,912	318	158,484
Total.....	29,876	14,862,096	30,626	16,319,794	143,480	81,211,296	142,363	81,862,749

¹Exclusive of ferriage.

The relative volume of shipping in the leading ports of the provinces of Canada is shown in Table 56. Details are given of the sea-going vessels and of the total of all shipping (exclusive of ferriage) arrived and departed at each port. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, the tonnage of vessels arriving and departing at Vancouver exceeded that at any other port in Canada.

56.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-going and of all Vessels entered and cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

NOTE.—For details of coastwise and inland international shipping for these ports and for all other ports of Canada, see the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

Provinces and Ports.	Sea-going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown.....	27	13,853	48	41,261	884	195,436	887	196,010
Nova Scotia—								
Baddeck.....	51	48,798	54	48,872	884	138,351	880	137,273
Canso.....	282	35,810	260	32,338	2,098	271,507	2,126	267,371
Digby.....	73	3,963	87	5,764	1,147	243,475	1,148	243,930
Halifax.....	1,605	3,387,428	1,707	3,355,191	4,668	3,881,052	4,275	3,807,872
Louisburg.....	166	184,541	185	204,403	324	308,501	323	322,345
North Sydney.....	807	401,969	842	438,322	1,779	758,207	1,839	766,828
Parrsboro.....	53	17,365	101	34,667	755	106,891	766	106,145
Pictou.....	15	10,830	13	16,322	686	182,473	679	180,929
Port Mulgrave.....	5	3,280	8	5,599	1,220	122,610	1,221	122,602
Sydney.....	436	981,475	471	1,059,713	1,667	2,457,083	1,660	2,446,118
Windsor.....	219	259,964	243	279,290	418	304,125	421	297,179
Yarmouth.....	411	218,186	404	211,606	926	253,194	976	250,563

56.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-going and of all Vessels entered and cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927—concluded.

Provinces and Ports.	Sea-going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.
New Brunswick—								
Saint John.....	1,130	1,511,439	955	1,317,076	2,943	1,926,084	2,931	1,933,717
Quebec—								
Gaspé.....	30	38,119	41	42,539	177	156,328	189	160,711
Lévis.....	—	—	—	—	49	113,893	49	113,673
Montreal.....	979	3,303,849	944	3,372,784	7,264	8,130,528	7,189	8,226,671
Port Alfred.....	22	46,435	—	—	120	225,240	98	178,805
Quebec.....	340	1,867,255	242	1,209,327	2,473	3,809,244	2,504	3,805,791
Rimouski.....	59	68,488	59	68,488	105	120,219	105	120,219
Sorel.....	4	11,954	2	2,075	693	931,475	701	932,265
Three Rivers.....	49	139,353	49	139,353	1,512	1,391,909	1,507	1,394,187
Ontario—								
Amherstburg.....	—	—	—	—	1,945	421,249	1,946	434,909
Belleville.....	—	—	—	—	452	180,894	450	180,884
Bridgeburg.....	—	—	—	—	623	177,281	620	177,077
Brockville.....	—	—	—	—	757	412,123	756	412,062
Byng Inlet.....	—	—	—	—	112	244,571	112	244,519
Cobourg.....	—	—	—	—	616	2,024,179	625	2,029,325
Depot Harbour.....	—	—	—	—	99	214,307	98	212,158
Erieau.....	—	—	—	—	212	213,710	207	208,693
Fort William.....	—	—	—	—	1,462	3,702,837	1,405	3,757,725
Goderich.....	—	—	—	—	114	240,334	116	229,019
Hamilton.....	—	—	—	—	671	399,321	515	251,671
Kingston.....	—	—	—	—	1,934	1,093,043	1,769	1,021,040
Little Current.....	—	—	—	—	264	181,001	262	152,465
Midland.....	—	—	—	—	286	596,874	296	603,122
Niagara.....	—	—	—	—	1,418	1,277,450	1,418	1,277,450
Owen Sound.....	—	—	—	—	324	234,409	333	217,276
Point Edward.....	—	—	—	—	891	860,967	890	840,674
Port Arthur.....	—	—	—	—	1,398	3,615,062	1,454	3,765,194
Port Colborne.....	—	—	—	—	1,975	1,406,257	1,995	2,546,091
Port Dalhousie.....	—	—	—	—	900	367,290	881	332,582
Port McNicoll.....	—	—	—	—	286	796,770	281	781,705
Port Stanley.....	—	—	—	—	189	189,000	152	157,000
Prescott.....	—	—	—	—	747	476,252	709	413,957
Queenston.....	—	—	—	—	852	791,593	852	791,593
Sandwich.....	—	—	—	—	5,886	370,454	5,865	377,612
Sarnia.....	—	—	—	—	1,230	483,187	1,249	481,656
Sault Ste. Marie.....	—	—	—	—	2,521	2,733,056	2,651	2,771,284
Thorold.....	—	—	—	—	174	183,352	174	183,352
Toronto.....	—	—	—	—	2,561	1,816,965	2,282	1,445,073
Walkerville.....	—	—	—	—	3,466	177,095	3,443	126,938
Welland.....	—	—	—	—	175	123,707	155	106,553
Windsor.....	—	—	—	—	824	641,189	785	498,673
British Columbia—								
Alert Bay.....	84	40,397	89	38,720	1,239	548,696	1,280	541,037
Anyox.....	4	5,850	70	90,278	576	327,787	581	338,457
Britannia Beach.....	84	78,215	78	83,856	653	246,044	642	246,727
Butedale.....	144	3,719	144	3,719	1,055	221,835	1,055	221,835
Chemainus.....	131	85,063	152	143,177	387	146,628	402	187,956
Kaslo.....	—	—	—	—	464	327,235	465	327,141
Ladysmith.....	284	115,023	235	60,488	2,139	775,982	2,096	737,908
Nanaimo.....	711	181,877	795	271,873	3,760	1,223,732	3,876	1,209,533
Nelson.....	—	—	—	—	2,554	971,973	2,297	840,393
New Westminster.....	187	596,633	182	575,442	1,612	959,762	1,612	925,954
Ocean Falls.....	10	18,298	82	128,399	1,061	585,757	1,062	603,285
Port Alberni.....	30	73,784	57	150,081	327	154,293	355	126,104
Powell River.....	203	213,056	295	249,553	2,066	999,978	2,096	1,025,415
Prince Rupert.....	2,048	254,163	2,114	301,772	4,066	1,096,894	4,188	1,081,043
Quatsino.....	18	36,422	12	37,404	191	141,258	187	143,576
Stewart.....	63	52,568	18	12,284	273	238,729	277	237,045
Sidney.....	743	234,916	754	236,322	1,010	274,959	1,017	276,880
Union Bay.....	47	72,407	90	203,211	805	310,902	843	438,219
Vancouver.....	2,167	4,753,672	2,133	4,672,395	15,535	9,508,352	15,562	9,731,507
Victoria.....	2,260	3,436,771	2,089	3,303,775	6,302	6,272,731	6,339	6,260,531

5.—Shipping Constructed and on the Registry.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada dates from the earliest settlement of the country, and up till the 1870's was one of the leading industries of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces, 490 vessels with a total tonnage of 183,010 being constructed in the calendar year 1874. At this time, however, the advent of the steel ship rendered the wooden vessels, the material for which was so abundant in Canada, obsolete, with the result that the tonnage built has never again reached the above figure, though in the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 the construction of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built as an extraordinary measure arising out of the war, raised the total constructed to 104,444 and 164,074 tons respectively. Statistics of ships built and registered in Canada or sold to other countries are given in Table 57. For further information on the shipbuilding industry, see Table 5 on pages 424 and 425 of the present volume.

57.—Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

NOTE.—For 1874-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 383.

Fiscal Years.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
							\$
1901.....	240	21,956	327	35,156	5	4,490	66,468
1902.....	260	28,288	316	34,236	27	11,360	235,865
1903.....	295	30,856	312	41,405	21	11,172	220,602
1904.....	214	28,397	243	33,192	11	7,208	87,115
1905.....	248	21,865	335	27,583	21	3,696	100,363
1906.....	323	18,724	420	37,639	45	9,487	187,725
1907 (9 months).....	229	33,205	257	31,635	17	3,855	68,190
1908.....	361	49,928	357	78,144	28	4,515	132,900
1909.....	303	29,023	277	32,899	16	3,644	98,642
1910.....	264	24,059	220	33,383	14	5,047	133,800
1911.....	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	201,526
1912.....	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913.....	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914.....	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915.....	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916.....	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917.....	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918.....	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919.....	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338
1920.....	352	164,074	459	237,022	68	53,407	17,819,477
1921.....	220	95,838	323	188,915	69	34,623	8,456,573
1922.....	143	78,409	228	131,732	35	25,462	3,399,450
1923.....	154	14,868	274	57,446	18	26,394	1,009,327
1924.....	160	20,336	194	74,311	21	17,076	605,211
1925.....	232	36,147	198	48,054	28	21,689	717,730
1926.....	247	39,840	218	88,380	27	24,673	1,413,150
1927.....	341	32,801	281	79,448	32	27,027	1,984,040

The number and net tonnage of the vessels on the registry of Canada, as at the end of each of the calendar years from 1917 to 1926, are given by provinces in Table 58. In 1926 there were 8,193 vessels with a tonnage of 1,348,935.

58.—Number and net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1917-1926.

NOTE.—The census of registered vessels made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, recorded on Dec. 31, 1918, only 5,849 vessels of 893,865 tons, in comparison with the 8,568 vessels of 1,016,778 tons shown below. Further details may be found in the Census of Registered Vessels in Canada, 1918.

Provinces.	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P.E. Island.....	157	10,955	158	10,805	158	10,726	143	9,993	137	9,560
Nova Scotia.....	2,010	119,805	1,948	124,517	1,965	158,100	1,709	152,130	1,550	153,461
New Brunswick..	1,074	49,883	1,043	49,483	1,018	42,050	917	38,634	859	40,456
Quebec.....	1,391	283,942	1,318	275,235	1,340	342,424	1,321	409,442	1,252	449,817
Ontario.....	2,079	311,283	2,064	312,865	1,986	320,065	1,793	313,875	1,681	306,944
Manitoba.....	90	9,834	96	9,791	89	9,160	83	9,119	86	9,599
Saskatchewan....	5	530	5	529	5	529	4	393	5	447
British Columbia	1,734	183,002	1,928	231,513	2,006	207,708	1,930	217,481	1,908	252,876
Yukon Territory.	10	2,204	8	2,040	6	1,133	4	813	4	813
Total.....	8,559	971,438	8,568	1,016,778	8,573	1,091,895	7,904	1,151,880	7,482	1,223,973

Provinces.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P.E. Island.....	138	9,615	133	9,600	133	9,078	131	8,997	127	8,556
Nova Scotia.....	1,523	146,329	1,505	140,641	1,488	134,991	1,475	135,761	1,452	134,539
New Brunswick..	866	39,107	873	38,798	808	34,644	818	33,318	816	33,002
Quebec.....	1,314	459,207	1,298	443,177	1,305	425,852	1,341	438,253	1,369	447,889
Ontario.....	1,693	316,524	1,677	317,850	1,649	314,297	1,667	326,571	1,702	387,036
Manitoba.....	91	10,340	93	10,207	93	10,207	93	10,207	94	10,321
Saskatchewan....	4	813	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486
British Columbia	2,006	259,103	2,101	268,489	2,198	289,549	2,373	327,524	2,618	325,190
Yukon Territory.	6	486	8	1,632	9	1,916	9	1,916	9	1,916
Total.....	7,641	1,241,524	7,694	1,230,880	7,689	1,221,020	7,913	1,283,033	8,193	1,348,935

6.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is in the hands of the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries. Its more important functions as a Department of Marine include the following:—(1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and management of marine and seamen's hospitals; (7) river and harbour police; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) the inspection of steamboats; (10) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel; (11) the maintenance of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, and (12) the administration of government radiotelegraph stations and the supervision of private stations in Canada. The net revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$629,761 and the expenditure for the same period was \$10,270,674.

A summary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Marine Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is given for each fiscal year since Confederation in Table 59, while details for the six years from 1922 to 1927 are presented in Tables 60 and 61.

59.—Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.....	71,811	371,071	1888.....	99,920	883,251	1908.....	177,591	5,374,774
1869.....	75,351	360,900	1889.....	99,940	1,023,801	1909.....	169,502	5,498,531
1870.....	71,490	367,189	1890.....	115,507	807,417	1910.....	156,957	4,692,771
1871.....	70,254	389,537	1891.....	104,248	885,410	1911.....	154,492	4,197,420
1872.....	79,324	518,958	1892.....	106,582	861,427	1912.....	185,579	4,911,141
1873.....	114,756	706,818	1893.....	107,390	898,720	1913.....	185,725	5,213,223
1874.....	108,350	845,151	1894.....	165,870	905,654	1914.....	217,034	5,828,027
1875.....	91,235	844,586	1895.....	99,557	895,828	1915.....	795,550 ²	6,202,908
1876.....	107,984	970,146	1896.....	103,012	793,834	1916.....	461,457	5,621,611
1877.....	105,907	820,054	1897.....	111,009	867,773	1917.....	574,498	4,768,784
1878.....	100,850	786,156	1898.....	120,602	856,192	1918.....	228,812	4,361,498
1879.....	84,144	755,359	1899.....	126,528	1,102,602	1919.....	396,779	4,459,165
1880.....	91,942	723,391	1900.....	130,229	982,562	1920.....	303,002	38,301,080
1881.....	108,304	761,731	1901.....	144,919	1,029,925	1921.....	396,617	26,038,902
1882.....	109,125	774,832	1902.....	148,607	1,501,619	1922.....	701,497	20,419,883
1883.....	104,383	825,011	1903.....	139,876	1,671,495	1923.....	574,567	13,156,182
1884.....	118,080	927,242	1904.....	128,507	2,150,940	1924.....	593,722	13,160,680
1885.....	101,268	1,129,901	1905.....	121,815	4,747,723	1925.....	416,864	13,636,145
1886.....	91,885	980,121	1906.....	139,475	5,066,253	1926.....	479,475	16,776,939
1887.....	102,238	917,557	1907 ¹	106,260	3,637,600	1927.....	629,761	10,270,674

¹Nine months. ²Includes \$493,000 from sale of steamer "Earl Grey", sold to Russian Government.

60.—Revenue of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Heads of Revenue.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbours, piers and wharves.....	79,492	93,355	110,552	101,130	112,114	117,077
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	269	854	4,841	1,697	3,553	11,875
Decayed pilots' fund.....	8,417	10,619	9,836	—	—	—
Steamboat inspection fund.....	117,819	125,731	127,897	122,917	123,380	135,131
Examination, masters and mates.....	3,269	3,998	4,246	5,091	4,434	4,281
Casual revenue, sundries.....	373,727	78,432	56,071	34,718	53,067	80,724
Saint John pilotage dues.....	43,197	55,485	48,000	—	—	—
Saint John superannuation.....	6,841	6,658	6,009	—	—	—
Halifax pilotage dues.....	60,486	62,205	72,734	—	—	—
Halifax superannuation.....	4,113	3,110	3,637	—	—	—
Sydney pilotage fund.....	—	44,965	41,906	—	—	—
Sydney superannuation.....	—	6,745	6,723	—	—	—
Radio revenue.....	—	38,925	52,227	49,409	51,368	69,539
Fines and forfeitures.....	—	2,247	1,185	282	795	2,925
Wireless amateur license fees.....	—	16,217	35,959	100,084	129,101	206,243
Wireless operators' examination fees.....	—	—	—	—	472	427
Miscellaneous.....	3,867	2,225	3,304	1,536	1,191	1,205
Capital account.....	—	22,766	8,595	—	—	335
Total revenue.....	701,497	574,567	593,722	416,864	479,475	629,761

61.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Heads of Expenditure.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ocean and River Service—						
Investigation into wrecks.....	—	—	—	—	5,374	5,832
Registration of shipping.....	—	—	—	—	2,444	2,163
Removal of obstructions.....	—	—	—	—	3,143	95,443
Life-saving service.....	66,325	60,690	84,525	79,692	83,854	62,668
Dominion steamers and icebreakers.....	1,510,159	1,367,420	1,468,633	1,390,856	1,492,079	1,497,106
Schools of navigation.....	—	—	—	5,817	6,596	7,752
Cattle inspection.....	—	—	—	3,201	3,877	4,000
Wrecking plants (subsidy).....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Allowance to relatives of crew of the "Lambton".....	—	30,500	—	—	—	—
Boat to replace "Lambton".....	—	80,000	—	—	—	—

61.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927
—concluded.

Heads of Expenditure.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ocean and River Service—concluded.						
Examination, masters and mates.....	—	18,308	18,666	19,995	18,111	18,930
Hydro surveys.....	—	—	351,479	262,171	250,892	266,480
Radio telegraph.....	—	—	417,771	412,175	492,316	439,805
Radio reception.....	—	—	—	—	—	111,782
Tidal survey.....	—	—	33,538	30,026	—	—
Other items of expenditure.....	72,905	35,689	29,665	13,701	4,239	33,848
Total.....	1,684,389	1,627,607	2,439,279	2,252,634	2,397,924	2,580,808
Lighthouse and Coast Service—						
Agencies and contingencies.....	190,953	190,419	203,543	205,584	217,942	212,635
Administration of pilotage.....	92,123	109,004	84,986	77,953	102,902	82,624
Salaries and allowances to light-keepers	649,299	649,856	627,164	619,227	649,783	674,581
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses,						
etc.....	794,954	790,894	749,426	762,610	814,305	830,772
Construction of lighthouses, etc.....	399,982	397,433	450,782	303,795	411,642	511,402
Breaking of ice.....	56,000	40,000	34,167	42,500	30,000	30,000
Patrol in B.C. and Northern waters.....	5,879	—	—	9,696	9,350	—
Signal service.....	74,848	86,068	98,184	94,748	99,990	99,765
Other items of expenditure.....	16,723	42,811	44,805	21,488	19,980	24,179
Total.....	2,280,766	2,306,455	2,293,059	2,137,601	2,355,893	2,465,958
Public Works, chargeable to capital—						
Ship channel, river St. Lawrence.....	567,371	658,934	626,372	911,209	1,596,754	1,605,049
Shipbuilding.....	5,592,703	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec harbour improvement.....	—	—	—	493,333	—	—
New icebreaker.....	457,657	—	—	—	—	—
Sorel shipyard.....	47,248	89,322	124,360	153,271	143,634	151,316
Sea-going dredge.....	—	89,855	—	—	—	—
Self-propelling barge.....	—	226,469	54,800	—	—	—
Total.....	6,664,979	1,064,580	805,532	1,557,813	1,740,388	1,756,366
Scientific Institutions—						
Meteorological Service—						
Total.....	251,890	251,583	228,876	232,095	255,129	243,233
Steamboat inspection.....	103,670	110,458	111,500	113,771	118,843	121,961
Naval service.....	—	699,325	—	—	—	—
Departmental salaries.....	268,380	385,249	349,532	383,487	388,564	385,700
Contingencies.....	48,713	66,917	70,190	44,726	45,881	44,530
Bonus and salary revision.....	270,221	177,355	177,509	141,625	32,000	—
Gratuities.....	2,507	4,906	2,735	3,911	3,511	6,118
Classification arrears.....	35,783	1,200	—	—	—	—
Retirement Act.....	—	—	7,200	40,483	—	—
Superannuation No. 4.....	11,050	8,354	—	—	20,980	—
Exchequer Court awards.....	83,143	—	—	—	—	—
Governor-General's warrants.....	70,838	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal Harbour Commission.....	2,303,000	1,802,000	3,285,000	3,265,000	6,245,000	1,035,000
Quebec Harbour Commission.....	14,600	284,200	449,000	734,000	479,000	903,000
Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	1,581,000	2,289,000	2,778,000	2,729,000	2,688,000	728,000
Imperial Government.....	13,008	430,043	3,139	—	—	—
Victoria, B.C., shipowners.....	39,746	5,157	26,952	—	—	—
Demobilization.....	4,609,321	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated revenue.....	83,143	1,501,273	873	—	—	—
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	—	140,489	72,305	—	5,825	—
Total expenditure.....	20,419,883	13,156,182	13,160,680	13,636,145	16,776,939	10,270,674

Steamboat Inspection.—The Steamboat Inspection Service of Canada, maintained under the authority of the Marine and Fisheries Department, comprises the Board of Steamboat Inspection, together with staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Board decides on the standards to be required of all vessels coming under its jurisdiction, which must be attained by all ships given official warrant as to their seaworthiness and mechanical condition. Further, the Board grants certificates of competency to engineers of steamboats.

A table showing the number and tonnage of steamboats inspected during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, follows.

62.—Steamboat Inspection during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

Divisions.	Number of Vessels Inspected.				Number of Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels registered or owned in the Dominion.		Vessels registered or owned elsewhere.			
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax.....	147	139,329	13	24,612	11	2,598
Saint John.....	75	54,147	4	14,597	81	127,663
Quebec.....	63	36,069	—	—	10	4,934
Sorel.....	111	52,066	—	—	21	5,856
Montreal.....	220	232,253	6	15,845	47	43,437
Kingston.....	120	121,086	3	343	5	2,190
Toronto.....	197	196,406	30	29,691	20	6,422
Midland.....	109	146,430	7	141	23	4,055
Collingwood.....	96	32,651	3	5,787	15	1,911
Port Arthur.....	55	30,125	—	—	102	7,732
Vancouver.....	282	242,334	6	34,138	78	13,700
Victoria.....	70	54,024	15	75,714	18	32,149
Total.....	1,545	1,336,920	87	200,868	431	252,647

Divisions.	Number of Vessels subject to inspection when in commission.		Number of Vessels added to the Dominion register.		Number of Vessels lost, broken up or destroyed.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax.....	171	166,539	8	8,776	8	612
Saint John.....	160	196,407	1	3,445	2	4,615
Quebec.....	73	41,003	6	11,015	1	156
Sorel.....	132	57,922	1	44	7	1,953
Montreal.....	273	291,535	11	44,006	4	814
Kingston.....	128	123,619	7	12,248	11	8,895
Toronto.....	247	232,519	15	43,940	7	866
Midland.....	139	150,626	5	15,651	4	4,940
Collingwood.....	114	40,349	3	3,445	3	153
Port Arthur.....	157	37,857	1	12	1	145
Vancouver.....	366	290,172	10	2,602	8	2,013
Victoria.....	103	161,887	1	116	—	—
Total.....	2,063	1,790,435	69	145,300	56	24,967

Fees collected during the year on account of inspections totalled \$129,561, and those on account of examinations of engineers amounted to \$1,763, giving a combined total revenue collected by inspectors of \$131,324.

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 63 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1926, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 186).

63.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-1926.

Years.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Years.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908.....	18,013	11,542	1918.....	16,516	12,930
1909.....	20,502	11,573	1919.....	18,208	13,649
1910.....	16,735	11,069	1920.....	22,569	19,719
1911.....	13,748	11,301	1921.....	18,444	17,103
1912.....	13,708	11,290	1922.....	25,689	24,558
1913.....	16,975	13,749	1923.....	31,407	30,195
1914.....	18,987	14,989	1924.....	30,687	29,018
1915.....	22,797	14,319	1925.....	31,772	28,472
1916.....	20,902	16,689	1926.....	31,869	27,413
1917.....	16,998	14,145			

Wrecks and Casualties.—The statement in Table 64, supplied by the Department of Marine, applies to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years. Statistics of marine danger signals appear in Table 65.

64.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties for 1870-1900, for the years ended June 30, 1901-1917, and for the calendar years 1918-1926.

NOTE.—For details for the years 1870-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.

Years.	Casualties.	Net tonnage.	Lives lost.	Stated damages.	Years.	Casualties.	Net tonnage.	Lives lost.	Stated damages.
	No.	Tons.	No.	\$		No.	Tons.	No.	\$
1870-1900.....	9,670	3,577,367	5,096	61,525,760	1915.....	280	214,036	70	1,459,012
1901.....	136	47,181	126	285,782	1916.....	308	242,996	67	1,377,442
1902.....	222	105,814	132	835,916	1917.....	239	715,384	152	4,850,145 ²
1903.....	237	162,297	32	409,991	1918.....	226	312,928	402 ²	1,818,895
1904.....	192	81,143	9	489,699	1919.....	240	205,720	100	1,808,690
1905.....	178	79,588	15	621,267	1920.....	227	222,928	28	1,643,825
1906.....	220	139,586	149	573,420	1921.....	260	588,503	38	1,809,328
1907.....	317	131,441	55	672,466	1922.....	277	604,423	27	451,312
1908.....	307	120,269	34	1,390,891	1923.....	376	480,713	50	3,184,749
1909.....	343	189,906	24	1,131,966	1924.....	224	215,470	54	4,355,217
1910.....	321	211,565	101	1,569,580	1925.....	298	305,798	53	3,317,020
1911.....	271	122,619	48	942,093	1926.....	300	293,310	91	4,630,267
1912.....	293	269,569	59	1,053,768					
1913.....	275	270,905	160	1,963,870					
1914.....	255	210,368	1,083 ¹	4,983,775	Total.....	16,492	10,121,827	8,255	109,156,146

¹ Includes 1,042 lives lost in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. ² Excluding damage to cargo estimated at \$4,310,350. ³ Includes 328 lives lost in the "Princess Sophia" disaster.

65.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1917-1927.

NOTE.—Besides the following, there were in 1927, 49 lighted spar-buoys, floats and dolphins, 5,366 unlighted buoys, 453 unlighted tripods, floats, dolphins, spindles and beacons, and 2,546 stakes, bushes and balises.

Description.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights.....	1,560	1,575	1,577	1,578	1,598	1,602	1,596	1,627	1,654	1,675	1,725
Lightships.....	12	9	9	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	11
Lightboats.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lightkeepers.....	1,126	1,128	1,122	1,120	1,130	1,118	1,105	1,119	1,134	1,143	1,156
Fog whistles.....	11	11	10	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	8
Sirens.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Diaphones.....	113	124	128	131	134	135	138	140	146	146	147
Fog bells.....	32	30	29	32	33	35	36	35	35	36	35
Hand fog horns.....	156	154	156	149	148	148	148	147	149	148	148
Hand fog bells.....	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Gas and whistling buoys.....	330	334	339	336	343	345	349	359	374	374	380
Whistling buoys.....	32	32	31	31	30	29	30	30	32	34	36
Bell buoys.....	87	87	86	89	90	90	92	95	98	99	101
Submarine bells.....	22	18	15	12	11	7	7	7	7	6	6
Fog guns and bombs.....	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Fog horns.....	5	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fog alarm stations.....	13	13	12	13	13	13	12	12	13	13	13

7.—The Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

During the closing years of the war, the Dominion Government, realizing the need for a mercantile fleet, not only as a means of developing Canada's export trade but also as a means of assisting the National railways and of providing employment, placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for the construction of 63 steel cargo vessels of six different types. These vessels were intended primarily

to co-operate with British shipping in supplying the necessities of war, as well as to provide in times of peace the means of carrying abroad the products of Canada's farms, forests, mines and factories, without which Canada could not hope to take full advantage of the opportunity of expanding her export trade. Prior to Dec. 31, 1919, 19 vessels had been delivered by the builders. Additions were made to the fleet in following years until the total fleet, as at Dec. 31, 1924, numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450. Through sale or loss of vessels the fleet was reduced to 46 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 312,090 at Dec. 31, 1926. With regard to ownership and operation, a separate company was organized for each vessel, and the capital stock of each is owned by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited. Under an operating agreement with each of these companies, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, operates all the steamers and keeps a separate account for each company. Promissory notes have been given to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General for the total capital stock of each vessel, with interest payable at $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. per annum.

Early operations proved profitable, and a surplus of \$1,004,233 (without provision for interest charges) was shown for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920. Subsequent years, however, have shown the effects of the depression in the shipping industry, and annual deficits of \$8,047,635, \$9,649,479, \$9,368,670, \$8,836,609, \$7,667,513 and \$6,687,221 are shown for 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 respectively.

These deficits, however, are now mainly due to high capital charges, as operating expenses and operating revenue have been brought nearly to a balance. In the calendar year 1926, the operating loss was only \$90,160, as compared with \$948,053 in 1925 and \$1,440,880 in 1924. Total revenue in 1926 was \$10,989,437, and total operating expenses \$11,079,597. Operating expenses in 1926 were unduly increased in consequence of the British coal strike, and the consequent necessity that vessels trading with Great Britain should carry from Canada sufficient coal for the round trip, thereby reducing their cargo space.

During 1926 a total of 242 voyages was made, the majority being to the United Kingdom and the European Continent, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Australia and California. Officers of the company outside of Canada are located in London, in the West Indies, in Australia, in New Zealand and in Newfoundland, while agencies give the company representation in all the principal shipping centres of the world.

X.—TELEGRAPHS.

The Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., organized by a group of Toronto men, was the first to establish an electric telegraph service in the pre-Confederation province of Canada. It was formally organized on Oct. 22, 1846, and its Toronto-Hamilton line was opened on Dec. 19 of the same year. In January, 1847, the line was completed to Queenston, whence there was a connecting line to Buffalo. The Montreal Telegraph Co. commenced the construction of a line to Toronto in February, 1847, and began actual operation between the two cities on Aug. 3 of the same year. By the end of the year it had 540 miles of wire in use, 9 offices, 35 employees, and had sent out 33,000 messages. Both the Montreal and the Toronto companies were incorporated by special Acts at the 1847 session of the Legislature. In 1852 the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Co. sold out to the Montreal company.

The British North American Electrical Association was also formed in 1847, with the object of connecting Quebec with the Maritime Provinces, but for some years its line went no farther than Rivière du Loup, though it was finally extended

to Woodstock, N.B., where it connected with the American Telegraph Co., which already had lines in New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Telegraph Co. built a line connecting Saint John with the Maine lines in 1848, and in the following year extended it to Amherst, N.S., where it connected with the Nova Scotia line, bringing Halifax for the first time into telegraphic communication with New York.

The movement for consolidation of services, so evident in the Canadian railways, was also active among the telegraph companies. Thus the Montreal company bought out the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Telegraph Co., the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Telegraph Co., and maintained a strenuous competition with the Dominion Telegraph Co., organized in 1868. In 1881, however, the conflicting interests were consolidated under lease by the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., this move effecting great economies in operation. A few years later, however, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. established competing lines, and by September, 1886, had opened 366 offices in Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada.

The Dominion Government Telegraph Service was commenced with the object of furnishing rapid communication in outlying districts where the amount of business was so small that commercial companies would not enter the field, but where the public interests required that there should be communication. Its services are especially useful in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Department of Marine along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. On Mar. 31, 1927, the Government Telegraph Service comprised 10,736 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pole line, 13,818 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wire, 353 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots of cable and 1,082 offices. During the fiscal year 1926-27 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new line had been constructed, mainly in British Columbia and the Yukon.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The lines previously owned by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., the Canadian Northern Railway Co. and the National Transcontinental Railway are now owned by the Government and are operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.). The Dominion Government Telegraph Service operates the line to the Yukon and other lines in outlying districts.

The Canadian system, in proportion to population, is one of the most extensive in the world, and is operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and despatch of market and press reports its services to the nation are invaluable.

Telegraph Statistics.—A brief summary table giving the more important figures of the operation of Canadian telegraphs from 1922 to 1926 follows.

66.—Summary Statistics of all Canadian Telegraphs for calendar years 1922-1926

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Gross Revenue.....	\$ 11,018,762	11,417,284	10,930,020	11,520,322	12,143,388
Operating Expenses.....	\$ 9,846,425	9,931,845	9,603,620	9,681,200	10,166,040
Net Operating Revenue.....	\$ 1,172,337	1,485,439	1,326,400	1,839,122	1,977,348
Pole Line Mileage..... Miles.	53,096	53,383	54,742	51,726 ¹	52,961 ¹
Wire Mileage.....	262,343	270,782	268,632	284,121	305,933
Employees..... No.	8,500	8,275	8,909	7,224 ²	6,755 ²
Number of Offices.....	4,762	4,961	4,945	4,664	4,801
Messages, Land.....	15,271,410	16,150,106	15,460,811	14,460,988	14,934,683
Cablegrams ³	4,736,204	5,055,115	5,790,582	6,104,025	6,421,673
Amount of Money transferred.....	\$ 4,404,407	5,326,352	6,428,080	6,080,595	7,790,127

¹ Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. ² Excluding railway employees. ³ Including transatlantic cablegrams relayed between Canso, N.S., and the United States as follows:—3,554,151 in 1922, 3,752,891 in 1923, 4,341,668 in 1924, 4,546,790 in 1925 and 4,688,341 in 1926.

Table 67 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1922 to 1926. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

67.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1922-1926.

Companies.	Years	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages. ¹	Number of offices. ²
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1922	20,389	89,539	8,394,724	1,566
	1923	20,389	92,545	9,290,916	1,709
	1924	20,745	95,574	8,060,032	1,765
	1925	19,972	110,806	6,884,600	1,766
	1926	20,198	113,603	7,368,395	1,782
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1922	14,472	125,331	5,169,265 ²	1,456
	1923	14,675	128,008	5,138,850 ²	1,457
	1924	15,353	123,849	4,975,171 ²	1,527
	1925	15,410	124,619	5,671,853 ²	1,407
	1926	16,035	141,924	5,863,568 ²	1,510
Western Union	1922	3,631	16,666	696,375	196
	1923	3,638	18,593	693,108	220
	1924	3,562	18,738	729,730	225
	1925	2,779	18,431	747,144	207
	1926	2,751	18,493	779,188	207
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Commission	1922	332	1,683	153,540	29
	1923	332	1,683	166,874	31
	1924	413	1,817	173,118	34
	1925	424	1,935	115,920	35
	1926	422	2,009	130,770	36
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co. ⁴	1922	2,817	14,185	157,739	150
	1923	2,817	14,185	190,426	136
	1924	2,459	13,963	316,339	136
	1925	2,460	13,963	180,285	136
	1926	2,833	15,439	169,906	140
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1922	—	547	83,077	21
	1923	—	515	75,140	21
	1924	—	515	71,429	21
	1925	—	454	71,335	21
	1926	—	445	76,826	19
Dominion Government Telegraph Service	1922	11,455	14,392	548,181	1,298
	1923	11,532	15,253	519,561	1,342
	1924	11,210	14,176	526,681	1,192
	1925	10,681	13,913	499,358	1,052
	1926	10,722	14,020	522,796	1,066

¹ Cablegrams not included. The total in Table 67 includes messages handled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. ² Not including press messages. ³ The total in Table 66 includes offices of wireless and cable companies. ⁴ Operated by Canadian National Telegraph Co.

Submarine Cables.—Six transoceanic cables have a terminus in Canada—five of them on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast. The date on which the cable was first shown to be of commercial value was in 1866, and up to the present their use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and American interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and is owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

Radiotelegraph Stations.—Table 68 shows the name, situation and range in nautical miles of the Government-owned and licensed public commercial radiotelegraph stations in Canada and Newfoundland. As for the Government-owned, a distinction is made between those operated by the Government and those operated under contract by the Marconi company.

In former editions of the Year Book, licensed private commercial stations were also listed, but their increasing numbers render this impossible. A list of those in

operation in 1926 appears on pp. 657-658 of the 1926 Year Book, while an official list of the radio stations of Canada is published by the Marine Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Table 69 gives the names of Canadian Government steamers that are equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus, with the range in miles for each steamer. A transatlantic commercial wireless service is carried on by the Drummondville, Que., station, which communicates with Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England.

Table 70 gives the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the Government stations of the east and west coasts and of the Great Lakes. For the year 1926-27, the total number of messages was 402,023, as compared with 353,966 in 1925-26, and of words handled 7,347,794, as compared with 6,335,664 in 1925-26.

68.—Government-owned and Licensed Public Commercial Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATIONS.¹		
EAST COAST.		
Ashe Inlet (Depot "C"), N.W.T.	Hudson Strait.	250
Chidley (Depot "A"), Que.	Hudson Strait.	250
Nottingham Island (Depot "B")	Hudson Strait.	250
Cape Bauld, Nfld.	Newfoundland.	100
Cape Ray, Nfld.	Newfoundland.	100
Belle Isle, Nfld.	Belle Isle Straits.	250
Point Amour, Nfld.*	Belle Isle Straits.	150
Cape Race, Nfld.*	North Atlantic.	400
Grindstone Island, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Magdalen Islands)	200
Fame Point, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	250
Clarke City, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	250
Heath Point lightship.	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	150
Father Point, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	100
Grosse Isle, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.	250
Quebec, Que.	St. Lawrence River.	200
Montreal, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.	150
North Sydney, C.B.*	St. Lawrence River.	200
Halifax dockyard ³ .	North Sydney, C.B.	100
Lurcher lightship.	Halifax, N.S.	
Sambro Outer Bank Lightship.	Nova Scotia.	100
Seal Island.	South Coast, N.S.	25
Sable Island, N.S.*	Nova Scotia.	300
Saint John, N.B. ² .	North Atlantic.	100
Saint John, N.B.	Red Head, N.B.	250
	Saint John, N.B.	200
Direction Finding Stations.		
Canso D/F	Nova Scotia.	150
Cape Race D/F	Newfoundland.	250
Chebueto D/F	Nova Scotia.	150
Saint John D/F	Nova Scotia.	150
St. Paul Island D/F	New Brunswick.	150
Yarmouth D/F	Nova Scotia.	150
Belle Isle D/F	Nova Scotia.	250
	Belle Isle Straits.	
GREAT LAKES.		
Port Arthur, Ont.*	Port Arthur, Ont.	350
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	350
Tobermory, Ont.*	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Midland, Ont.*	Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Point Edward, Ont.*	Lake Huron.	350
Port Burwell, Ont.*	Lake Erie.	350
Toronto, Ont.*	Toronto Island, Ont.	350
Kingston, Ont.*	Barriefield Common.	350

¹ Of the government-owned stations some only are operated by the Government. The rest are operated by the Marconi Co. and are indicated by an *.

² This is the same station as that listed under Direction Finding Stations below, but is included under two headings to indicate its two functions. It is counted only as a D/F station in the summary table (71).

³ Temporarily closed.

68.—Government-owned and Licensed Public Commercial Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927—concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATIONS—concluded.		
WEST COAST.		
Vancouver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	150
Merry Island.....	Merry Island, B.C.....	50
Barnfield.....	British Columbia.....	50
Carmanah.....	British Columbia.....	50
Cape Beale.....	British Columbia.....	50
Tofino.....	British Columbia.....	50
Gonzales Hill, B.C. (Victoria).....	Victoria, B.C.....	250
Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.....	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.....	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.....	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.....	350
Estevan Point, B.C.....	West Coast, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	500
Dead Tree Point, B.C.....	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.....	200
Digby Island, Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Digby Island, entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.....	250
Alert Bay, B.C.....	Cormorant Island, B.C.....	350
Bull Harbour, B.C.....	Hope Island, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	350
Direction Finding Station.		
Pachena D/F.....	Pachena Point, B.C.....	200
HUDSON BAY.		
Port Nelson ¹	Hudson Bay.....	750
The Pas, Man. ¹	For communication with Port Nelson only....	750
LICENSED PUBLIC COMMERCIAL STATIONS.		
Vancouver.....	near Vancouver, B.C.....	7,000
Vancouver.....	near Vancouver, B.C.....	7,000
Vancouver.....	near Vancouver, B.C.....	7,000
Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	—
Edmonton.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	—
Drummondville.....	Drummondville, Que.....	7,000
Drummondville.....	Drummondville, Que.....	7,000
Drummondville.....	Drummondville, Que.....	7,000
Louisburg.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,500
Louisburg.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,500
Louisburg.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,500

¹ Temporarily closed. The station at The Pas is a land station.

69.—Canadian Government Steamers equipped with the Radiotelegraph, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

Name.	Range.	Name.	Range.
	Miles.		Miles.
Acadia.....	200	Iarch.....	100
Arleux.....	100	Lillooet.....	100
Aranmore.....	150	Mikula.....	250
Arras.....	100	Malaspina.....	100
Bayfield.....	150	Margaret.....	150
Bellechasse.....	150	Montcalm.....	150
Cartier.....	100	Newington.....	100
Dollard.....	200	Lady Laurier.....	150
Druid.....	100	Tyrian.....	150
Estevan.....	200	Grib.....	125
Givenchy.....	100	Stanley.....	100
Grenville.....	100		
Lady Grey.....	100		

70.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Stations.	1926.			1927.		
	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
East Coast.....	152,151	2,525,599	165,469	150,617	2,624,950	178,805
Great Lakes.....	27,639	397,374	44,286	39,567	576,497	61,608
West Coast.....	174,176	3,412,691	97,992	211,839	4,146,347	113,290
Total.....	353,966	6,335,664	307,747	402,023	7,347,794	353,703

Radiotelephony.—Radiotelephony—the wireless transmission of the human voice—is a later development of radiotelegraphy. During the Great War, radiotelephony was perfected for the use of warships and airplanes. In 1920 and 1921 its peace-time possibilities were for the first time widely appreciated, and musical programmes were broadcasted by electrical companies as part of their campaign to sell private radio equipment. Radiotelephony has become a very practicable means of relaying telephone messages to places where the population is too sparse to support a telephone system and to ships at sea. Thus it is a great boon to distant and isolated posts or settlements and to survey parties in the field, who by this means can keep in touch with the centres of population. But radiotelephony is not applicable to the regular business of telephone companies in urban districts, because only a limited number of messages can be transmitted simultaneously without interference. However, as an indication of the increasing popularity of radio receiving sets for “listening in” on broadcasted musical programmes and news, the number of such sets licensed in Canada (private receiving stations in Table 71) has grown from 9,956 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1923, to 215,650 in 1927. In the latest year the total was divided among the provinces as follows:—Ontario, 102,504; Quebec, 39,207; Saskatchewan, 22,238; Manitoba, 18,005; British Columbia, 14,776; Alberta, 10,588; Nova Scotia, 4,998; New Brunswick, 2,968; Prince Edward Island, 289; Northwest Territories, 46; and the Yukon, 31. In the calendar year 1926, the production in Canada of radio apparatus, including sets, parts and batteries, reached a total value of \$6,277,544. The value of complete sets manufactured was \$2,253,098.

71.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1924-1927.

Class of Stations.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Coast Stations (Government-owned).....	31	34	30	39
Direction Finding Stations (Government-owned).....	7	7	8	8
Ship Stations (Government-owned).....	30	20	28	24
Radio Beacon Stations (Government-owned).....	4	5	6	7
Radiophone Stations (Government-owned).....	5	5	4	5
Land Stations.....	1	1	1	14
Ship Stations (commercial).....	232	239	252	272
Limited Coast Stations.....	2	2	3	3
Public Commercial Stations.....	7	14	9	8
Private Commercial Stations.....	55	57	59	72
Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations.....	46	63	55	74
Experimental Stations.....	46	44	37	59
Amateur Experimental Stations.....	1,345	533	482	402
Amateur Broadcasting Stations.....	22	17	16	23
Private Receiving Stations.....	31,609	91,996	134,486	215,650
Radio Training Schools.....	14	11	9	9
Licensed aircraft.....	—	2	—	—
Total.....	33,456	93,048	135,485	216,669

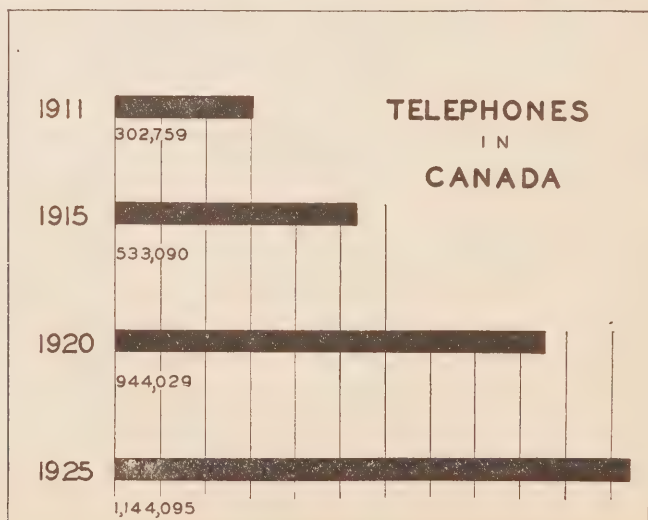
XI.—TELEPHONES.

The telephone is in part a Canadian invention, though its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotchman by birth, was at the time of its invention a resident of the United States, having immigrated with his father to Brantford, Ontario, in 1870, and subsequently proceeded to Boston. According to his account, the discovery of the telephone, both as to its main principle and as to the first transmission of the human voice, was made at his father's residence at Tutela Heights, Brantford, in 1876, and the first telephone talk over any distance was conducted between Brantford and Paris, a distance of 8 miles, on Aug. 10, 1876.

Telephone development in Canada dates from the year 1880, when the Bell Telephone Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament. Although at this time all patents and lines were owned by the Canadian Telephone Co., they were dependent on the Bell Co., to which they sold out in 1882. By 1883 the first submarine telephone cable had been laid between Windsor and Detroit, and during the year the Bell Co. operated in Canada 4,400 rental-earning telephones, 44 exchanges and 40 agencies, with 600 miles of long distance wire. It controlled development in all the provinces except British Columbia, where the greater part of the system has always been in the hands of the British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

With the rapid growth of private companies in the Maritime Provinces, the lines of the Bell Co. were disposed of in 1888 to the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. in Nova Scotia and to the New Brunswick Telephone Co. in New Brunswick, an interest in these corporations being retained under the terms of sale. A development of a different kind is seen in the three Prairie Provinces, where well-organized systems were sold to the governments of Manitoba and Alberta in 1908 and to Saskatchewan in 1909. The lines in Ontario and Quebec are still largely owned by the Bell Telephone Co.

Government ownership of telephone lines has now had a 16 years' trial in the three Prairie Provinces. Financial statistics of their various departments show a deficit in Manitoba of \$531,186 on April 30, 1927, reserves amounting to \$2,677,501 in Saskatchewan on April 30, 1926, and a deficit in Alberta of \$246,135 on Dec. 31, 1925.



Telephone Systems.—The 2,479 telephone systems existing in 1926 (Table 73) include the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and two smaller governmental systems in Ontario, together with the system operated by the Parks Branch of the Dominion Department of the Interior. There were also 142 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William and Port Arthur. Out of the 1,560 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,187 are in Saskatchewan alone, and 209 in Nova Scotia. Besides the above, there were 490 stock companies, 107 partnership and 174 private systems.

The steady growth of the use of telephones from 1911 on is indicated in the summary statistics of Table 72, showing an increase from 302,759 in 1911 to 1,201,008 in 1926, or from 4.2 to 12.8 telephones per 100 of the population. By provinces, the number of telephones in 1926 was as follows:—Ontario 533,192, Quebec 240,914, British Columbia, 106,701, Saskatchewan 102,894, Manitoba 71,272, Alberta 70,996, Nova Scotia 40,104, New Brunswick 30,237, Prince Edward Island 4,562, Yukon Territory 136. The number of instruments per 100 estimated population was as follows:—British Columbia 18.8, Ontario 17.0, Saskatchewan 12.5, Alberta 11.8, Manitoba 11.2, Quebec 9.4, Nova Scotia 7.4, New Brunswick 7.4, and Prince Edward Island 5.2. In the proportion of telephones to population Canada as a whole, with 12.8 telephones per 100 population, ranks second to the United States, which has 15.0 telephones per 100 population.

Statistics of the number of telephone companies reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are given in Tables 73 and 74. Special attention may be given to the growth of co-operative companies.

72.—Progress of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-1918, and Dec. 31, 1919-1926.

Yrs.	Capital-ization.	Cost of property.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Salaries and Wages.	No. of Companies	Wire mileage.	No. of Tele-phones.	No. of Em-ployees.	Tele-phones per 100 population.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.
1911	40,043,982	34,737,530	10,068,220	6,979,045	915,636	537	687,728	302,759	10,425	4.2
1912	46,276,852	56,887,799	12,273,627	9,094,689	2,659,642	683	889,572	370,884	12,783	5.0
1913	59,847,005	69,214,971	14,879,278	11,175,689	6,839,399	1,075	1,092,586	463,671	12,867	6.2
1914	70,291,884	80,258,356	17,297,269	12,882,402	8,250,253	1,136	1,343,090	521,144	16,799	6.8
1915	74,284,991	83,792,583	17,601,673	12,836,715	8,357,029	1,396	1,452,360	533,090	15,072	6.8
1916	76,920,314	88,520,020	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,852,719	1,592	1,600,564	548,421	15,247	6.8
1917	79,121,702	94,469,534	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,882,593	1,695	1,708,202	604,136	16,490	7.4
1918	85,274,691	104,368,628	22,753,280	13,644,518	10,410,807	2,007	1,848,467	662,330	17,336	8.0
1919	100,587,833	125,017,222	29,401,006	20,081,436	15,774,586	2,219	2,105,240	778,758	20,491	9.2
1920	116,689,705	144,560,969	33,473,712	28,044,401	17,294,405	2,327	2,105,101	856,266	21,187	9.9
1921	132,537,771	158,678,229	36,986,913	30,080,035	19,000,422	2,365	2,268,271	902,090	19,943	10.3
1922	143,802,023	167,332,932	39,559,149	29,866,181	17,305,759	2,387	2,396,805	944,029	19,321	10.6
1923	152,673,022	179,002,152	42,132,958	32,390,370	18,182,429	2,459	2,574,083	1,009,203	21,002	11.1
1924	160,015,020	193,884,378	44,322,598	33,615,686	18,293,234	2,466	2,765,722	1,072,454	21,685	11.6
1925	168,167,291	210,535,795	47,233,617	35,566,947	19,106,383	2,495	3,019,773	1,142,876	21,831	12.3
1926	179,151,098	227,155,900	50,522,859	38,141,360	20,413,173	2,479	3,306,214	1,201,008	22,567	12.8

73.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1926.

Provinces.	Government.	Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	—	3	13	29	1	6	52
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	15	209	18	14	256
New Brunswick.....	—	—	20	4	3	9	36
Quebec.....	—	2	105	40	21	49	217
Ontario.....	2	124	296	58	53	72	605
Manitoba.....	1	9	3	5	5	11	34
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	20	1,187	2	3	1,215
Alberta.....	2	1	7	27	4	—	51
British Columbia.....	—	1	10	1	—	—	12
Yukon.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total.....	6	142	490	1,560	107	174	2,479

74.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, 1911-1926.¹

Years.	Government.	Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
1911.....	3	25	308	101	18	82	537
1912.....	3	35	368	133	31	113	683
1913.....	4	52	543	262	63	151	1,075
1914.....	4	58	611	297	48	118	1,136
1915.....	4	62	584	601	28	117	1,396
1916.....	4	67	622	765	23	111	1,592
1917.....	5	73	645	841	17	114	1,695
1918.....	5	74	735	1,085	12	96	2,007
1919.....	5	89	666	1,346	18	95	2,219
1920.....	5	88	647	1,495	9	83	2,327
1921.....	5	103	614	1,544	7	92	2,365
1922.....	5	117	693	1,474	—	98	2,387
1923.....	5	127	450	1,752	1	124	2,459
1924.....	5	153	502	1,606	63	137	2,466
1925.....	6	144	502	1,551	106	186	2,495
1926.....	6	142	490	1,560	107	174	2,479

¹The years 1911-1918 are from July 1 to June 30. Figures for 1919 to 1926 are for the calendar years.

In the two following tables, figures are shown giving the number of telephones in use, the mileage of wire and the number of employees of telephone companies, by provinces, for the year 1926, and for the Dominion, from 1911 to 1926.

75.—Telephones in use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1926.

Provinces.	Telephones in use.						Mileage of wire.	Employees.
	Business.	Residential.	Rural.	Public pay.	Total.	Per 100 population.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,003	1,430	2,080	49	4,562	5.2	5,598	73
Nova Scotia.....	9,870	18,729	10,540	965	40,104	7.4	73,290	839
New Brunswick.....	7,423	14,851	7,488	475	30,237	7.4	46,349	702
Quebec.....	76,672	132,351	25,764	6,127	240,914	9.4	670,120	5,983
Ontario.....	129,587	277,356	116,048	10,201	533,192	17.0	1,383,836	10,115
Manitoba.....	19,936	33,959	15,691	1,686	71,272	11.2	261,006	1,063
Saskatchewan.....	14,984	20,065	67,725	120	102,894	12.5	336,644	773
Alberta.....	19,404	29,397	21,475	720	70,996	11.8	254,405	742
British Columbia.....	32,628	69,220	3,860	993	106,701	18.8	274,400	2,274
Yukon.....	50	71	—	15	136	3.9	566	3
Total.....	311,557	597,429	270,686	21,336	1,201,008	12.8	3,306,214	22,567

76.—Telephones in use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, 1911-1926.¹

Years.	Telephones in use.						Mileage of wire.	Employees.
	Business.	Residential.	Rural.	Public pay.	Total.	Per 100 population.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
1911.....	—	—	—	—	302,759	4.2	687,782	10,425
1912.....	—	—	—	—	370,884	5.0	889,572	12,783
1913.....	—	—	—	—	463,671	6.2	1,092,587	12,867
1914.....	—	—	—	—	521,144	6.8	1,343,090	16,799
1915.....	—	—	—	—	533,090	6.8	1,452,360	15,072
1916.....	—	—	—	—	548,421	6.8	1,600,564	15,247
1917.....	—	—	—	—	604,136	7.4	1,708,203	16,490
1918.....	—	—	—	—	662,330	8.0	1,848,466	17,336
1919.....	—	—	—	—	778,768	9.2	2,105,240	20,491
1920.....	260,481	390,930	204,855	—	856,266	9.9	2,105,101	21,187
1921.....	273,498	396,384	232,208	—	902,090	10.3	2,268,271	19,943
1922.....	281,535	414,887	247,607	—	944,029	10.6	2,396,805	19,321
1923.....	303,660	444,300	261,360	—	1,009,320	11.1	2,574,083	21,002
1924.....	281,108	509,928	265,509	15,909	1,072,454	11.6	2,765,722	21,685
1925.....	297,875	556,837	268,807	19,857	1,142,876	12.2	3,020,773	21,831
1926.....	311,557	597,429	270,686	21,336	1,201,008	12.8	3,306,214	22,567

¹See note to Table 74.

Financial statistics of Canadian telephone companies are given in Tables 77 and 78 below.

77.—Financial Statistics of Telephone Companies, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1926.

Provinces.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Cost of property and equipment.	Salaries and wages.	Gross revenue.	Operating expenses.	Net operating revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	480,732	202,132	827,186	54,408	153,902	107,633	46,269
Nova Scotia.....	3,632,540	2,560,558	7,366,318	579,985	1,637,621	1,318,887	318,734
New Brunswick.....	3,415,637	14,866	3,856,219	466,696	1,217,854	923,158	294,696
Quebec.....	51,049,792	37,111,358	119,092,452	5,975,995	29,941,985	21,705,860	8,236,125
Ontario.....	2,636,772	2,164,579	8,244,258	8,365,333	2,154,257	1,883,276	270,981
Manitoba.....	25,609	19,660,520	19,788,347	1,482,784	3,445,117	3,220,655	224,462
Saskatchewan.....	834,467	21,271,467	29,500,990	929,056	4,242,604	3,225,371	1,017,233
Alberta.....	52,137	25,573,187	22,618,292	1,120,960	3,410,179	3,023,986	386,193
British Columbia.....	6,153,313	2,246,432	15,805,758	1,436,085	4,303,720	2,722,183	1,581,537
Yukon.....	65,000	—	56,080	1,871	15,620	10,351	5,269
Total.....	68,345,999	110,805,099	227,155,900	20,413,173	50,522,859	38,141,360	12,381,499

¹As the head office of the Bell Telephone Co. is situated in Montreal, its very large business is necessarily credited to Quebec, though largely transacted outside of that province.

78.—Financial Statistics of Canadian Telephone Companies for the years 1912-1926.¹

Years.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Cost of property and equipment.	Salaries and wages.	Gross revenue.	Operating expenses.	Net operating revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1912.....	21,533,605	24,743,247	56,887,799	2,659,642	12,273,627	9,094,689	3,178,938
1913.....	26,590,501	33,256,503	69,214,971	6,839,309	14,897,278	11,175,689	3,721,589
1914.....	28,644,340	41,647,554	80,258,356	8,250,253	17,297,269	12,882,402	4,414,867
1915.....	28,947,122	45,337,869	83,792,583	8,357,029	17,601,673	12,836,715	6,764,958
1916.....	29,416,956	47,503,358	88,520,021	7,852,719	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,447,067
1917.....	29,476,367	49,645,335	94,469,534	8,882,593	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,026,856
1918.....	29,803,090	55,471,601	104,368,627	10,410,807	22,753,280	13,644,524	9,108,756
1919.....	35,227,233	65,360,600	125,017,222	15,774,586	29,401,006	20,081,436	9,319,570
1920.....	36,149,838	80,539,367	144,560,969	17,294,405	33,473,712	28,044,401	5,429,311
1921.....	42,194,426	90,343,345	158,678,229	19,000,422	36,986,913	30,080,035	6,906,878
1922.....	48,968,198	94,833,825	167,332,932	17,305,759	39,559,149	29,966,181	9,592,968
1923.....	57,366,675	95,306,347	179,002,152	18,182,429	42,132,959	32,390,370	10,266,285
1924.....	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	18,293,234	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912
1925.....	65,514,130	102,653,161	210,535,795	19,106,383	47,233,617	35,566,947	11,666,670
1926.....	68,345,999	110,805,099	227,155,900	20,413,173	50,522,859	38,141,360	12,381,499

¹Figures for the years 1912-1918 are from July 1 to July 30; those for 1919-1926 are for the years Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

XII.—THE POST OFFICE.

Historical.—A postal service was established between Montreal and Quebec as early as 1721, official messengers and other travellers making a practice of carrying letters for private persons. When Canada came under British rule, the Post Office was placed on a settled footing by Benjamin Franklin, then Deputy Postmaster-General for the American colonies, who visited Canada in 1763, opened post offices at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and also established courier communication between Montreal and New York. Since 1755 Halifax had had a post office and direct postal communication with Great Britain.

As a consequence of the American Revolution and the resulting isolation of Canada from Nova Scotia, the first exclusively Canadian postal service, a monthly

courier route from Halifax to Quebec, was established in 1788, involving a seven weeks' trip and expenses of about £200, of which only one-third was met by postal charges. Up to 1804 the postal facilities of Upper Canada consisted of one regular trip by courier each winter with whatever mail might reach Montreal during the season of navigation. Charges were necessarily high, \$1.12 being paid on ordinary letters from London to Toronto *via* Halifax.

The first post office in Toronto was opened about 1800. By 1816 there were 19 offices in the two Canadas, and in 1827 this number had increased to 114. At this time the system consisted primarily of a trunk line of communication between Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Amherstburg, over which couriers travelled at varying intervals. Branching off this line were routes to Sorel, Sherbrooke, St. Johns, Hull, Hawkesbury, Perth and Richmond, with most deliveries made once or twice a week.

Hitherto the Post Office had been under the control of the Imperial Department, but considerable agitation resulted in the service being transferred on Apr. 6, 1851, to the several provinces. Only enough mutual control was maintained to insure the continuance of Imperial and intercolonial services. The provinces had complete jurisdiction over the establishment and maintenance of systems and rates.

At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion. The Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. The domestic rate on letters was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per half-ounce, and in 1870 the rates to the United States and Great Britain were reduced from 10 to 6 cents and from 12½ to 6 cents respectively per half-ounce. In 1875 a convention between Canada and the United States reduced postal rates between the countries to the domestic level. In 1878, on the admission of Canada to the Postal Union, letter postage to the countries of the Postal Union was reduced to 5 cents per half-ounce. After a conference in 1897, Imperial penny postage (2 cents per half-ounce) was established on Dec. 25, 1898, while the domestic rate was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. These rates were maintained until 1915, when a 1-cent war tax was imposed on all pay letters and post cards (except where this would be in violation of international agreements), and also on postal notes. Later the rate to Great Britain was increased to 4 cents on the first and 3 cents on succeeding ounces, while that to Postal Union countries was raised to 10 cents on the first and 5 cents on succeeding ounces. Beginning July 1, 1926, penny postage again became effective for Canada, the United States, Newfoundland and other countries of the continent of North America. For these countries the rate is 2 cents per ounce, while for Great Britain and other countries of the British Empire it is 3 cents per ounce, and for Postal Union countries 8 cents on the first ounce and 4 cents on succeeding ounces. In spite of reductions of from 20 p.c. to 33 p.c. represented by these changes, which were effective for 9 months of the fiscal year 1927, Table 81 shows a comparatively small reduction in the net revenue of the Post Office Department. The reduction in rates was in the main offset by increases in postal business.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster-General. Besides the several administrative branches at Ottawa, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a Superintendent of Postal Service. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other systems except those of the United States and Russia, the sparsity of population and the comparative lack of development making inevitable a peculiarly difficult and expensive service.

Rural Mail Delivery.—A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada on Oct. 10, 1908, limited at that time to existing stage routes, persons residing on such routes being entitled to have mail boxes put up in which the mail carrier was to deposit mail matter and from which he was to collect mail matter and carry it to the post office. As a consequence of the public approval of this scheme, new regulations, taking effect on Apr. 1, 1912, made all persons residing in rural districts along and contiguous to well-defined main thoroughfares of one mile and upwards eligible to receive their mail in this manner, while couriers of rural mail routes were also required to sell postage stamps and take applications for and accept money, money orders and postal notes. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 3,787 in 1926, having 199,809 mail boxes as against approximately 25,000 in 1912. The establishment of these routes has been an important factor in the amelioration of the conditions of Canadian rural life.

Statistics.—Tables 79 to 81 show the number of post offices in operation in Canada in the last five years, the gross revenue in all offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards in 1926 and 1927, and the revenue and expenditure of the Department since 1890.

79.—Number of Post Offices in Operation in the several Provinces of Canada, Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Prince Edward Island.....	133	131	130	131	130
Nova Scotia.....	1,836	1,819	1,793	1,791	1,778
New Brunswick.....	1,139	1,131	1,126	1,119	1,113
Quebec.....	2,325	2,366	2,396	2,429	2,463
Ontario.....	2,577	2,597	2,588	2,613	2,614
Manitoba.....	803	816	813	818	817
Saskatchewan.....	1,403	1,408	1,414	1,433	1,428
Alberta.....	1,194	1,215	1,211	1,203	1,195
British Columbia.....	849	855	871	868	867
Yukon Territory.....	20	19	19	20	20
Northwest Territories.....	9	13	15	14	15
Total.....	12,288	12,370	12,376	12,439	12,440

80.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Name of Post Office.	1926.	1927.	Name of Post Office.	1926.	1927.
P. E. Island.	\$	\$	Nova Scotia—concluded.	\$	\$
Charlottetown.....	61,683	56,278	Windsor.....	17,700	15,977
Summerside.....	19,514	18,252	Wolfville.....	13,127	11,279
Total for Province.....	153,147	136,664	Yarmouth.....	25,962	26,555
			Total for Province.....	1,321,427	1,191,968
Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.		
Amherst.....	37,141	32,257	Bathurst.....	12,384	11,137
Antigonish.....	14,497	12,438	Campbellton.....	22,279	19,985
Bridgewater.....	15,246	14,406	Chatham.....	13,337	11,656
Dartmouth.....	12,777	11,828	Edmundston.....	12,473	11,825
Glace Bay.....	15,891	14,964	Fredericton.....	69,159	62,134
Halifax.....	433,892	410,075	Moncton.....	484,331	485,240
Kentville.....	19,097	16,448	Newcastle.....	12,394	10,605
Lunenburg.....	12,198	10,385	Saint John.....	277,140	245,503
New Glasgow.....	34,752	31,631	St. Stephen.....	20,152	17,526
North Sydney.....	18,473	15,539	Sackville.....	16,604	14,871
Pictou.....	13,178	11,698	Sussex.....	14,542	13,548
Springhill.....	11,346	10,873	Woodstock.....	19,976	18,137
Sydney.....	65,203	60,611	Total for Province.....	1,304,780	1,211,982
Turo.	55,049	49,556			

80.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—continued.

Name of Post Office.	1926.	1927.	Name of Post Office.	1926.	1927.
Quebec.	\$	\$	Ontario—concluded.	\$	\$
Chicoutimi.....	16,704	28,349	Lindsay.....	35,309	32,454
Coaticook.....	11,502	9,963	Listowel.....	14,769	14,347
Drummondville East.....	12,094	11,914	London.....	490,499	466,044
Gardenvale.....	10,128	11,371	Meaford.....	10,281	8,995
Granby.....	16,847	15,347	Midland.....	24,289	21,402
Hull.....	25,129	23,884	Milton West.....	10,253	9,004
Joliette.....	20,121	18,554	Napanee.....	20,848	17,906
Jonquières.....	8,585	10,837	New Liskeard.....	16,550	14,402
Magog.....	10,561	9,039	Newmarket.....	16,805	14,593
Montreal.....	3,850,899	3,840,369	New Toronto.....	21,934	36,803
Quebec.....	580,040	555,012	Niagara Falls.....	123,811	119,001
Rimouski.....	13,805	12,208	North Bay.....	56,534	50,410
St. Hyacinthe.....	32,844	29,623	Oakville.....	15,366	13,625
St. Johns.....	21,603	18,699	Orangeville.....	11,022	9,288
St. Jérôme.....	10,279	10,241	Orillia.....	41,675	37,604
St. Joseph d'Alma.....	10,345	6,318	Oshawa.....	76,001	79,237
Shawinigan Falls.....	22,521	21,911	Ottawa.....	621,444	578,531
Sherbrooke.....	112,133	102,925	Owen Sound.....	54,844	46,604
Sorel.....	11,925	11,078	Paris.....	22,355	22,998
Thetford Mines.....	14,628	13,144	Parry Sound.....	14,529	12,880
Three Rivers.....	69,646	66,226	Pembroke.....	32,929	28,542
Valleyfield.....	13,734	11,850	Perth.....	28,850	20,080
Victoriaville.....	16,344	13,947	Peterborough.....	109,545	101,123
Total for Province.....	6,358,207	6,157,454	Petrolia.....	13,148	11,518
Ontario.			Pictou.....	17,702	15,621
Arnprior.....	15,408	13,409	Port Arthur.....	57,781	55,486
Aurora.....	19,027	19,655	Port Colborne.....	20,580	19,228
Aylmer West.....	13,444	11,392	Port Hope.....	21,974	19,269
Barrie.....	27,751	24,299	Prescott.....	14,300	12,308
Belleville.....	60,307	55,710	Preston.....	22,977	20,163
Bowmanville.....	13,589	11,738	Renfrew.....	26,963	24,238
Bracebridge.....	13,448	11,842	St. Catharines.....	93,954	85,485
Brampton.....	24,251	22,227	St. Marys.....	17,715	15,775
Brantford.....	142,521	139,026	St. Thomas.....	68,371	61,856
Bridgeburg.....	24,897	19,080	Sarnia.....	65,971	58,973
Brockville.....	51,999	46,403	Sault Ste. Marie.....	72,061	66,628
Campbellford.....	11,190	9,793	Seaforth.....	10,301	9,214
Carleton Place.....	17,582	16,210	Simcoe.....	25,279	24,364
Chatham.....	67,686	62,801	Smiths Falls.....	27,337	24,773
Clinton.....	11,048	9,463	Stratford.....	64,678	65,470
Cobalt.....	27,654	25,732	Stratford Station ¹	10,635	
Cobourg.....	25,224	34,681	Strathroy.....	12,414	11,272
Cochrane.....	18,625	15,747	Sturgeon Falls.....	10,551	9,260
Collingwood.....	21,878	18,896	Sudbury.....	55,718	50,151
Cornwall.....	35,096	33,416	Thorold.....	13,511	11,784
Dundas.....	15,676	14,498	Tillsonburg.....	14,638	13,292
Dunnville.....	22,846	18,845	Timmins.....	36,714	33,097
Fergus.....	14,031	13,472	Toronto.....	6,688,696	6,625,683
Fort Frances.....	16,310	18,185	Trenton.....	19,372	19,235
Fort William.....	75,819	72,307	Walkerton.....	11,512	9,696
Galt.....	70,431	62,552	Wallaceburg.....	14,300	12,709
Gananoque.....	17,468	15,794	Waterloo.....	37,434	40,103
Georgetown.....	10,054	9,071	Welland.....	43,316	40,362
Goderich.....	18,019	16,068	Weston.....	20,500	19,693
Grimsby.....	13,668	12,282	Whitby.....	12,997	13,312
Guelph.....	106,183	97,874	Windsor.....	361,233	367,142
Haileybury.....	12,783	11,447	Wingham.....	11,502	10,871
Hamilton.....	580,984	541,735	Woodstock.....	60,613	53,125
Hanover.....	14,887	11,937	Total for Province.....	13,882,845	13,257,702
Hespeler.....	10,757	9,352	Manitoba.		
Huntsville.....	14,621	13,038	Brandon.....	111,695	101,316
Ingersoll.....	24,400	22,056	Dauphin.....	21,519	19,218
Kenora.....	24,799	22,655	Neepawa.....	12,072	10,420
Kincardine.....	13,497	12,608	Portage la Prairie.....	32,582	28,239
Kingston.....	116,985	108,468	Virden.....	10,267	8,947
Kingsville.....	10,717	9,339	Wawanesa.....	11,311	8,318
Kirkland Lake.....	10,841	12,599	Winnipeg.....	3,354,456	3,279,374
Kitchener.....	124,419	112,945	Total for Province.....	4,074,416	3,930,467
Leamington.....	18,423	17,627			

¹Included with Stratford in 1927.

80.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1926.	1927.	Name of Post Office.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Saskatchewan.			British Columbia.		
Assiniboia.....	12,085	10,946	Chilliwack.....	14,798	13,402
Biggar.....	10,055	8,707	Cranbrook.....	21,559	19,293
Estevan.....	19,631	18,155	Duncan's Station.....	19,417	17,130
Humboldt.....	11,788	10,553	Fernie.....	15,828	14,129
Lloydminster.....	10,711	10,895	Kamloops.....	32,354	29,058
Melfort.....	13,619	12,618	Kelowna.....	19,823	18,942
Melville.....	13,468	12,977	Nanaimo.....	27,672	24,345
Moose Jaw.....	140,009	130,693	Nelson.....	44,031	38,722
North Battleford.....	26,794	24,401	New Westminster.....	74,690	68,806
Prince Albert.....	45,159	40,776	Penticton.....	18,686	16,883
Regina.....	802,397	789,159	Powell River.....	10,890	11,744
Saskatoon.....	285,232	280,943	Prince George.....	12,413	11,523
Shaunavon.....	12,029	10,654	Prince Rupert.....	35,440	32,042
Swift Current.....	32,887	28,591	Revelstoke.....	14,220	15,572
Weyburn.....	32,109	27,787	Trail.....	19,814	20,382
Yorkton.....	34,201	30,024	Vancouver.....	1,244,631	1,206,426
Total for Province.....	2,706,822	2,514,930	Vernon.....	27,609	24,942
			Victoria.....	264,976	244,084
Alberta.			Total for Province.....	2,454,304	2,303,243
Banff.....	18,748	17,375	Yukon.		
Calgary.....	570,239	556,872	Total for Yukon.....	12,252	11,293
Camrose.....	16,561	13,186	SUMMARY.		
Drumheller.....	15,985	14,180	P. E. Island.....	153,147	136,664
Edmonton.....	461,386	443,949	Nova Scotia.....	1,321,427	1,191,968
Hanna.....	10,028	8,871	New Brunswick.....	1,304,780	1,211,982
Lacombe.....	11,240	9,527	Quebec.....	6,358,207	6,157,454
Lethbridge.....	66,492	61,148	Ontario.....	13,882,845	13,257,702
Medicine Hat.....	41,363	35,945	Manitoba.....	4,074,416	3,930,467
Red Deer.....	19,058	16,594	Saskatchewan.....	2,706,822	2,514,930
Stettler.....	10,622	9,696	Alberta.....	2,029,373	1,888,409
Vegreville.....	10,653	9,287	British Columbia.....	2,454,304	2,303,243
Vermilion.....	11,541	10,277	Yukon.....	12,252	11,293
Wetaskiwin.....	13,450	12,060	Total.....	34,297,573	32,604,112
Total for Province.....	2,029,373	1,888,409			

81.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial fiscal years ended 1890-1910, and for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1927.

NOTE.—For all other years since 1868, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 288.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.....	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	—
1895.....	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	—
1900.....	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	—
1905.....	5,125,373	4,634,528	—	490,845
1910.....	7,958,547	7,215,337	—	743,210
1911.....	9,146,952	7,954,223	—	1,192,729
1912.....	10,482,255	9,172,035	—	1,310,220
1913.....	12,060,476	10,882,805	—	1,177,671
1914.....	12,956,216	12,822,058	—	134,158
1915.....	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	—
1916.....	18,858,410	16,009,139	—	2,849,271
1917.....	20,902,384	16,300,579	—	4,601,805
1918.....	21,345,394	18,046,558	—	3,298,836
1919.....	21,602,713	19,273,584	—	2,329,129
1920.....	24,449,917	20,774,385	—	3,675,532
1921.....	26,331,119	24,661,262	—	1,669,857
1922.....	26,554,538	28,121,425	1,566,887	—
1923.....	29,262,233	27,794,502	—	1,467,731
1924.....	29,100,492	28,305,937	—	794,555
1925.....	28,581,993	29,873,802	1,291,809	—
1926.....	31,024,464	30,499,686	—	524,778
1927.....	29,378,697	31,007,698	1,629,001	—

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office savings banks—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, for example, there were 515 money order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of \$3,342,574. In 1927 the number of offices had increased to 5,797, while the value of orders issued was more than 50 times as large as in the earlier year. In the following tables, illustrating the use of money orders and postal notes, it will also be noticed that the large number of 15,760,994 money orders, representing a value of \$188,219,777, was issued during 1927. The number of postal notes received and paid was 7,197,896, with a value of \$16,183,119. It may be added that postal notes are issued payable to bearer and are in general use for the transfer of small sums, while money orders, on the other hand, are payable to order at a designated post office. Statistical tables showing the operation of the Post Office savings banks and the Dominion Government savings banks since Confederation are included in the section on Finance. (See pp. 880-1).

82.—Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289.

Fiscal Years.	Money Order Offices in Canada.	Orders issued in Canada.	Value of orders issued in Canada.	Payable in		Value of orders issued in other countries, payable in Canada.
				Canada.	Other countries.	
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	1,904	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	3,631,969	2,592,845
1902.....	2,066	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	5,126,367	3,575,803
1903.....	2,125	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	6,107,124	4,604,528
1904.....	2,214	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	7,946,337	5,197,122
1905.....	2,494	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	8,938,991	5,602,257
1906.....	2,676	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	11,222,108	6,533,201
1907 (9 mos.).....	2,789	1,845,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	10,201,243	5,393,042
1908.....	2,918	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	18,137,378	7,933,361
1909.....	3,114	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	16,050,218	7,794,751
1910.....	3,311	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,205	19,371,957	8,048,467
1911.....	3,501	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912.....	3,673	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913.....	3,923	6,866,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914.....	4,274	7,227,964	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915.....	4,499	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916.....	4,690	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917.....	4,810	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918.....	4,930	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919.....	4,953	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920.....	5,106	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361
1921.....	5,197	11,013,167	173,523,322	155,916,232	17,607,090	6,680,971
1922.....	5,266	10,031,198	139,914,186	124,316,726	15,597,460	5,515,069
1923.....	5,337	11,098,222	143,055,120	126,617,350	16,437,770	8,986,041
1924.....	5,472	12,561,490	159,855,115	141,620,372	18,234,743	13,508,396
1925.....	5,578	13,435,448	163,519,320	145,769,761	17,749,559	13,957,613
1926.....	5,706	14,784,230	177,840,231	158,844,831	18,995,400	15,600,917
1927.....	5,797	15,760,994	188,219,777	167,206,859	21,012,918	15,532,673

Attention may be drawn to the discrepancy between the value of orders issued in Canada and payable in other countries and those issued elsewhere payable in Canada. This difference (about \$5,500,000 in 1927 and almost \$34,000,000 in 1914) represents to a large extent remittances made by immigrants and to travellers in foreign countries. It is an indication, at least, of the large amounts sent out from Canada, and is an essential figure in the computation of our balance of trade.

83.—Money Orders, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money order offices in—					
Canada	5,337	5,472	5,578	5,706	5,797
Prince Edward Island.....	64	64	65	67	68
Nova Scotia.....	366	366	373	376	382
New Brunswick.....	251	256	261	266	269
Quebec.....	1,134	1,178	1,202	1,218	1,237
Ontario.....	1,521	1,555	1,587	1,614	1,632
Manitoba.....	358	367	374	380	391
Saskatchewan.....	676	696	720	769	779
Alberta.....	520	529	533	541	555
British Columbia.....	442	456	458	470	478
Yukon Territory.....	5	5	5	5	6
Money orders issued in—					
Canada	11,098,222	12,561,490	13,435,448	14,784,230	15,760,994
Prince Edward Island.....	68,255	84,639	91,729	109,072	120,521
Nova Scotia.....	787,787	865,954	913,681	959,404	1,020,974
New Brunswick.....	433,345	495,285	528,041	562,454	599,735
Quebec.....	1,334,448	1,618,558	1,818,923	2,020,164	2,250,437
Ontario.....	3,354,982	3,809,106	4,052,189	4,354,157	4,589,798
Manitoba.....	831,815	883,641	979,684	1,042,751	1,134,566
Saskatchewan.....	2,056,272	2,274,027	2,384,732	2,853,667	2,994,600
Alberta.....	1,315,094	1,511,045	1,595,753	1,754,065	1,851,985
British Columbia.....	909,953	1,011,514	1,062,217	1,119,514	1,188,970
Yukon Territory.....	6,771	7,721	8,499	8,952	9,358
Receipts for money orders issued in—					
Canada	\$ 143,055,120	\$ 159,855,115	\$ 163,519,320	\$ 177,840,231	\$ 188,219,777
Prince Edward Island.....	886,337	1,054,771	1,095,471	1,314,360	1,459,751
Nova Scotia.....	9,366,417	10,200,072	10,380,702	10,436,131	11,093,311
New Brunswick.....	5,389,834	6,065,231	6,291,499	6,638,410	7,057,262
Quebec.....	16,654,927	19,798,941	21,743,665	23,145,950	25,869,584
Ontario.....	41,392,830	46,398,064	47,194,968	49,243,261	52,035,548
Manitoba.....	10,798,013	10,665,567	12,109,309	12,506,314	13,708,401
Saskatchewan.....	28,728,569	31,253,787	30,557,987	37,639,210	38,338,614
Alberta.....	16,956,761	20,110,713	19,796,411	22,286,484	23,327,673
British Columbia.....	12,716,153	14,126,848	14,157,524	14,436,505	15,124,890
Yukon Territory.....	165,279	181,121	191,785	193,605	204,744
Number of money orders paid in—					
Canada	10,111,820	11,578,276	12,432,831	13,671,206	14,531,587
Prince Edward Island.....	33,449	41,908	41,840	44,799	45,996
Nova Scotia.....	458,093	528,579	541,735	583,247	610,237
New Brunswick.....	740,939	842,453	913,969	890,121	1,019,185
Quebec.....	968,650	1,134,829	1,265,893	1,445,221	1,686,197
Ontario.....	3,605,808	4,168,751	4,595,186	4,841,161	5,153,755
Manitoba.....	2,290,874	2,564,358	2,735,698	3,157,140	3,145,486
Saskatchewan.....	1,118,384	1,236,483	1,302,646	1,556,973	1,650,023
Alberta.....	440,270	5,6479	532,817	602,717	613,617
British Columbia.....	454,459	493,349	502,033	548,709	595,953
Yukon Territory.....	894	1,087	1,074	1,118	1,138
Amount of money orders paid in—					
Canada	\$ 135,274,776	\$ 155,336,773	\$ 159,301,805	\$ 174,567,687	\$ 183,192,237
Prince Edward Island.....	657,391	858,547	823,439	839,312	861,106
Nova Scotia.....	6,214,219	7,418,506	7,293,829	7,576,330	7,899,684
New Brunswick.....	8,826,768	10,342,846	10,803,829	11,572,570	12,062,877
Quebec.....	13,893,894	16,882,151	17,701,053	19,421,896	22,009,406
Ontario.....	44,452,751	51,335,317	53,740,159	56,418,617	59,382,950
Manitoba.....	29,520,452	32,463,883	34,411,381	38,633,180	39,240,302
Saskatchewan.....	15,130,063	16,680,225	16,411,463	20,182,252	20,930,351
Alberta.....	8,271,784	10,236,994	9,214,214	10,480,898	10,822,206
British Columbia.....	8,285,618	9,093,304	8,876,906	9,416,130	9,952,841
Yukon Territory.....	21,836	25,000	25,533	26,501	30,515

84.—Numbers and Values of Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Values.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
\$	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0-20.....	158,108	173,210	165,622	177,972	192,093	194,117
0-25.....	281,679	340,713	242,477	247,507	263,463	288,672
0-30.....	190,364	208,251	215,742	226,425	250,322	277,704
0-40.....	225,044	210,129	219,406	232,100	256,379	278,258
0-50.....	425,943	465,787	394,578	411,247	454,817	476,601
0-60.....	213,320	201,455	203,687	210,849	235,464	251,730
0-70.....	124,558	108,925	109,292	116,454	131,553	138,288
0-75.....	190,413	206,833	190,787	201,805	234,846	247,895
0-80.....	175,443	171,749	172,928	181,707	204,132	221,374
0-90.....	186,400	179,231	184,015	198,104	222,324	232,995
1-00.....	837,437	1,006,036	891,216	920,318	1,014,448	1,071,729
1-50.....	393,725	386,663	360,476	366,938	374,772	379,467
2-00.....	578,353	607,115	609,269	652,367	707,265	735,244
2-50.....	240,269	239,930	250,261	276,596	294,064	297,320
3-00.....	419,969	425,173	448,917	497,599	542,082	575,830
4-00.....	293,936	290,896	311,002	352,482	373,852	390,329
5-00.....	477,460	492,080	539,877	624,988	707,225	757,707
10-00.....	266,953	270,063	296,577	324,162	362,277	382,636
Total notes received..... No.	5,679,374	5,984,239	5,806,129	6,219,630	6,821,378	7,197,896
Total value, including postage stamps affixed..... \$	11,827,896	12,179,920	12,657,724	13,926,654	15,340,056	16,183,119
Commission received..... \$	124,957	130,545	135,353	149,317	163,918	176,440
Postal notes issued to postmasters... No.	5,580,475	6,143,040	5,747,410	6,305,500	7,077,450	7,195,140
Value of notes issued..... \$	11,598,881	12,696,889	12,570,690	14,263,972	16,022,964	16,285,490

Table 85 shows the number of the various types and denominations of postage stamps issued during each of the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924-1927. The value of the issue during these years was \$31,063,161 in 1924, \$29,741,426 in 1925, \$30,801,110 in 1926 and \$25,599,640 in 1927. In the last fiscal year the value of the issue decreased by \$5,201,470 from that of 1926, but the reduction in postage rates during the last year no doubt partly accounts for the drop, while another factor is the rapidly increasing use of devices for prepaying postage in cash. Receipts from this source increased from \$3,895,185 in 1926 to \$6,068,722 in 1927.

85.—Number of Postage Stamps, etc., issued in the fiscal years ended Mar.31, 1924-1927.

Denominations.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 cent.....	241,276,499	216,429,073	230,774,518	220,058,490
2 cent.....	266,044,300	217,683,600	219,984,600	561,706,300
3 cent.....	404,228,000	399,386,100	406,254,851	67,234,035
4 cent.....	10,445,150	11,267,400	11,110,850	9,426,400
5 cent.....	36,190,500	37,778,100	36,746,850	26,752,900
7 cent.....	2,212,800	3,065,300	4,365,450	2,269,000
8 cent.....	—	—	3,685,050	5,532,550
10 cent.....	37,801,250	38,126,150	36,608,500	25,524,400
20 cent.....	8,532,925	8,078,950	9,275,750	9,914,750
50 cent.....	1,056,965	951,315	1,106,905	1,081,070
1.00 dollar.....	286,875	243,575	348,750	355,845
20 cent Special Delivery.....	266,450	260,330	282,560	316,750
1 cent P. Due.....	1,196,250	1,280,600	1,396,900	1,184,550
2 cent P. Due.....	2,825,200	2,583,750	2,804,050	2,806,000
5 cent P. Due.....	710,850	868,100	802,550	758,600
1 cent stamp books, 25c. each.....	213,368	158,705	115,867	191,091
2 cent stamp books, 25c. each.....	234,676	147,585	114,105	1,646,447
3 cent stamp books, 25c. each.....	1,048,078	1,247,030	1,397,646	227,434
Combination stamp books, 25c. each.....	523,573	713,679	790,475	99,776
1 cent rolls (sidewise).....	26,259	18,642	16,364	16,695
2 cent rolls (sidewise).....	31,866	26,987	27,987	67,030
3 cent rolls (sidewise).....	46,927	46,556	45,307	7,865
1 cent rolls precancelled.....	6,133	9,416	7,329	3,230
1 cent rolls (endwise).....	152	2	3	—
2 cent rolls (endwise).....	146	147	151	126
3 cent rolls (endwise).....	12	11	—	510
1 cent post bands at \$1.20 per 100.....	973,300	927,400	870,600	894,600
1 cent business reply cards, single.....	—	4,052,000	2,941,200	3,188,500
1 cent business reply cards, 8 on sheet.....	—	2,426,000	2,059,000	2,215,000
1 cent post cards.....	14,438,900	13,892,400	14,593,000	16,248,200
2 cent post cards.....	11,456,300	10,294,700	10,079,500	8,550,400
1 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet.....	428,000	250,000	260,000	192,000
2 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet.....	650,000	1,222,000	1,164,000	1,062,000
1 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet.....	1,725,000	1,493,000	2,260,000	2,924,000
2 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet.....	2,703,000	2,051,600	2,150,000	2,386,000
1 cent advertising cards, single.....	242,700	106,100	129,500	184,500
2 cent advertising cards, single.....	96,300	60,500	103,400	9,600
6 cent post cards for Postal Union countries.....	2,050	1,050	750	—
1½ cent reply post cards.....	—	1,449,600	3,396,600	1,377,800
2 cent reply post cards.....	318,050	207,200	235,250	182,150
1 cent special wrappers.....	855,100	998,600	957,800	1,006,000
6 cent reply coupons.....	15,010	7,180	2,905	—
9 cent reply coupons.....	—	—	18,890	4,045
1 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes.....	1,667,050	1,992,250	2,696,600	3,348,550
2 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes.....	1,481,100	1,457,000	1,647,500	6,592,550
3 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes.....	2,841,700	3,317,000	3,737,950	376,675
1 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes.....	581,200	790,950	849,450	892,950
2 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes.....	145,700	140,250	181,850	913,550
3 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes.....	266,850	286,100	400,500	37,625
1 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes, manila.....	—	—	234,500	285,800

Subsidies, etc.—The conveyance of mail by land and water entailed a total expenditure during 1927 of \$14,008,125. Land transportation (largely that by rural delivery) cost \$6,193,958; railway carriage cost \$7,324,547, while that by steamship cost \$489,620. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. In addition, however, considerable mail is carried, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by steamships and steamship lines which are especially subsidized by the government. Table 86, showing amounts so paid in 1925, 1926 and 1927, is appended.

86.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925-1927.

NOTE.—The figures in the following table are taken from the "Public Accounts", issued by the Finance Department; they represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

Services.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada and the West Indies or South America or both.....	335,154	318,949	180,333
Canada and South Africa.....	125,000	100,000	100,000
Canada and New Zealand.....	84,615	100,000	115,385
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville.....	—	—	5,000
Saint John and Digby.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Saint John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Saint John, N.B., and Margaretsville, N.S.....	8,500	3,500	3,266
Saint John and Minas Basin ports.....	—	5,000	4,615
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth.....	10,000	15,000	15,000
Saint John and Bridgetown.....	1,000	1,000	—
Halifax, La Have, and La Have river ports.....	6,000	6,000	5,423
Halifax and Newfoundland.....	5,000	—	—
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
Halifax and Spry bay and ports in Cape Breton.....	6,000	6,000	5,281
Halifax and west coast of C.B.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Halifax, south Cape Breton and Bras d'Or lake ports.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen islands.....	39,962	50,000	50,000
Grand Manan and mainland.....	20,000	20,000	20,000
Miscou and Shippegan islands and mainland.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Quebec, Montreal and Paspebiac.....	30,000	60,000	60,000
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington.....	85,000	85,000	85,000
Ste. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pictou and Montague, Murray Harbour, etc., and Georgetown.....	3,500	3,867	2,267
Pictou and New Glasgow and Antigonish County ports and Mulgrave.....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Port Mulgrave and Guysboro.....	8,643	8,765	14,000
Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, etc.....	9,802	10,300	7,750
Port Mulgrave and Canso.....	13,500	13,500	28,125
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp.....	11,000	11,000	11,000
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave I.C.R. terminus.....	10,000	10,000	13,000
Baddeck and Iona.....	10,500	10,500	10,500
Sydney and Whycómagh.....	13,000	13,000	13,000
Sydney to Bras d'Or lake ports and ports on east and west coasts of C.B.....	16,727	18,000	19,000
Sydney and bay St. Lawrence ports.....	9,000	10,500	18,000
Charlottetown, Pictou and New Glasgow.....	25,000	25,000	31,346
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway.....	25,000	25,000	25,000
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holiday's Wharf.....	4,000	4,000	5,000
Victoria and Vancouver island (west coast).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Victoria and San Francisco.....	3,000	—	—
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, Miramichi river and bay.....	4,000	4,500	4,500
Pelee island and mainland.....	8,250	11,000	13,750
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte islands.....	21,000	20,596	21,000
Vancouver and ports on Howe sound.....	3,750	5,000	6,250
Saint John and St. Andrews, N.B.....	3,000	3,000	4,000
Saint John, Bear River and way ports.....	1,500	2,000	2,500
Saint John and Wedgeport, N.S.....	5,000	—	—
Saint John and Weymouth.....	1,500	1,500	1,463
Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que.....	—	—	2,214
Halifax, Louisbourg and bay St. Lawrence.....	2,400	2,400	2,400
Port Hawkesbury and Cheticamp, N.S.....	3,000	—	—
Rimouski and Pointe aux Outardes.....	3,000	7,500	7,500
Summersville, Burlington and Windsor.....	—	500	500
Vancouver and northern ports of B.C.....	18,600	24,800	31,000
Grent to British Columbia for mail service on inland waters.....	—	—	3,000
Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services.....	4,240	3,862	4,131
Total Subsidies and Subventions.....	1,055,643	1,078,038	1,008,999

VIII.—LABOUR AND WAGES.

I.—LABOUR.

1.—Occupations of the People.

The occupations of the people of a country are at any given time mainly determined by its natural resources and the stage which has been reached in their development. The outstanding characteristics of Canada are its enormous extent, its immense natural resources and the comparatively slight development of these, only the southern portions of the country being as yet at all exploited. The developed areas fall into four economic units with quite distinct physical characteristics:—first, the Maritime Provinces, where lands, forests, mines and fisheries are the chief natural resources; secondly, Ontario and Quebec, with lands, forests, mines and abundant water-power for manufacturing purposes; thirdly, the Prairie Provinces, where the land is the chief natural resource except in Alberta, which contains immense coal deposits; lastly, British Columbia, with fisheries, forests and mines, where agriculture plays a comparatively minor part. Though, when the country as a whole is considered, the immense fertile areas of arable land must be considered as its chief natural resource, in different parts of its vast expanse other resources predominate, and give the key to the chief occupations of the people.

In Canada, as in other new countries, the labouring population (using the term in its widest sense) bears a larger proportion to the total than is the case in older civilizations where there exists more realized wealth. In addition to our native-born workers, great numbers of young males and smaller numbers of females, who have nothing to sell but their personal services, immigrate from older countries to Canada to find here a better market for their labour. Thus both the sex distribution and the age distribution of the population of Canada is rendered somewhat abnormal, an unusually large percentage of that population being of working age and of the male sex—that is, of the sex which is most generally gainfully employed.¹

Information regarding the occupation of gainfully employed persons in Canada was obtained at the census of 1921 under the following heads:—(1) "Chief occupation or trade", defined as being the description which would most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which a living was earned; (2) Whether "employer", "employee", or "working on own account", these latter including "persons who are gainfully employed but who are neither employers nor employees", *i.e.*, independent workers who receive neither salary nor wages nor are subject to direction or control in their work; (3) In the case of employers, the name of the principal product; in the case of employees, where employed; in the case of workers on their own account, the nature of the work.

The Labour Force of Canada in 1921.—In 1921, out of a total population in the nine provinces of 6,671,721 (including 21,277 of unstated ages), 10 years old and over, 3,173,169 or 47·5 p.c. were gainfully employed, as compared with 2,723,634 or 49·4 p.c. in 1911, 43·9 p.c. in 1901 and 44·5 p.c. in 1891. How far the decline in the percentage of gainfully employed in 1921 as compared with 1911 is due to the lesser proportion of males to the total population, how far to a later age at leaving school and how far to the rise of a leisured class in Canada is a matter which requires to be further investigated, but unquestionably the first two causes largely account for the phenomenon.

¹On the sex distribution of the population, see pp. 96-98; on the age distribution, see pp. 103-104.

Male Labour in 1921.—Of the male population in the nine provinces 10 years old and over of 3,461,723 in 1921, 2,683,019 or 77.5 p.c. were gainfully employed, as compared with 2,358,813 or 79.5 p.c. in 1911, 74.2 p.c. in 1901 and 76.6 p.c. in 1891. Thus the latest census shows a decrease in the proportion of males gainfully employed, a decrease probably due partly to a later age at school leaving, partly to a change in the age distribution of the male population 10 years old and over, a larger percentage of the total being at relatively advanced ages and a smaller percentage in the younger groups. For example, 10.17 p.c. of the male population of Canada were in the age-group 20-24 in 1911, as compared with 7.77 p.c. in 1921; again, 3.35 p.c. were between 65 and 74 in 1921, as compared with 3.04 p.c. in 1911.

Female Labour in 1921.—Of the female population of 10 years and over in the nine provinces, numbering altogether 3,210,198 in 1921, 490,150 or 15.2 p.c. were gainfully employed in 1921, as compared with 364,821 or 14.3 p.c. in 1911, 12.0 p.c. in 1901 and 11.1 p.c. in 1891. Thus the tendency for women to go increasingly into gainful occupations, which has been operative since 1891, continues to operate, though the increase in percentage between 1911 and 1921 is not so great as between 1901 and 1911, in spite of the effects of the Great War in stimulating the employment of women.

Occupational Distribution in 1921.—The occupational distribution of the gainfully employed population of Canada in 1921 is shown by occupational groups and by sex in Table 1, with comparative figures for 1911. Agriculture is indicated to be still the chief occupation of the people, employing 32.82 p.c. of the total gainfully employed in 1921, as compared with 34.28 p.c. in 1911; however, the percentage of males engaged in agriculture declined only from 38.91 in 1911 to 38.16 in 1921. Other extractive industries, employing male labour almost exclusively, showed relatively large declines, logging employing only 1.26 p.c. of the 1921 population as compared with 1.58 p.c. of the 1911 population, while fishing and trapping employed only 0.92 p.c. as against 1.28 p.c. and mining and quarrying only 1.61 p.c. as against 2.31 p.c. The labour force employed in manufactures also declined from 17.73 p.c. of the total in 1911 to 17.22 p.c. in 1921, and that in construction from 5.98 p.c. to 5.84 p.c.

While the percentage of the gainfully employed concerned with the production of what the economist describes as "form" utilities declined between 1911 and 1921, that concerned with the creation of other utilities increased. Thus the percentage engaged in transportation activities (the creation of "place" utilities) increased from 7.99 p.c. in 1911 to 8.45 p.c. in 1921, and those in trade (the creation of "possession" utilities) from 9.01 p.c. to 9.78 p.c., while those employed in finance increased from 1.40 to 1.93 p.c. As regards service, while those engaged in domestic service declined from 7.88 p.c. to 6.28 p.c., those engaged in the professions increased from 3.84 p.c. to 5.72 p.c. Those engaged in public administration showed a more moderate increase than might have been expected in view of the conditions of the time, from 2.81 p.c. to 2.98 p.c. in the decade.

As the census of 1921 was taken on the same date as the census of 1911, the conclusions stated above were not affected by seasonal changes of occupation. The classification of occupations was, however, somewhat different in the two years, and the revision of the statistics of earlier censuses (summarized at pp. 659-663 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book), so as to make them comparable with those now published, has not yet been completed. In the interpretation of these statistics, it should not be forgotten that 1921 was hardly a normal year.

1.—Occupations of the Gainfully Employed Population of Canada, by Sex, numbers and percentages, 1911 and 1921.

NUMBERS.

Occupational Groups.	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Agriculture.....	917,848	1,023,706	15,887	17,912	933,735	1,041,618
Logging.....	42,901	39,808	13	7	42,914	39,815
Fishing and trapping.....	34,547	29,241	265	51	34,812	29,292
Mining and quarrying.....	62,706	50,860	61	203	62,767	51,063
Manufacturing.....	384,606	441,249	98,345	105,408	482,951	546,657
Construction.....	162,502	184,577	218	625	162,720	185,202
Transportation.....	210,692	246,947	6,852	21,145	217,544	268,092
Trade.....	205,857	248,548	39,441	61,891	245,298	310,439
Finance.....	35,403	46,180	2,746	15,121	38,149	61,301
Service—						
Domestic.....	75,612	81,504	139,064	134,766	214,676	216,270
Professional.....	57,081	82,064	47,649	99,327	104,730	181,391
Public Administration.....	72,531	81,959	4,073	12,582	76,604	94,541
Recreational.....	2,410	6,848	432	959	2,842	7,807
Unspecified industries.....	94,117	119,528	9,775	20,153	103,892	139,681
Total.....	2,358,813	2,683,019	364,821	490,150	2,723,634	3,173,169

PERCENTAGES.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Agriculture.....	38.91	38.16	4.36	3.66	34.28	32.82
Logging.....	1.82	1.48	0.01	0.00	1.58	1.26
Fishing and trapping.....	1.47	1.09	0.07	0.01	1.28	0.92
Mining and quarrying.....	2.66	1.89	0.02	0.04	2.31	1.61
Manufacturing.....	16.30	16.45	26.95	21.50	17.73	17.22
Construction.....	6.89	6.88	0.06	0.13	5.98	5.84
Transportation.....	8.93	9.20	1.88	4.31	7.99	8.45
Trade.....	8.73	9.26	10.81	12.63	9.01	9.78
Finance.....	1.50	1.72	0.75	3.08	1.40	1.93
Service—						
Domestic.....	3.21	3.04	38.11	27.49	7.88	6.82
Professional.....	2.42	3.06	13.06	20.27	3.84	5.72
Public Administration.....	3.07	3.05	1.12	2.57	2.81	2.98
Recreational.....	0.10	0.26	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.25
Unspecified Industries.....	3.99	4.46	2.68	4.11	3.81	4.40
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2.—The Dominion Department of Labour.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wage policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the "Labour Gazette". From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by the Postmaster-General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 22).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20). At present

the Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21), the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), the Technical Education Act, enacted in 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73), the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927. The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in the investigation of questions relating to the cost of living and in connection with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. Reference is made elsewhere in the present volume to the operations of the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (see p. 907), and the Technical Education Act (see p. 931), also to the proceedings which have taken place under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923 (see p. 765).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20), has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. As enacted in 1907, it forbids strikes and lockouts in industrial disputes affecting mines and public utilities until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. After their report has been made, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or a lockout, a course adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. The machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries with the consent of the parties concerned. In January, 1925, a judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring that the Act as it stood was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament.¹ So at the ensuing session of Parliament, amendments (15-16 Geo. V, c. 14) were made to the statute, with the object of limiting its operation to matters that are not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. It was also provided by these amendments that the statute should apply in the case of "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act".

The Legislatures of five of the provinces, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have taken advantage of this provision and enacted enabling legislation, by which the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act becomes operative in respect of disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1927, shows that in the 20 years 661 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 461 boards were established. In all but 37 cases strikes (or lockouts) were averted or ended.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of such works. The number of fair wage schedules prepared, from the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1926-27, was 4,342. The number of fair wage schedules and clauses furnished during the fiscal year 1926-27 was 69.

¹See page 241 of Labour Gazette for February, 1925, for text of judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in regard to the validity of this statute.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

An Order in Council of June 7, 1922, amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924, provided more effective measures to secure the observance of the fair wages policy of the Government of Canada.

Labour Gazette.—A monthly publication, known as the Labour Gazette, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. It contains a monthly review of the industrial situation in Canada and of the state of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to labour legislation, wages, rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The Labour Gazette is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the Labour Gazette. Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during the year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. These reports are based on a consolidation of Dominion and provincial labour legislation as existing at the end of 1915, which was made from the most recent revised statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915, and which formed the Department's report on labour legislation for 1915. Reports on the labour laws enacted in the four succeeding years were published in regular order. The report for 1920 is similar to that for 1915, being a consolidation of Canadian labour legislation as at the end of 1920. Reports supplementary to the 1920 volume were published for the calendar years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. The Department of Labour has also published various articles dealing with provincial labour laws, indicating the extent to which these have been standardized and the differences which exist.

The advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of persons engaged in industrial work in the several provinces was pointed out in June, 1919, by a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and this view was endorsed by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference held in September, 1919. A commission established in 1920, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of employers and of workers, to consider the subject, met in Ottawa between April 26 and May 1, 1920, and formulated recommendations looking to greater uniformity in provincial laws relative to workmen's compensation, factory control, mining, and minimum wages for women and girls.

Joint Industrial Councils.—One section of the report of the Royal Commission of 1919 on Industrial Relations dealt with shop committees and industrial councils, the Commissioners strongly urging the adoption in Canada of the principles underlying Whitley councils and kindred systems. The subject was also discussed at the National Industrial Conference of 1919. The committee to which the matter was referred made a unanimous report, urging the necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee and stating their belief that this end could be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. The committee did not consider it wise to recommend any set plan for such councils, but recommended the establishment by the Dominion Department of Labour of a bureau to gather and furnish data for employers and employees, in order to render fullest assistance wherever it is desired to establish such councils. It was not deemed necessary to found a special bureau for this purpose, but the Department, entering heartily into the spirit of the resolution, has continued and extended its study of joint industrial councils and kindred systems. Information respecting such organizations, furnished by employers throughout Canada, has been assembled and published in the form of a special bulletin, which also contains facts regarding similar systems in other countries.

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.—An Act respecting Old Age Pensions (17 Geo. V, c. 35), was adopted by the Dominion Parliament at the session of 1927. This legislation was based on the recommendations of a Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the sessions of 1924 and 1925 to enquire into a system of old age pensions for Canada.

Under The Old Age Pensions Act, the Governor in Council is authorized to make an agreement with the Government of any province for the payment to such province quarterly of one-half the net sum paid out by such province for old age pensions, pursuant to a provincial statute providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

Sec. 5 provides that before any such agreement is made with the Province, the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and that no change in such scheme shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 8 is as follows:—

(1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension:—

- (a) is a British subject, or, being a widow who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage;
- (b) has attained the age of seventy years;
- (c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
- (d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
- (e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
- (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$365) a year, and
- (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

(2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

Sec. 9 provides that the maximum pension payable shall be \$240.00 yearly, subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of \$125.00 a year. A pensioner may transfer to the pension authority his interest in

a dwelling house in which he resides and in such case the value of the dwelling will not be computed in calculating the amount of pension payable. The pension authority is entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner the amount of pension payments with interest at 5 p.c., subject to the limitation that no claim shall be made for such recovery out of any part of the estate which passes by will or intestacy to any other pensioner or to any other person who has, since the grant of the pension, or for the last three years during which the pension has been paid, contributed to the pensioner's support.

Secs. 10, 12, 13 and 14 provide for the distribution of the pension burden among the provinces in which the pensioner has resided during the 20 years immediately preceding the grant of the pension. Sec. 11 provides for a reduction of pension where a pensioner has resided for a portion of the 20 years preceding the grant of a pension in a province with which no agreement is in force. Sec. 15 provides for a suspension of the pension where a pensioner has transferred his residence to some place out of Canada. It is provided by sec. 18 that no pension shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner nor to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him. The Governor in Council was empowered by sec. 19 to make regulations; pursuant to this section regulations were approved on June 25 and Sept. 26, 1927.

The first province to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government under The Old Age Pensions Act was British Columbia, where the payment of pensions began on Sept. 1.¹ An Ordinance passed by the Yukon Territorial Council on June 7, 1927, empowered the Gold Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of putting into effect in the Territory or otherwise obtaining the benefit of the Act respecting Old Age Pensions.

In British Columbia, in the four months up to the end of 1927, there were 2,980 applications for old age pensions, or about 30 p.c. of the residents in the province who are over 70 years of age. Many of those who did not apply are ineligible as a result of the provision requiring 5 years residence in the province and 20 years residence in Canada. On account of the possession of property by certain pensioners, the average pension being paid is approximately \$17 per month, or \$200 per year.

3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development at the end of the nineteenth century in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, brought with it the recognition of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West, Acts were passed providing for the creation of provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in British Columbia (1917), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922).

The Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour.—This Department is in charge of a Minister, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Public Works and a Deputy Minister of Labour. Its duties include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures,

¹Announcements made at the opening of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Legislatures for their 1928 sessions foreshadowed the adoption of the Old Age Pensions scheme by these provinces, and legislation to this effect has now been enacted.

and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting trade disputes, factory inspection, maintenance of fair wage clauses in provincial government contracts, superintendence of licensed registry offices for domestic workers, inspection of boilers and foundries, prevention of fires, establishment and maintenance of provincial employment offices and the issue of educational certificates to wage-earners under 16 years of age. The Department's functions also include the qualifications of electricians and contractors in that line of business and the qualification of stationary engineers and firemen and the inspection of boilers registered under the Interprovincial Code, together with the registering of blue prints in connection with the construction of boilers. The Department publishes annual reports outlining the work performed.

Ontario Department of Labour.—Under the Ontario Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Industries was established in 1882, to take charge of factory inspection and publish statistics relating to industries in the province. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour was created under the Ministry of Public Works, and was authorized to collect and release general information respecting labour conditions and industry. In 1916 this Bureau was superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, still connected with the Department of Public Works, but administered by a superintendent. Three years later, the duties vested in this Branch were transferred in their entirety to a newly-formed Department of Labour, in charge of a Minister and Deputy Minister.

The Department of Labour in Ontario administers the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Employment Agencies Act and the regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect information respecting employment, sanitary and other conditions in work-places, wages and hours of work, and to study labour legislation in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries, as well as any suggested changes in Ontario labour laws. The representatives of the Labour Department have right of access to offices, factories and other work-places at any reasonable hour, and may be authorized to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The Department prepares annual reports which cover the workings of the various Acts administered by it and contain much statistical and other information pertaining to labour. The Minimum Wage Act is administered by a Board of five persons, two of whom are women, and employers and employees are equally represented, with an impartial chairman. The Mothers' Allowances Act provides for the payment of allowances to widows with two or more children and is administered by a Commission of five persons, two of whom are women.

Manitoba Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1915, establishing the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, provided that it be attached to the Department of Public Works; an amendment of 1922, however, stated it may be attached to that or any other Department, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine.

The Bureau is established to co-operate with employers, trade unions and others; it is charged with the enforcement of the following Acts:—The Manitoba Factories Act; The Bake Shops Act; The Building Trades Protection Act; The Fair Wage Act; The Electricians License Act; The Elevator and Hoist Act; The Shops Regulation Act; The Public Buildings Act; The Minimum Wage Act; The Steam Boiler Act; the licensing of cinematograph projectionists under The Public Amusements Act; The Fires Prevention Act.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries.—This Bureau was created as a separate Department by an Act passed in 1920, which placed it in charge of a member of the Executive Council, assisted by a permanent Commissioner. Administration of the Factories Act, Elevator Regulations, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Act Respecting the Payment of Wages to Certain Employees, the Mines Act, the Act to Provide for the Safety of Electric Workers, The Minimum Wage Act and the Order in Council respecting fair wages in government contracts was entrusted to the Bureau of Labour. It is also charged with the operation of public free employment offices, the collection and publication of data relating to wages, hours of employment, industrial disputes, general conditions of employment, and the natural resources of the province and their industrial possibilities.

Alberta Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1922, creating the Alberta Bureau of Labour, provided that the Bureau be in charge of a Minister having under him a Commissioner of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Order in Council. Important among these Acts are the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Factories Act and the Theatres Act. The Bureau issues annual reports.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to collect information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organization and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts under the jurisdiction of the Department are the Minimum Wage Act for female employees, the Male Minimum Wage Act (passed in 1925), the Hours of Work Act, the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act and the Factories Act; it also operates the employment bureaus within the province. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, which, with exceptions, provides for the eight-hour working day in industry and is also charged with the duty of administering the Male Minimum Wage Act. Annual reports are published by the Department, containing much information respecting labour matters.

4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.¹

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises the permanent International Labour Office in Geneva, Switzerland, and the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are Government delegates, while two represent the employers and the employed respectively. Fifty-seven countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the important industrial countries of the world except the United States.

The International Labour Office functions as a secretariat of the annual conference, and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body

¹On this subject see also 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707, 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670; 1925 Year Book, pp. 676-678; 1926 Year Book, pp. 679-681.

consisting of 24 persons appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 12 represent Governments, 6 represent employers and 6 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, eight of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance". Canada was designated by the Council of the League of Nations as one of the eight states of "chief industrial importance". The Minister of Labour is the government representative on this body. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is one of the 6 workers' representatives on the Governing Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A two-thirds majority in the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or recommendation. Under the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft conventions or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference only become binding in the various countries concerned if and when action regarding them is taken by the individual Governments.

Most of the proposals dealt with in the successive meetings of the Labour Conference since its establishment in 1919 have been adjudged by the law officers of the Crown in Canada to fall within provincial jurisdiction. The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have in all cases been brought to the attention of the Dominion Parliament and those which dealt with subjects within provincial control were also referred to the Provincial Governments.

The Dominion Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Organization, but also with the different Departments of the Dominion Government, with the Provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires issued by the International Labour Office. Performance of these duties has necessitated a close study of the different technical questions which have figured on the agenda of the various conferences and at the meetings of the Governing Body. A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, furnishing information respecting the International Labour Organization and the subjects which had received attention at the hands of that body.

Ten sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held. Twenty-five draft conventions and 29 recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings.

The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have, among other subjects, related to the following:—hours of labour, measures for the avoidance of unemployment, employment conditions of women and children, employment conditions of seamen, employment in agriculture, weekly rest, statistics of immigration and emigration, principles of factory inspection, inspection of emigrants on board ship, workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases, and sickness insurance.

Up to November, 1927, 238 ratifications of these conventions had been registered with the League of Nations, 27 had been approved by the competent national authority, 171 had been recommended to the competent national authority for approval, and there were 6 conditional or with delayed application.

Canadian Action on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—The action taken by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments on the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference has been summarized in the articles on this subject published in previous Year Books and referred to in the footnote at the bottom of p. 735.

5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes an annual report on labour organization; this sets out the various branches of unionism in existence, the principles on which they are founded, their chief activities, and statistics of the different groups comprised in the trade unions of the Dominion. Reference is also made in this annual report to the principal international labour organizations with which the organized workers of Canada are affiliated.

Trade unionism in Canada occupies a unique position, by reason of the fact that most organized workers in the Dominion are members of organizations whose headquarters are located in a foreign country, *viz.*, the United States. This condition is explained when it is understood that workers move freely from one country to the other in order to find employment. In years gone by, Canadian workmen who sought a livelihood in the United States greatly outnumbered those who came from that country to Canada. As industry was further developed in the United States, there arose a number of unions of various crafts, and with these the Canadian workers soon became affiliated. With the development of industry in the Dominion, many of these Canadians returned to their native land, bringing with them the gospel of trade unionism and collective bargaining as a means of protecting their rights. In many instances these trade unionists became the *nuclei* of strong bodies of organized workers formed in Canadian cities.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a number of independent trade associations were formed in Canada, the earliest of which there is record being a printers' organization in Quebec city in 1827. The first union known to have been organized in the province of Ontario was also composed of printers, and existed in York (now Toronto) as early as 1832; both of these bodies were later superseded by branches of the International Typographical Union, which in 1869 changed its name from National Typographical Union of the United States, on account of the inclusion of Canadian branches.

In 1851 a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization composed of metal mechanics, was established in Toronto. In the years immediately following other branches were organized in other Canadian cities, the society having the whole Dominion for its operations. In 1888 the United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America was formed, and, in competition with the Amalgamated Society, entered the field for the membership of eligible craftsmen. The first Canadian lodge (No. 103) of the new body was formed in Stratford, Ont., in 1890, while lodges in Montreal (No. 111) and in Winnipeg (No. 122) were organized before the close of the same year. After the extension of its jurisdiction into Canada, the name of the organization was changed in 1891 to the International Association of Machinists. Since that time, the latter organization has added greatly to its Canadian following, having, at the close of 1926, 84 local lodges with

a combined membership of 8,046. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Society never added very greatly to its Canadian following; the largest number of local branches and members on record was in 1919, when they stood at 24 and 3,000, respectively. Negotiations were opened in 1919 by the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the International Association of Machinists, with a view to effecting an amalgamation. As a result, the Amalgamated Society, on Sept. 30, 1920, withdrew its operations from Canada and the United States, where branches were also in existence, leaving the whole North American continent to the International Association of Machinists.

Another British labour organization to found branches in Canada was the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which in 1860 chartered a branch in London, 21 years before the establishment of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now the chief organization of the craft in North America. In this case also, arrangements were finally made whereby members of the Amalgamated Society became also members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but retained their connection with the former body for its beneficial features. By a decision of the United Brotherhood in 1922, members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society were prevented from holding certain official positions in the district councils; the United Brotherhood also refused to grant charters to the local branches of the Amalgamated Society formed after the plan of unification became effective. These decisions led to a division, in an effort to overcome which the Amalgamated Society sent a delegation to Canada and the United States, which proposed that the members of the Amalgamated Society should join the United Brotherhood. In 1923, the latter organization gave the branches of the Amalgamated Society until March, 1924, to unite with it, with the same standing they held in the Amalgamated. All branches in the United States and a number in Canada accepted this proposition. The Canadian branches which refused these terms were classed as affiliates of the British organization up until 1924, although they were not controlled by the parent body. In that year the British headquarters granted complete autonomy to the Canadian branches, which then organized as the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.

With the practical elimination of the British organizations, the North American field has been left entirely to the labour organizations originating on this continent. These labour bodies are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, which, in addition to dealing with trade matters, speaks for the organized workers of the United States on the subject of legislation. In Canada, the legislative mouthpiece of internationally organized labour is the Trades and Labour Congress, which body is representative of the international labour movement, as its affiliated membership is largely drawn from international organizations which have in the first place been affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Under the travelling card system now in vogue, members of the various unions move as they desire between the two countries and are entitled to all rights and privileges established in localities where local branches are in existence. Canadian members of international organizations are eligible for the highest offices in the gift of their organizations, and in some instances have been elected to these posts.

In addition to the international trade unions in Canada, there are labour bodies which are termed non-international. Some of these organizations were founded by former members of international unions, who, for various reasons, severed their connection with the parent bodies. There are also a number of independent labour unions in the Dominion whose establishment in a few instances was due to unsatisfied grievances of local unions against their central organizations.

A statement of the development of organized labour in Canada would not be complete without a reference to the Knights of Labour, an organization formed in the United States in 1869, to which all classes of workers were admitted. The Knights of Labour, which in 1885 reached its greatest numerical strength with about 1,000,000 members, extended its jurisdiction into Canada, establishing district and local assemblies in many localities in the Dominion. Seventeen of these were operating in 1891 in the province of Quebec. Soon after that, however, dissensions took place in the ranks of the organization, owing to the difficulty of uniting workers of different crafts in one body. The international crafts organizations, which had in the meantime become united under the banner of the American Federation of Labour, formed in 1881, offered strong opposition to the Knights of Labour, which in a few years ceased to be an important factor in the labour movement of the continent.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council), the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. The organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression of the later 70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage-earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 47 delegates. On the summons of the Toronto council, a second meeting, with 109 delegates, assembled on Sept. 14, 1886, the first occasion on which any labour body outside of the province of Ontario was represented. A permanent organization was effected at this meeting under the name of "Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada". This was the title of the organization until 1895, when the title "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada" was adopted in preference to "Canadian Federation of Labour". Since 1886 conventions have been held annually, the 1927 meeting in Edmonton being counted as the 43rd. The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1926, the congress received payment of per capita tax from 57 international bodies and two national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, with a total membership of 94,424 in 1,297 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the congress had in all at the close of 1926 a membership of 103,637 in 1,340 branches.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1926 there were 89 international craft organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, the same number as in 1925. These bodies among them had 2,078 local branches in the Dominion with 202,532 members, a gain of 34 branches and an increase of 2,703 members as compared with 1925. The international craft organizations represent approximately 74 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices (Table 3).

Canadian Federation of Labour.—The Canadian Federation of Labour was organized in 1902, under the name of National Trades and Labour Congress, as a result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of the Knights of Labour assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. The delegates of the expelled unions forthwith formed a new central body

of a distinctively national character, which in 1908 adopted its present name. For a number of years labour bodies in the province of Quebec were the main support of the new organization. Gradually the Quebec affiliations dropped off and the centre of activity was a few years ago shifted to Toronto. The membership of the Federation at the close of 1926 stood at 9,424, comprised in 23 directly chartered local branches. Three central bodies are also affiliated with the Federation; their membership, as well as that of the directly chartered locals, is included in the non-international trade union membership.

Non-International Trade Union Membership.—There are in Canada 21 organizations of wage-earners termed "non-international" unions, 12 of which are in direct opposition to the international organizations. In some instances these non-international bodies have been formed by secessionists from international unions. The combined membership of the non-international organizations on Dec. 31, 1926, was 34,837, comprised in 296 local branches (Table 4).

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 38 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 33 of which had a membership of 12,235 at the end of 1926. The remaining 5 have not reported as to their standing.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—During the period when the Knights of Labour operated in Quebec, there existed also four independent unions, one of labourers and three of leather and shoe workers. Up to 1902 these several bodies were represented at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In that year, in an effort to eliminate a duplication of unions and bring the independent bodies under the banner of the international organizations, the Trades Congress denied them further representation. The Knights of Labour assemblies gradually disappeared, but the independent unions continued to exist. With the advent in 1912 of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North, the first organization to confine membership to adherents of the Roman Catholic church, a stimulus was given to this movement, and several of the existing independent unions, the number of which had increased during the decade 1902-1912, became identified with what are termed National and Catholic unions. In 1918 a conference of these bodies was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920; the delegates at the latter conference, numbering 225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there are 103 National and Catholic unions with a combined membership of 25,000.

One Big Union.—A number of delegates from Western Canada to the Quebec convention of 1918, dissatisfied with the alleged reactionary policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held a caucus at which it was decided to concentrate their energies towards having the Trades Congress legislate in accordance with their views. Some months later a meeting of delegates was called by the British Columbia Federation of Labour to assemble immediately following the annual convention of that body, which, for the first time in its history, met outside of the province under its jurisdiction, in Calgary. The Conference assembled on Mar. 13, 1919, with 239 delegates present; the outcome of the meeting was the formation of an industrial organization, the "One Big Union". On June 11, 1919, a conference of the advocates of the new body was held in Calgary to further the plans of the organization, which had a membership of 41,150 at the close of 1919. From the

outset the O.B.U. met with much opposition from the old-established labour unions, represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was opposed to the substitution of industrial unionism for the existing system of craft unions. According to information supplied the Department by the general secretary, the O.B.U. at the close of 1926 had 62 units under charter, one of which is located in the United States, as well as four central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils), the combined reported membership being 18,820.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—At the close of 1926 the numerical strength of organized labour in Canada is given by the Department of Labour as follows:—international organizations, 2,078 local branches with an aggregate membership of 202,532; non-international organizations, 296 branches and 34,837 members; independent units, 38, with 12,235 members; National and Catholic unions, 103, with 25,000 members; grand total, 2,515 local branches and 274,604 members. As compared with 1925, this represents an increase of 21 branches and of 3,540 members.

Table 2 shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911. (See also diagram on p. 712 of the 1922-23 Year Book).

2.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-1926.

Years.	Members.	Years.	Members.
1911.....	133,132	1919.....	378,047
1912.....	160,120	1920.....	373,842
1913.....	175,799	1921.....	313,320
1914.....	166,163	1922.....	276,621
1915.....	143,313	1923.....	278,092
1916.....	160,407	1924.....	260,643
1917.....	204,630	1925.....	271,064
1918.....	248,887	1926.....	274,604

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table 3 gives the names of the 89 international craft labour organizations and the two industrial unions which now carry on operations in Canada, and contains:—(1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1926, and (2) the reported membership. The reported membership in Tables 3 and 4 is given in italics where the information has been obtained from sources other than the headquarters of the indicated organization.

3.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada. NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1926.

International Organizations.	No. of branches in Canada.	Reported members in Canada.
American Federation of Labour.....	8	940
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and...	2	63
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	7	317
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	37	1,505
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	3	67
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	21	1,500
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	34	1,608
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	479
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	10	1,438
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	12	418
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	51	3,331
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	8	265
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	1	21
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	84	7,341
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	16
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	10	621
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	360
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	16	4,300
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	10	3,500
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	12
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	25

3.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada—concluded.

International Organizations.	No. of branches in Canada.	Reported members in Canada.
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	30	2,090
Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	71
Expressmen, Order of Railway.....	2	68
Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	61
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	17	790
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	21	2,460
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	7	300
Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	1,278
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	9	2,665
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	140
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	126
Glove Workers' Union, International.....		20
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	3	150
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	7	472
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	10	1,062
Jewelry Workers' Union, International.....	1	80
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	5	117
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	2	95
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1	15
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	388
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	103	6,503
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	104	7,171
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	14	1,400
Machinists, International Association of.....	84	8,046
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	185	6,984
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of.....	1	53
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	15
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	4	67
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	17	698
Mine Workers of America, United.....	39	14,820
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	34	2,600
Musicians, American Federation of.....	42	8,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	31	1,668
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	18	1,362
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	13	474
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	125
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	324
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	12
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	16	890
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen.....	33	1,500
Printers, Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union, International Plate.....	1	40
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	17	2,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	16	2,015
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	400
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	180	14,500
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	8	179
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	7,438
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	96	14,250
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	113	12,356
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	52	3,579
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	3,747
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	26	7,500
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	3	39
Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	50
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	1	10
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	37	600
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	29	1,282
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	5	500
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	10	285
Stovemounters' International Union.....	16	480
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	1	-
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	8	88
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	12	363
Textile Workers of America, United.....	11	785
Typographical Union, International.....	3	65
Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	52	4,204
Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United.....	4	273
Totals.....	-	2
One Big Union.....	2,011	179,267
Industrial Workers of the World.....	61	18,665
Grand Totals.....	6	4,600
	2,078	202,532

Table 4 gives the number of branches and of members of non-international trade unions operating in Canada at the close of 1926.

4.—Non-International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER, 1926.

Organizations.	No. of branches or affiliations.	Members reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	43	4,790
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	23	9,424
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	13	1,419
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	16	2,085
Brotherhood of Canadian Pacific Express Employees.....	25	1,522
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	14	135
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	205
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	9	1,329
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....	5	1,328
Canadian Theatrical Arts and Crafts.....	—	12
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	22	702
Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.....	7	500
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	14	1,260
Electrical Communications Workers of Canada.....	4	1,400
Engineers' Mutual Benefit Fund.....	2	289
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	40	1,307
Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada.....	1	1,174
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	16	4,036
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	14	1,079
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	21	79
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	42
Totals.....	296	34,837

6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903, the data being obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities, from certain large employers of labour, from departmental correspondents and from press clippings. Table 5 shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during each year from 1922 to 1926 inclusive. The number of fatalities in each of the different industries is also shown as a percentage of the total number.

5.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada by Industries, 1922-26.

Industries.	Number of Accidents.					Per cent of Total Accidents.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Agriculture.....	65	129	93	93	151	5.8	9.1	7.3	9.0	11.6
Logging.....	153	195	215	139	126	13.6	13.8	16.9	13.3	9.7
Fishing and Trapping.....	20	29	33	13	71	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.2	5.5
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	170	187	170	166	154	15.1	13.3	13.2	15.9	11.8
Manufacturing.....	164	198	164	161	184	14.5	14.0	12.7	15.4	14.1
Construction.....	146	177	198	130	159	12.9	12.5	15.5	12.4	12.2
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	319	372	312	257	351	28.3	26.4	24.3	24.6	26.9
Trade.....	18	24	13	11	26	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.0
Service.....	42	61	27	21	68	3.7	4.3	2.1	2.0	5.2
Miscellaneous.....	31	40	56	53	13	2.7	2.8	4.4	5.1	1.0
Total All Industries.....	1,128	1,412	1,281	1,044	1,303	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The greatest number of fatalities was recorded in 1923, with a total of 1,412, the number declining to 1,281 in 1924, 1,044 in 1925 and rising again to 1,303 in 1926. The numbers of fatalities in mining, manufacturing and transportation were also greatest in 1923; in logging, construction and the miscellaneous group they were highest in 1924, while fatalities in agriculture, trade and the service group reached their maximum in 1926.

The columns stating numbers of fatalities in the industries during each of the five years as percentages of the total show that in each year the largest percentage—varying from 24.3 to 28.3 p.c.—occurred in transportation and public utilities. The industries of construction, mining and manufacturing come next with from 12 to 16 p.c. of the accidents. In each of the remaining industries less than 10 p.c. of the total fatalities occurred.

The classification of fatalities during 1926 according to cause showed the largest number (446) to be due to "moving trains and vehicles", 160 of these having been caused through persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines. Derailments and collisions caused 36 deaths and automobiles and other power vehicles 48. Animal-drawn vehicles and implements caused 40 and water craft 117, of which 64 came under fishing and trapping and 32 under water transportation. Falling objects caused the death of 180 persons, 59 deaths being due to falling objects in mines and quarries, including 37 in coal mines, 10 in metal-liferous mines and 8 in non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying not elsewhere specified. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc., caused 37 fatalities. Falling trees caused 72, of which 59 were in logging and 7 in agriculture. Falls of persons caused 176 fatalities, including 62 deaths from falls from elevations, 27 of which were in the construction industry. "Dangerous substances" caused 166 fatalities, of which 46 were due to electric current. Of the 122 accidents attributed to "other causes", 18 were from drowning with no particulars available, 10 of these having occurred in logging. Other drowning accidents were classified under particular causes, being for the most part classified under "water craft". Twenty-eight deaths were reported due to infection following injuries, and 18 due to industrial diseases.

7.—Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.

Throughout the greater part of the 19th century it was generally held, in Canada as in England, that workers in hazardous trades received higher wages than the average as compensation for the ordinary risks incidental to their occupation, and they were, therefore, considered to have assumed those ordinary risks. It was also held that the injured workman or his dependants could not recover damages if the worker had been injured or killed through the negligence of a fellow-servant or if his own negligence had been a contributory cause. Under the British Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Ontario Act of 1886, fellow-servants in the position of foremen or superintendents were for the first time regarded as standing to the ordinary worker in the place of the employer, who was held liable for injuries due to their negligence. British Columbia passed an Employers' Liability Act in 1891, which was amended in 1892 and remodelled 10 years later. The Manitoba Act of 1893 was amended in 1895 and 1898 and consolidated in 1902, while a new Act was passed in 1910. Similarly, the Nova Scotia Act of 1900 was replaced by a new measure in 1909. New Brunswick passed an Employers' Liability Act in 1903 and amended it in 1907 and 1908. Alberta passed an Act in 1908, Quebec in 1909 and Saskatchewan in 1911. Most of these Acts followed generally

along the lines of British legislation, while the 1909 Act of Quebec is an outgrowth of the Civil Code of that province. All these Acts involved resort to the courts.

A new epoch in legislation of this kind commenced with the passage of the Ontario Act of 1914, based upon the report of a Royal Commission, and introducing the new principle of making compensation for accidents a charge upon the industry concerned, instead of a liability of the individual employer. The working-out of this principle involved the creation of a State board administering an accident fund made up exclusively of compulsory contributions from employers grouped in classes and assessed according to the hazard of the industry. The example of Ontario in passing an Act of this kind was followed by Nova Scotia in 1915, British Columbia in 1916, Alberta and New Brunswick in 1918 and Manitoba in 1920. Various classes of workers, including either casual workers or farm workers (the farm units being too numerous to permit of successful administration), are generally excepted from the operation of the various Acts.

Quebec and Saskatchewan retain systems instituted in 1909 and 1911 respectively, which enable workmen to obtain compensation from their employers individually. The Quebec Legislature, by an Act passed in 1922, appointed a special commission to consider and report upon the subject of workmen's compensation. The commissioners presented their report to the Legislature early in 1925, recommending various changes in the law; many of these were embodied in a statute passed at the 1926 session of the Legislature, but this Act, which became effective Apr. 1, 1928, is being superseded by a new Bill introduced in the Legislature on Feb. 22, 1928.

Workmen's Compensation Acts in Canada cover practically the whole industrial field, including manufacturing, construction, lumbering, mining, quarrying, transportation and public utilities. In Ontario certain industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.) are made individually liable to pay compensation, and are, therefore, not called upon to contribute to the general compensation or accident funds. Other industries, with the exception of those which are specifically excluded, may be brought under the terms of the Act on application from the employer, with the Board's approval. In Alberta the application to be brought under the terms of the Act may be made by the workmen or a majority of them. In most provinces the excluded classes include travelers, casual labourers, out-workers, domestic servants and farm labourers. In Nova Scotia, however, an amendment was passed in 1922, providing for the admission of farm labourers and domestics on application of their employers. British Columbia, in the same year, admitted farm labourers and repealed a former rule excluding office workers.

The Dominion Parliament in 1918 passed an Act (8 Geo. V, c. 15), providing that the compensation to be paid where employees of the Dominion Government were killed or injured in the course of their employment should be the same as they or their dependants would receive in private employment in the province where the accident occurred, the amount to be determined by the Provincial Board or other constituted authority and paid by the Dominion Government.

The principal features of the Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts in force in the various provinces during 1923 were given on pages 718-721 of the 1922-23 Year Book, and the amendments of 1924, 1925 and 1926 were noted in the Year Books for those years.

Changes in Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1927.—*Nova Scotia.*—The law was amended to provide that payments to a widow who has

become entitled to compensation while a resident of Nova Scotia shall not be forfeited or reduced merely by reason of her absence from the province. A further amendment authorizes the Workmen's Compensation Board to expend a sum not exceeding \$20,000 per annum for rehabilitating injured workmen. The Board is also authorized to supply artificial members or other apparatus and keep them in repair for one year.

An Act relating to the Workmen's Compensation Board rates in certain industries provides that the rates of assessment upon owners of vessels engaged in the fishing industry or upon employers engaged in lumbering operations shall not be greater during 1927 than during 1926. The preamble to the Act states that the Workmen's Compensation Board allege that the increased rates in the fishing industry were made necessary by unprecedented disasters to the Lunenburg fishing fleet in 1926, and that the masters and owners allege that the higher rate would be so burdensome to the industry that many would be obliged to discontinue fishing. The preamble further states that the rate levied upon the lumbering industry has been found burdensome, especially during the present depression, and that as lumbering and fishing are two important basic industries it is desirable that no increase be made in the rates until such time as the revaluation of the reserves being conducted by the Government is completed, and pending a thorough enquiry by competent investigators into the effect of compensation rates in these industries.

Quebec.—An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926, postponed the coming into force of that Act from Apr. 1, 1927, to Apr. 1, 1928.

Ontario.—The Ontario Act was amended to make clearer those sections dealing with accidents occurring outside of the province and those which govern actions against persons other than the employer. The amending Act further provides that in the collection of unpaid assessments, when the amount remaining unpaid does not exceed \$200, the Board may file its certificate with the clerk of any division court.

Alberta.—In Alberta the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) was amended to provide that where the Workmen's Compensation Board deems it advisable to furnish better or further education to any child it may extend the period during which compensation is payable to such child beyond the age of 16 years, but in no case beyond the age of 18 years.

Provision is made that the Board may recover sums due by an employer by filing a certificate with the clerk of the Supreme Court or of a district court instead of by an action as formerly.

The Board is authorized to pay compensation, as from Apr. 1, 1927, to any workman who is, or has been at any time since June 1, 1921, seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head or otherwise permanently injured. Such compensation may be paid in a lump sum or in periodical payments or in both.

A further amendment raises the maximum amount of compensation payable in any case from \$1,140 to \$1,250 per annum.

Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.—*Ontario.*—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in schedule 1, where the liability is collective, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their payroll annually to the Board and escape individual civil liability for accidents, the percentage of payroll collected by the Board being graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation, ranging in 1925 from 10 cents per \$100 of payroll in clothing manufacturing to \$6.50 per \$100 in caisson work, and averaging for all

classes \$1.25 per \$100 of payrolls which amounted to \$411,013,000. Certain other industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.), are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the Province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of the benefits awarded and the accidents to workers reported during the first 11 years of the operation of the Act appear in Table 6. The 56,870 accidents *paid for* during the year 1926 included 311 cases of death, 14 of permanent total disability, 2,384 of permanent partial disability, 30,019 of temporary disability and 24,142 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under schedule 1, as medical aid in schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.

6.—Benefits Awarded and Accidents Reported by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915-1926.

Years.	Benefits Awarded.				Accidents Reported.			
	Schedule 1.		Schedule 2 and Crown Compensa- tion.	Total Benefits.	Schedule 1.	Schedule 2.	Crown.	Totals.
	Compensa- tion.	Medical Aid.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915.....	692,389	1	200,932	893,321	13,878	3,144	11	17,033
1916.....	1,553,653	1	451,710	2,005,363	21,269	4,806	17	26,092
1917.....	2,286,955	83,514 ²	623,556	2,994,025	30,701	5,813	18	36,532
1918.....	2,751,137	369,346	763,511	3,883,995	40,662	7,113	73	47,848
1919.....	2,808,639	386,299	997,923	4,192,860	36,236	7,918	106	44,260
1920.....	5,113,150	703,706	1,963,390	7,780,245	46,177	7,222	1,452	54,851
1921.....	3,858,017	662,794	1,668,452	6,189,264	36,272	7,666	1,253	45,191
1922.....	3,417,102	692,820	1,582,975	5,692,897	42,139	7,124	1,148	50,411
1923.....	4,036,170	788,906	1,348,786	6,173,862	51,655	6,080	3,374	61,109
1924.....	4,052,288	835,956	1,234,576	6,122,820	49,558	4,916	4,201	58,675
1925.....	3,635,530	875,836	1,054,077	5,565,443	50,883	5,079	4,050	60,012
1926.....	3,664,040	988,487	1,168,825	5,821,352	57,032	4,942	3,942	65,916
Totals..	37,869,071	6,387,664	13,058,713	57,315,447	476,462	71,823	19,645	567,930

¹No provision for medical aid. ²Half year only.

Nova Scotia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, but only became effective on Jan. 1, 1917. During the ten years between that date and Dec. 31, 1926, accidents to the number of 66,572 were reported to the Board, of which 55,538 were compensated as per Table 7. Prior to Jan. 1, 1920, medical aid was only furnished in special cases.

7.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-1926, revised to Dec. 1, 1927.

Years.	Compensa- tion paid.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Total Accidents compensa- ted.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	766,343	202	766,545	4,836
1918.....	1,015,918	—	1,015,918	4,931
1919.....	722,461	491	722,952	4,949
1920.....	951,545	46,093	997,638	7,116
1921.....	736,709	35,512	772,221	4,903
1922.....	750,360	45,208	795,568	5,022
1923.....	1,061,824	65,492	1,127,316	6,248
1924.....	1,052,493	64,980	1,117,473	5,786
1925.....	766,766	66,193	832,959	5,340
1926.....	936,282	80,060	1,016,342	6,407
Totals.....	8,760,701	404,231	9,164,932	55,538

New Brunswick.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1918. It extends to a wide range of industries, and is administered by a Board of three persons, levying assessments and paying benefits. The total number of accidents compensated in the first six years of the operation of the Act from 1919 to 1924 was 28,195, of which 212 were fatal. For the sums paid out annually from 1920 as compensation and for medical aid see Table 8.

8.—Compensation Paid by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1920-1926.

Years.	Weekly Compensation.	Permanent Partial Disability.	Fatal.		Medical Aid.	
			Funeral Expenses.	Reserve for Pensions.	Doctor's Fees and Transportation.	Hospital and Nursing Services.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.....	195,063	73,440	1,799	128,158	39,324	15,606
1921.....	159,096	103,054	3,661	188,945	56,631	22,378
1922.....	162,988	84,316	2,906	124,088	76,046	31,568
1923.....	204,352	95,349	3,573	130,339	83,530	35,935
1924.....	203,946	113,555	3,425	162,740	87,261	41,528
1925.....	186,946	90,044	2,784	144,285	84,897	38,920
1926.....	185,624	76,780	2,033	93,838	73,149	40,293

Manitoba.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which came into force Mar. 1, 1917, part one of the Act, dealing with workmen in hazardous occupations, is administered by The Workmen's Compensation Board, which charges insurance rates according to the hazard of the industry, the sums received by the workman being in lieu of the rights of action previously existing. The Province, the city of Winnipeg and certain corporations operating public utilities are permitted by the law to practise self-insurance.

From the date of the coming into force of the Act to Dec. 31, 1926, the Board dealt with 37,388 compensable accidents and paid out \$5,755,206 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents in 1926, 4,218 involved temporary and 192 permanent disability, while 31 resulted in death (Table 9).

9.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-1926.

Years.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents compensated.
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	289,870	23,002	312,872	1,323
1918.....	304,135	35,121	339,256	1,731
1919.....	285,772	40,748	326,520	1,805
1920.....	389,710	78,566	468,276	2,509
1921.....	527,102	114,118	641,210	2,688
1922.....	585,292	156,734	742,026	4,977
1923.....	624,581	161,805	786,386	4,933
1924.....	476,722	155,166	631,888	4,972
1925.....	538,781	178,814	717,595	5,404
1926.....	599,144	190,023	789,167	7,046

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of almost all other industries except agriculture, railroading and the operation of retail stores and offices. Railroading (except for the running trades) was brought within the scope of the Act in 1919.

Compensation paid to workmen from Aug. 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1926, totals \$2,180,680, in addition to which there has been awarded and set aside in the pension fund on account of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents \$2,109,136, out of which \$789,046 has been paid to workmen and their dependants. The balance at the credit of this fund on Dec. 31, 1926, was \$1,596,301. Payments for medical services between Aug. 1, 1918, and Dec. 31, 1926, total \$887,779. The number of accidents reported during the year was 8,930, of which 58 were fatal and 87 resulted in some permanent disability.

British Columbia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provided compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the province, protecting in 1926 approximately 165,000 employees with a payroll of over \$172,000,000. Insurance rates are graded according to the hazard of the industry. All employers under the Act are required to deduct one cent per day or part thereof from the wages of employees and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund, which provides all medical and surgical assistance and hospital expenses for injured employees. For statistics see Table 10.

10.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-1926.

Years.	Compensation paid.	Medical Aid paid.	Total.	Claims (gross).
	\$	\$	\$	No.
1917.....	603,274	62,668	665,942	13,685
1918.....	1,224,039	268,985	1,493,024	22,498
1919.....	1,394,696	289,108	1,683,804	18,185
1920.....	1,709,759	397,451	2,107,210	20,905
1921.....	1,771,126	431,748	2,202,874	16,883
1922.....	1,767,260	457,196	2,224,466	19,647
1923.....	2,157,918	514,762	2,672,680	24,184
1924.....	2,309,007	602,733	2,911,740	25,566
1925.....	2,419,372	618,942	3,038,314	27,563
1926.....	2,481,456	678,231	3,159,687	30,365
Total.....	17,837,917	4,321,824	22,159,741	219,481

8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. Table 11 shows the number of disputes, the number of employees involved in disputes, and the time loss in working days for each year from 1901 to 1927, and the totals for the period. The items in the column headed "time loss in working days" in the tables following are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved by strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence. The tables give the figures for previous years and a detailed analysis for 1926 and 1927.

Industrial Disputes in 1926 and 1927.—In each of the years 1926 and 1927 the time loss in "man working days" from strikes and lockouts was less than in any year since 1916 and less than in most of the years back to 1900, when the record was begun. This was chiefly because there were no coal-mining disputes involving large numbers of workers for relatively long periods of time. The number of strikes and lockouts in existence in 1927 was 79 as compared with 77 in 1926, about the same as in each year back to 1922, while the number of employees involved was

22,683 in 1927 and 24,142 in 1926, slightly less than in any other year back to 1922, when the time lost was much greater. Table 11 shows the numbers of strikes and lockouts existing in each year and the number beginning in each year back to 1901, also the number of employees involved, with the time loss in man working days in each year.

11.—Record of Industrial Disputes, 1901-1927.

Years.	Number of Disputes.		Disputes in existence in the year.	
	In existence in the year.	Beginning in the year.	Employees involved.	Time loss in working days.
1901.....	104	104	28,086	632,302
1902.....	121	121	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	41,050	1,975,296
1923.....	91	77	32,868	768,474
1924.....	73	63	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	24,142	296,811
1927.....	79	72	22,683	165,288
Total.....	3,154¹	3,029	908,310¹	25,324,944

¹In these totals, figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

Table 12 is a record by months since 1922 and shows that the greatest time losses usually occur in the spring and summer months. In 1927, however, the greatest time loss occurred in October, owing to a strike of carpenters in Toronto and sympathetic strikes of other building trades.

12.—Monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts, 1922-1927.

Months.	Disputes in existence.						Number of employees involved.					
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Jan.....	22	18	13	12	11	9	3,435	2,852	14,294	731	823	283
Feb.....	24	20	17	14	10	10	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066	2,450	410
Mar.....	20	19	13	15	14	10	2,569	1,533	827	11,891	1,032	543
April.....	26	27	16	13	14	14	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149	924	1,973
May.....	31	39	14	19	15	21	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240	4,018	5,669
June.....	25	28	26	23	15	20	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761	2,881	2,081
July.....	21	23	19	21	18	15	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458	11,891	3,317
Aug.....	25	20	16	20	14	14	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430	4,326	6,194
Sept.....	23	18	9	14	14	13	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297	2,347	2,016
Oct.....	18	16	7	8	12	20	3,240	2,322	8,023	705	2,561	3,923
Nov.....	14	15	3	11	13	16	2,036	2,237	353	3,925	1,133	1,953
Dec.....	15	13	3	9	10	9	2,950	2,446	125	1,532	198	301
Year.....	85¹	91¹	73¹	83¹	77¹	79¹	41,050¹	32,868¹	32,494¹	25,796¹	24,142¹	22,683¹

¹ These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year, and are not a summation of the monthly figures.

12.—Monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts, 1922-1927—concluded.

Months.	Time loss in working days.					
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Jan.....	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526	9,769	4,085
Feb.....	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013	21,730	6,403
Mar.....	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400	14,269	7,248
April.....	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949	8,773	14,478
May.....	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229	59,591	27,765
June.....	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594	35,769	15,060
July.....	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976	49,058	12,585
Aug.....	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524	34,800	14,321
Sept.....	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553	20,922	9,231
Oct.....	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142	27,873	39,493
Nov.....	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187	9,892	9,455
Dec.....	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,903	4,365	5,164
Year.....	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996	296,811	165,288

Table 13 is a record of industrial disputes, by provinces, for the years 1926 and 1927. The greatest time loss in 1926 was in Quebec, due chiefly to a strike of clothing workers in Montreal. In 1927 the most serious loss was in Ontario, disputes in the construction industries being the chief cause.

13.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Provinces, Number of Workers Involved and Time Loss, 1926 and 1927.

Provinces.	1926.				1927.			
	No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	Time loss.		No. of disputes.	No. of workers involved.	Time loss.	
			Working days.	P.c. of total.			Working days.	P.c. of total.
Nova Scotia.....	11	7,829	19,094	6.5	16	15,821	47,677	28.9
Prince Edward Island.....	1	200	500	0.2	1	100	400	.2
New Brunswick.....	4	705	7,212	2.4	1	27	675	.4
Quebec.....	18	10,963	182,570	61.5	14	1,051	45,765	27.7
Ontario.....	22	2,406	56,457	19.0	28	3,884	51,062	30.9
Manitoba.....	4	345	5,469	1.8	3	100	825	.5
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	3	94	1,217	.7
Alberta.....	3	445	4,105	1.4	5	765	6,371	3.9
British Columbia.....	14	1,249	21,404	7.2	8	841	11,295	6.8
Total.....	77	24,142	296,811	100.0	79	22,683	165,288	100.0

Table 14 shows strikes and lockouts by industries during 1926 and 1927, the most important being in clothing and boot manufacturing and in building, with a number of smaller disputes in mining, the last involving an appreciable number of workers and considerable time loss, but not nearly as large a percentage of the total for the year as in previous years. Most of the disputes in clothing manufacturing in the past two years were in regard to the maintenance of union wages and working conditions, and the most important strike during 1927, that of carpenters in Toronto, was for the closed union shop for the International Carpenters' Union. A diagram showing the time loss in working days and by industries, from 1901 to 1926, appeared on page 697 of the 1926 Year Book.

14.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1926 and 1927.

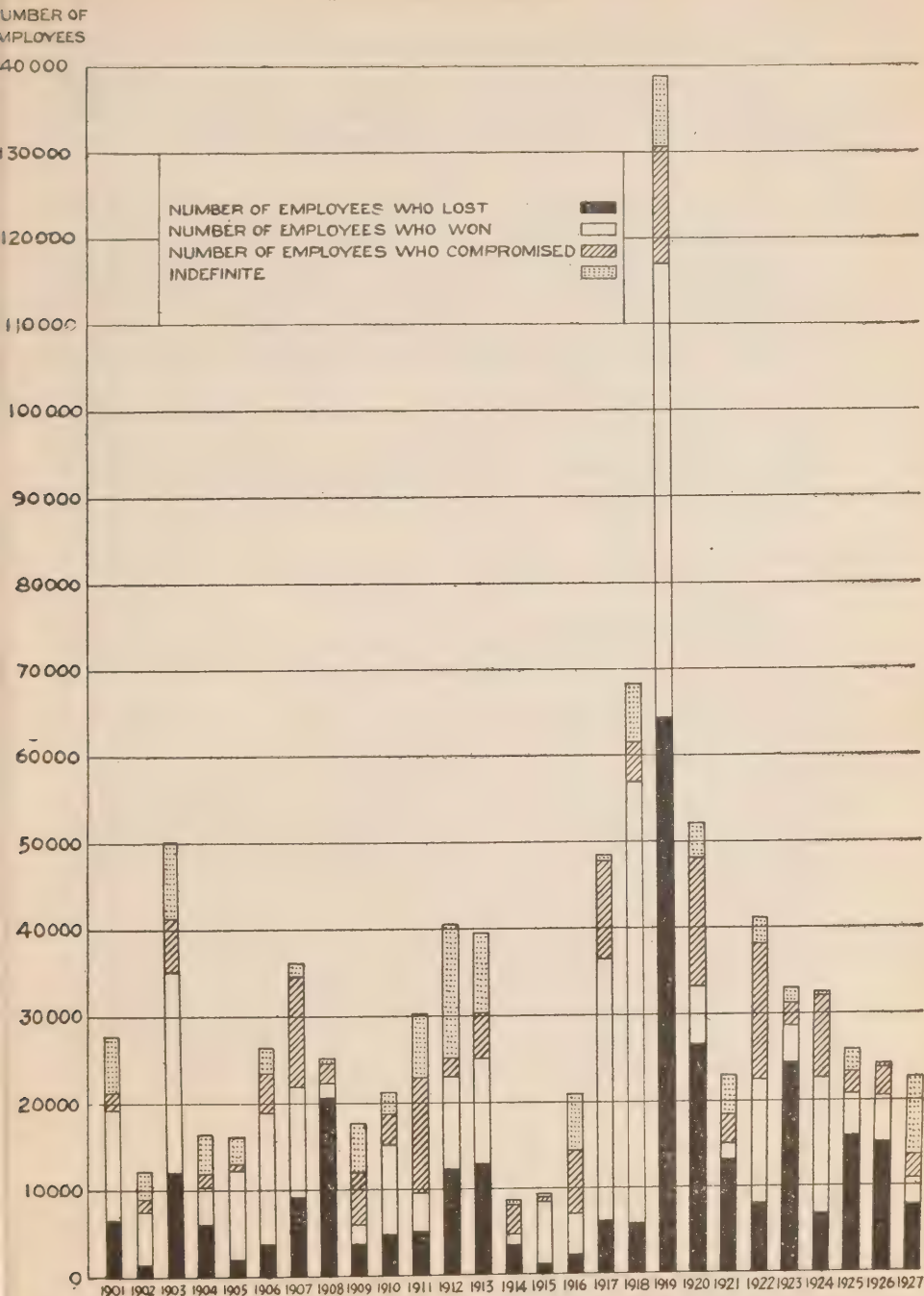
Industries.	1926.				1927.			
	Dis- putes.	No. workers in- volved.	Time loss.		Dis- putes.	No. workers in- volved.	Time loss.	
			Working days.	P.c. of total.			Working days.	P.c. of total.
	No.				No.			
Logging.....	4	1,250	32,230	10.9	2	770	4,500	2.7
Fishing and trapping.....	—	—	—	—	1	300	300	0.2
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	16	8,895	30,135	10.1	20	16,580	54,048	32.8
Manufacturing—								
Vegetable foods.....	1	175	22	0.0	1	73	10,000	6.0
Rubber products.....	2	554	1,306	0.4	—	—	—	—
Boots and shoes, leather.....	3	3,126	100,106	33.7	1	65	650	0.4
Clothing, including knitted goods	17	7,434	86,568	29.1	16	679	24,122	14.6
Leather, fur and products.....	3	345	15,597	5.3	1	25	250	0.2
Pulp and paper products.....	2	50	2,020	0.9	1	10	1,100	0.6
Printing and publishing.....	3	151	320	0.1	—	—	—	—
Saw and planing mill products...	1	100	700	0.2	1	18	240	0.1
Wood products.....	3	152	12,179	4.1	2	62	1,600	1.0
Iron and steel products.....	2	138	363	0.1	2	150	10,300	6.2
Non-metallic mineral products...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction—								
Buildings and structures.....	12	1,141	11,424	3.8	22	3,535	55,979	33.9
Highway and bridge construction	—	—	—	—	1	8	200	0.1
Miscellaneous construction.....	1	17	255	0.1	—	—	—	—
Transportation and Public Utili- ties—								
Water transportation.....	4	590	2,100	0.7	1	125	250	0.2
Local transportation.....	—	—	—	—	2	101	221	0.1
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—	—	1	100	400	0.3
Service—								
Personal, domestic.....	—	—	—	—	2	69	810	0.4
Recreational.....	3	24	1,426	0.5	2	13	318	0.2
Totals.....	77	24,142	296,811	100.0	79	22,683	165,288	100.0

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—During 1926 and 1927, as in previous years, most of the disputes were in regard to wages, or wages and other working conditions, but also during these two years a large proportion of disputes (and these included some of the most important) were in regard to trade unionism, usually concerned with union wages and working conditions, including recognition of unions, closed shop, etc.

As in previous years many of the disputes during 1926 and 1927 were settled by negotiations; in 1926, out of a total of 66 disputes settled during the year, 39 resulted from negotiations, and in 1927, 35 settlements, out of a total of 75 were due to the same method. An appreciable number of disputes terminated in the return of strikers or by their replacement, 21 being terminated in this manner in 1926 and 22 in 1927.

The results of strikes and lockouts according to the number of employees involved in the years 1901 to 1927 is shown by the diagram on page 753. Details of strikes and lockouts in 1927 will be found in the Labour Gazette for February, 1928, pp. 118-133.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN 1901-1927.



9.—Employment and Unemployment.

Employment Service of Canada.—Under sec. 3 of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21), an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1918, to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices, the Minister of Labour is empowered:—

“(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

“(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

“(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment”.

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each expends on the maintenance of employment offices. The amounts provided for the various fiscal years were to be:—for 1918-19, \$50,000; for 1919-20, \$100,000; for 1920-21, \$150,000; and for each succeeding year, \$150,000. For some years these amounts were later increased by supplementary votes, but since the fiscal year 1923-24 no supplementary appropriations have been made, and the payments to the provinces are now on the basis originally provided for in the Act.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the Dominion's payments contingent upon an agreement ensuring that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women, and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal year 1927-28, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force, only 12 provincial employment offices were operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices permanently located at 64 centres (on Dec. 31, 1927), distributed by provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 25; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 11.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—An Order in Council, issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act, provides for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration thereof. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, the Trades and Labour Congress

of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the returned soldiers. At the eight annual meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on June 23-24, 1927, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration were brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Operations of Employment Offices.—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table 17 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service in each year since 1920. During 1927, there were 553,871 applications for employment, 453,573 vacancies and 414,769 placements, as compared with 542,469 applications, 456,932 vacancies and 410,155 placements in 1926. Placements in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec gained, more than offsetting declines in the remaining provinces. The outstanding changes from 1926 were the increases in farm placements in Alberta and Saskatchewan and the decrease in construction placements in British Columbia. It will be noted that the placements made in British Columbia exceeded the vacancies listed at the local offices, owing to the large number of transfers of harvest workers to the Prairie Provinces.

The ratio of vacancies to applications was lower in 1927 than in 1926, as was also the ratio of placements to applications. For each 100 applicants registered during 1926, there were 84.2 vacancies and 75.6 placements, while there were 81.9 vacancies and 74.9 placements for each 100 applicants in 1927. The absolute number of placements, however, was larger in 1927.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there are not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway fares at the reduced rate of 2.7 cents per mile. This rate is for a second class ticket and is applicable only to fares of not less than \$4. During 1926, 35,797 certificates were issued, 18,080 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 17,717 to workers going to points in other provinces. Of the total of certificates issued, 7,347 were issued in British Columbia to persons proceeding to the Prairie Provinces to engage in harvesting operations; these travelled at harvesters' rates which were cheaper than the 2.7 cents per mile rate. During 1927, 42,009 certificates for special rates were granted, 22,706 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the despatching office, and 19,303 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces; these included 7,318 certificates issued for the special harvest rate from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces.

17.—Applications for Employment, Positions offered and Placements effected by the Employment Service of Canada, by Provinces, 1925-1927¹, and for Canada, 1920-1927.

Provinces.	Years.	Applications registered.		Vacancies notified.		Placements effected.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Nova Scotia.....	1925.....	5,688	2,232	5,185	2,169	4,981	1,811
	1926.....	5,326	3,539	4,998	3,547	4,699	2,922
	1927.....	4,420	4,236	4,290	4,089	3,978	3,569
New Brunswick.....	1925.....	6,443	4,184	4,495	4,125	4,308	4,043
	1926.....	6,934	4,335	5,873	4,307	5,563	4,236
	1927.....	4,756	4,210	4,434	4,198	4,179	4,129
Quebec.....	1925.....	34,096	9,548	14,090	8,226	13,525	7,545
	1926.....	39,861	7,982	23,148	6,767	20,509	4,801
	1927.....	42,155	8,790	21,704	7,621	21,129	5,549
Ontario.....	1925.....	146,353	50,924	119,053	39,979	107,642	29,284
	1926.....	138,693	54,830	115,551	44,581	104,447	33,152
	1927.....	139,400	58,628	111,096	46,153	100,704	34,164
Manitoba.....	1925.....	41,777	23,051	30,377	20,902	31,154	19,263
	1926.....	43,149	24,781	32,456	22,874	35,290	21,423
	1927.....	44,945	24,696	30,612	22,610	35,165	21,419
Saskatchewan.....	1925.....	77,584	7,651	85,678	8,857	75,613	6,542
	1926.....	59,364	8,529	75,478	10,616	58,016	7,526
	1927.....	64,221	10,107	76,962	11,206	62,974	9,130
Alberta.....	1925.....	60,418	8,603	54,471	8,145	50,755	6,915
	1926.....	58,690	8,926	53,076	9,197	50,287	7,223
	1927.....	62,794	9,174	61,745	9,321	57,219	7,625
British Columbia.....	1925.....	66,663	11,830	32,221	9,070	40,356	9,088
	1926.....	65,948	11,582	34,583	9,880	40,747	9,314
	1927.....	59,331	12,008	28,635	8,897	34,958	8,878
Canada.....	1920 ¹	480,735	96,054	450,526	116,142	365,292	80,520
	1921.....	438,836	105,593	325,498	106,097	277,792	77,964
	1922.....	443,875	104,407	365,529	104,359	316,386	77,136
	1923.....	473,483	115,692	431,576	109,404	376,801	85,751
	1924.....	402,593	116,782	314,258	97,810	285,359	80,773
	1925.....	439,022	118,023	345,570	101,473	328,334	84,491
	1926.....	417,965	124,504	345,163	111,769	319,558	90,597
	1927.....	422,022	131,849	339,478	114,095	320,306	94,463

¹Figures by provinces and years for 1920 to 1924 will be found at p. 703 of the 1926 Year Book.

1.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions.

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns received from 1,550 local trade unions having an aggregate membership of 170,000 workers. "Unemployment" as here used means involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations. Table 18 is a record of unemployment in trade unions for the past 13 years, by provinces. The maximum of unemployment in 1927 was in December, when the percentage stood at 6.6; in 1926, the January and February figures of 8.1 p.c. in each month constituted the maximum. In 1927 the minimum, reached in September, was 3.1 p.c., while the minimum for 1926 was 2.3 p.c. in July. Employment among

organized workers, as indicated by these statistics, was more active on the average in 1927 than in 1926, the average of the monthly figures of unemployment for 1927 being 4.9 p.c., while for 1926 the corresponding figure was 5.1 p.c.

18.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, 1915-1927.

NOTE.—For the percentages of unemployment for 12 months in 1921 and 1922, see p. 732 of the 1922-23 Year Book; for 12 months in 1923, see p. 688 of the 1924 Year Book; for 12 months in 1924, see page 700 of the 1925 Year Book and for 12 months in 1925, see p. 704 of the 1926 Year Book.

Months.	Years.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
Dec.....	1915	.2	.7	9.5	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.8	7.9
June.....	1916	.5	.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.0	5.8	2.1
Dec.....	1916	.3	.2	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.0
June.....	1917	.3	.2	2.5	.9	.6	.3	.8	1.8	1.2
Dec.....	1917	2.6	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.5
June.....	1918	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.2	.4	.9	.4
Dec.....	1918	2.0	.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.5
June.....	1919	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
Dec.....	1919	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
June.....	1920	.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
Dec.....	1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
June.....	1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
Dec.....	1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
June.....	1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
Dec.....	1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
June.....	1923	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
Dec.....	1923	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
June.....	1924	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
Dec.....	1924	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
June.....	1925	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
Dec.....	1925	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan.....	1926	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb.....	1926	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar.....	1926	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April.....	1926	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May.....	1926	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June.....	1926	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July.....	1926	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug.....	1926	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept.....	1926	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct.....	1926	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Nov.....	1926	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec.....	1926	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan.....	1927	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb.....	1927	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar.....	1927	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April.....	1927	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May.....	1927	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June.....	1927	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July.....	1927	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug.....	1927	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept.....	1927	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct.....	1927	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov.....	1927	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec.....	1927	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6

2.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates payroll data on employment, obtained monthly from employers of 15 persons and over; more than 6,000 of these firms, representing practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings, made monthly returns covering in 1927 an average working force of 854,762 persons. The payrolls varied from approximately 782,000 on Jan. 1 to 906,000 on Sept. 1. The trend of employment in the past three years is shown in the chart on page 759. This depicts the steadily upward movement that characterized the greater part of 1927, employment having

shown only one decline (on April 1) between January and September. The curve in each month from the beginning of the year was higher than in the corresponding month of the years 1921-26. The index, at the peak of 109.7 on Sept. 1, was 4.5 points higher than on Oct. 1, 1926, the previous high level since 1920 and, despite seasonal curtailment at the close of the year, the situation on Dec. 1, 1927, was more favourable than in any month of the six years from 1921 to 1926. Figures by months for 1923 to 1925 will be found at pp. 702-703 of the 1925 Year Book.

Employment by Economic Areas.—An analysis of the returns shows that in 1927 British Columbia again recorded a higher level of employment than any other of the economic areas, while Quebec took second place in this respect. The gains in employment between Jan. 1 and the month in which the indexes in the various provinces reached their peak for 1927, varied from 10.1 points in the Maritime Provinces to 25.2 points in British Columbia. Table 19 is a record of employment in the five economic areas, as reported monthly by employers.

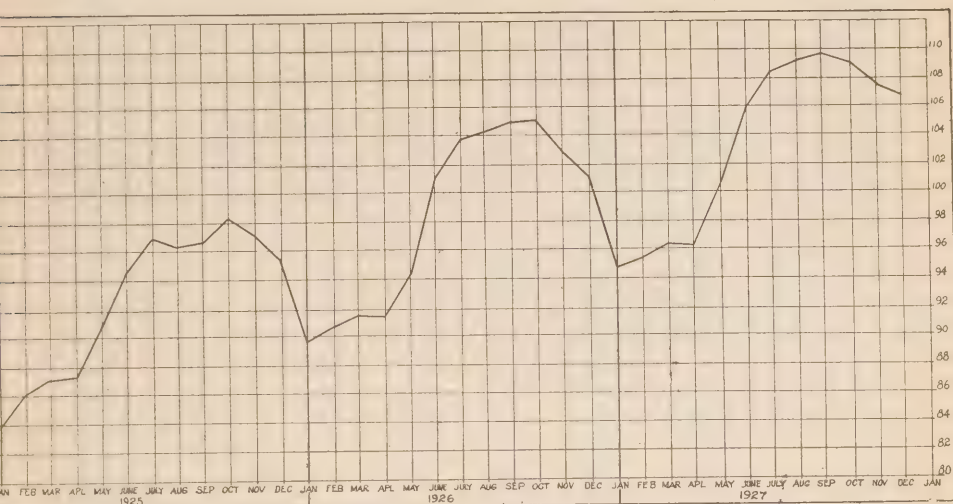
19.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Economic Areas, as at the first of each month, January, 1926, to December, 1927, with yearly averages since 1921.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1926, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1927.

Years and Months.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
1921—Average.....	91.2	86.2	85.1	94.7	91.4	87.8
1922—Average.....	86.7	85.4	87.1	93.4	93.3	87.9
1923—Average.....	94.2	95.2	93.4	95.5	98.5	94.6
1924—Average.....	86.1	95.8	89.7	92.8	101.0	92.3
1925—Average.....	86.4	96.2	89.0	92.7	105.6	92.5
1926.						
Jan. 1.....	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1.....	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1.....	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
April 1.....	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1.....	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1.....	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1.....	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1.....	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1.....	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1.....	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1.....	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1.....	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
Average.....	88.6	104.3	93.5	100.2	112.9	98.4
1927.						
Jan. 1.....	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	94.8
Feb. 1.....	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	95.4
Mar. 1.....	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	96.3
April 1.....	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	96.2
May 1.....	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	100.6
June 1.....	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	105.9
July 1.....	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	108.4
Aug. 1.....	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	109.2
Sept. 1.....	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	109.7
Oct. 1.....	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	109.0
Nov. 1.....	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	107.5
Dec. 1.....	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	106.8
Average.....	92.4	109.1	99.1	103.3	114.0	103.4
Relative weight of employment by economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1927.....	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1925-27.

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, taken as 100.



Employment by Cities.—Separate tabulations are made for eight leading industrial cities—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver—in all of which, except the Border Cities, considerable improvement was shown during 1927 as compared with the preceding year. Manufacturing, employing a large share of the workers reported in these cities, was much more active, as was trade, while construction generally showed marked gains. Owing, however, to curtailment of production in automobile factories, employment in Windsor and vicinity was at a lower level during the greater part of 1927. Table 20 is a record of employment in these cities by months since January, 1926.

20.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Leading Cities, as at the first of each month, January, 1926 to December, 1927, with yearly averages since 1922.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1927. Monthly figures for 1924 and 1925 will be found at p. 707 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years and Months.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor. ¹	Winnipeg.	Vancouver.
1922—Average..	84.9	—	87.0	—	—	—	91.8	94.2
1923—Average...	91.5	—	88.5	100.6	89.8	—	88.5	95.3
1924—Average...	91.8	98.2	85.4	96.1	81.7	—	84.5	99.6
1925—Average...	93.0	96.9	86.7	94.0	83.6	85.4	86.5	106.3
1926.								
Jan. 1.....	88.2	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6

¹ Includes other "Border Cities".

20.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Leading Cities, as at the first of each month, January, 1926 to December, 1927, with yearly averages since 1922—concluded.

Years and Months.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor. ¹	Winnipeg.	Van-couver.
1926—concluded.								
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.7	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Average.....	98.3	98.0	90.2	93.9	94.3	99.9	96.9	115.4
1927.								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1.....	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1.....	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1.....	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.2	115.2
Dec. 1.....	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Average.....	101.6	110.0	95.7	101.1	97.9	86.6	101.7	116.3
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1927 ²	13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8

¹ Includes other "Border Cities". ² Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Industries.—Employment in the manufacturing division showed pronounced expansion during 1927, affording more employment than in earlier years of the record. Transportation, mining, logging, services, communications, construction and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in the two industries last named employment attained its highest point in the record. Table 21 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.

21.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Industries, as at the first of each month, January, 1926, to December, 1927, with yearly averages since 1921.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1927. Monthly figures for 1924 and 1925 will be found at p. 708 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years and Months.	Manu-facturing.	Logging.	Mining.	Communi-cations.	Trans- portation.	Construc- tion and Main- tenance.	Services.	Trade.	All Indus- tries.
1921									
Average	81.1	57.1	93.7	105.0	102.0	116.0	100.2	93.4	87.8
1922									
Average	81.6	47.2	95.2	100.6	105.9	125.1	98.1	91.5	87.9
1923									
Average	89.3	63.3	101.6	102.0	108.6	131.9	105.2	92.8	94.6
1924									
Average	85.3	64.6	100.7	109.0	107.3	130.8	112.2	93.3	92.3
1925									
Average	86.0	58.4	95.4	111.1	104.6	138.4	114.2	95.8	92.5

21.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Industries, as at the first of each month, January, 1926, to December, 1927, with yearly averages since 1921—concluded.

Years and Months.	Manu- facturing.	Logging.	Mining.	Communi- cations.	Trans- portation.	Construc- tion and Main- tenance.	Services.	Trade.	All Indus- tries.
1926.									
Jan. 1.	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1.	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1.	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
April 1.	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1.	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1.	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1.	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1.	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1.	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1.	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1.	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1.	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Average	92.1	55.2	95.3	116.0	108.0	161.6	119.1	100.3	98.4
1927.									
Jan. 1.	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1.	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1.	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
April 1.	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1.	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1.	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1.	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1.	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1.	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1.	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1.	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1.	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
Average	95.6	60.5	102.3	120.8	111.0	177.6	127.2	108.3	103.4
Relative weight by industries as at Dec. 1, 1927....	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0

10.—Child Labour Laws.

In the 1924 edition of the Year Book, at pp. 690-701, appears a short discussion of child labour in Canada, followed by a comparative statement of the laws regulating child labour in the various provinces, including compulsory school attendance laws, educational requirements for children entering employment, physical examination of children entering employment, minimum ages for work in factories, shops, office buildings and mines, hours of labour per day and week, prohibited hours of nightwork, prohibited employments and regulations regarding child labour in street trades.

In 1921 the Dominion Government amended the Canada Shipping Act to give effect to three draft conventions of the International Labour Conference dealing with the employment of children and young persons, *viz.*:—(1) minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (2) minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers and stokers; and (3) compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. These amendments are in force from Jan. 1, 1926.

Changes in Child Labour Laws in 1927.—During 1927 a number of changes were made in the laws relating to the employment of children. In Nova Scotia the minimum age for the employment of boys in metal mines was raised from 12 to 16. In coal mines the driver of an animal working a windlass or gin must now be at least 15 years of age instead of 14 as formerly. The Motor Vehicle Act of the Province of Quebec was amended to forbid the issuing of licenses and permits to drive motor vehicles to persons between the ages of 18 and 21, unless the written consent of the parent or guardian is obtained. The Manitoba Mines Act was amended to permit the making of regulations by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for regulating, among other things, the age and sex of persons employed in mines. The Child Welfare Act of the same province was amended to permit a children's aid society, having under its control savings from earnings belonging to a child under its care, to invest such earnings in securities in which a trustee is authorized by the Manitoba Trustee Act to invest trust funds. In British Columbia amendments were made to those sections of the Factories Act which deal with the employment of children and young girls. No child under 15 years of age may now be employed in a factory except by written permission of the inspector, who must specify the hours of employment not exceeding six per day. Formerly the employment of children was permitted in the business of fish-canning or fish-curing or in fruit-packing during the time of fish runs or in the fruit seasons. Overtime and night work of young girls between 15 and 18 years of age in the above-mentioned industries and seasons is conditional upon their written consent or that of their parents or guardians.

14.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada.

A general article on "The Co-operative Movement in Canada" appeared at pp.704-720 of the 1925 edition of the Year Book under the three sub-headings of "Consumers' Co-operation", "Co-operative Credit", and "Producers' Co-operation"¹. Because of the pressure upon space, this article is not reprinted here, but a digest of the latest available material on each of these three subdivisions of co-operation is included.

1.—Consumers' Co-operation.

The co-operative store was first introduced into Canada by miners who had had experience of co-operation in Great Britain. The first co-operative store was opened at Stellarton, N.S., in 1861, and continued to do business until 1916. Many similar ventures were afterwards commenced, but a considerable number failed through their neglect to build up an adequate reserve fund. In 1909 the Co-operative Union of Canada was formed, with six affiliated societies and 1,595 members; since October 1909 it has published a monthly, "The Canadian Co-operator", from which the following statistics showing the growth of consumers' co-operation in the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union have been taken.² (Table 22).

¹ The article referred to above was prepared for the Year Book by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, of the Department of Labour, Ottawa. ² For details regarding the Co-operative Union of Canada and its activities, see the 1925 Year Book, pp. 708-9.

22.—Statistics of Co-operative Societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1909-26.

NOTE.—No data for the year 1916.

Years.	Societies.	Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	Sales.	Net Profits.	Purchase dividends paid.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1909....	6	1,595	38,460	11,090	53,820	40,882	347,064	-	22,828
1910....	9	2,605	97,965	19,994	123,946	85,572	569,311	36,596	28,235
1911....	12	3,788	143,781	25,070	168,895	102,903	789,292	44,535	47,338
1912....	17	5,000	178,126	31,806	191,122	172,658	1,194,065	88,782	67,256
1913....	17	5,822	166,051	42,498	205,300	183,220	1,424,985	78,399	63,442
1914....	14	5,810	166,307	36,219	181,867	129,022	1,133,081	73,490	63,881
1915....	8	3,239	143,319	21,118	94,672	109,911	657,006	53,270	47,995
1917....	13	4,673	248,253	27,941	205,899	145,732	1,264,247	91,079	82,287
1918....	12	4,746	301,368	38,257	252,921	169,545	1,488,541	123,363	115,969
1919....	15	6,306	360,834	47,463	370,676	205,222	2,132,726	156,870	138,216
1920....	20	7,427	394,471	40,419	368,090	206,625	1,465,253	165,904	157,424
1921....	14	5,919	374,996	39,001	280,968	243,397	1,990,765	154,713	144,512
1922....	12	6,552	450,996	94,781	251,855	286,223	2,166,196	157,321	138,762
1923....	7	4,646	381,656	97,591	232,294	286,847	2,249,380	172,972	140,991
1924....	14	7,047	516,909	94,856	271,713	445,071	2,675,852	212,493	183,986
1925....	16	7,308	512,808	151,791	351,732	484,042	2,792,872	158,140	118,945
1926....	20	7,804	616,431	208,449	426,937	660,930	3,358,162	230,535	165,062

The progress shown by the returns from the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union does not represent the whole growth of the consumers' co-operative movement in Canada. Although the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union are among the oldest and best established, there is a larger number of consumers' co-operative societies outside the Union than within it, the great majority of these being in the western provinces. In Saskatchewan, 55 co-operative stores were reported to be operating in 1925-26, an increase of 6 over 1924-25, while many other organizations were carrying on a car-lot business. In other provinces no official reports are available. In 1926, the Manitoba Co-operative League was organized to link up the co-operative societies in the province, and a similar organization was formed in Alberta in 1923. In Saskatchewan an annual conference of representatives of co-operative societies has been held since 1923.

2.—Co-operative Credit in Quebec.

A form of co-operation, which has achieved great success, is that which provides short-term credit for small farmers and industrial workers in the province of Quebec. In 1900, what are known as "Les Caisses Populaires", or People's Banks, were begun with the establishment by the late Alphonse Desjardins of La Caisse Populaire at Lévis. M. Desjardins adopted the principles of lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area, of limited liability, of withdrawable shares of small amount payable by instalments and of distribution of profits. These banks are for the most part established in agricultural districts. Loans are made to purchase agricultural implements at cash prices, to increase farm live stock, to improve farm buildings, to tide over a period of depression, to get out of a merchant's debt and for various other similar purposes. The loans, though comprised within the term "short credit", are for longer periods than are usual in ordinary commercial transactions, because agricultural operations necessarily extend over longer periods than those of trade. They may be for 12, 15, or even 24 months, because they must give time for the farmer to realize on his products.

At present these banks are organized under the Quebec Syndicates Act, 1906. The value of the shares is generally \$5, which may be paid in instalments. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the value of their shares, which generally does not exceed \$2,000 per shareholder. Shareholders and borrowers must reside within the area of the bank's field of operations, except that under the by-laws shareholders who remove from the locality may continue their holdings in the bank, but without participation in the management by holding office. Larger loans are made upon mortgage and the smaller ones upon notes; but a portion of the loan, capital and interest must be repaid at fixed periods in such a way as to extinguish the debt within a determinate time. Each bank is administered by a board of from 5 to 9 members. A credit committee of at least three members passes on the loans requested by shareholders, and a board of supervision of three members checks loans and value of securities and audits the accounts. The members of these boards give their services gratuitously.

The following table (Table 23) exhibits the progress of the banks during the twelve years 1915 to 1926. The table is compiled from statistics included in successive volumes of the Quebec Year Book.

23.—Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915-1926.

Years.	Banks Reporting.	Members.	Depositors.	Borrowers.	Loans Granted.	Value of Loans Granted.	Profits Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1915.....	91	23,614	13,696	6,728	8,983	1,483,160	89,893
1916.....	94	25,028	15,613	6,696	11,201	1,641,258	100,945
1917.....	93	25,669	18,977	7,458	12,741	2,306,172	148,591
1918.....	98	27,593	20,672	8,056	14,293	2,623,096	180,039
1919.....	100	29,795	23,451	9,148	14,386	3,667,004	238,375
1920.....	113	31,752	26,238	9,213	15,390	4,341,544	311,323
1921.....	100	31,029	30,570	9,219	14,983	1,248,725	352,940
1922.....	108	33,166	30,583	8,999	13,367	2,891,092	334,396
1923.....	111	32,173	29,771	8,373	12,273	3,429,444	354,804
1924.....	119	31,250	30,874	8,414	11,617	3,763,852	398,976
1925.....	122	33,279	33,527	9,384	13,682	3,909,790	449,531
1926.....	154	36,298	37,343	10,418	15,843	4,496,956	468,034

From the table it will be seen that good progress has been made during the twelve-year period. The number of banks reporting increased from 91 in 1915 to 154 in 1926, the membership from 23,614 to 36,298, the number of depositors from 13,696 to 37,343, borrowers from 6,728 to 10,418, the number of loans granted from 8,983 to 15,843, their amount from \$1,483,160 to \$4,496,956 and the profits realized from \$89,893 to \$468,034.

3.—Producers' Co-operation.¹

The chief co-operative organizations of producers in Canada, as is clearly shown in the article on co-operation published in the 1925 issue of the Year Book, are engaged in agricultural operations, including the grain growers of the prairies, the dairy farmers of Ontario and Quebec, and the fruit and vegetable growers of Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia. The largest co-operative organizations in Canada are found among the grain growers of the Prairie Provinces.

¹ See also pp. 712-720 of the 1925 Year Book and pp. 711-713 of the 1926 Year Book.

The Wheat Pools.—Particulars regarding the formation of the wheat pools of the Prairie Provinces will be found at pp. 712-714 of the 1925 Year Book. The recent increase in their membership and business transacted is shown in the following table, taken from p. 61 of "Pooling Alberta's Wheat", a publication of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

24.—Pool Membership, Acreage and Bushels handled by the Wheat Pools of the Prairie Provinces, 1924-1927.

Provinces.	Pool Membership.	Pool Acreage.	Pool Handling.
	No.	Acres.	Bushels.
1924-25 Crop Year—			
Alberta.....	30,711	2,952,890	23,027,442
Manitoba.....	9,216	735,866	8,440,211
Saskatchewan.....	51,268	7,055,590	50,202,599
Total.....	91,195	10,744,346	81,670,252
1925-26 Crop Year—			
Alberta.....	35,997	3,457,673	45,159,505
Manitoba.....	14,372	1,058,182	12,487,859
Saskatchewan.....	72,016	9,564,299	129,600,522
Total.....	122,385	14,080,154	187,247,886
1926-27 Crop Year—			
Alberta.....	38,460	3,650,703	44,287,382
Manitoba.....	17,254	1,215,047	16,208,625
Saskatchewan.....	80,418	10,664,948	119,459,472
Total.....	136,112	15,530,693	179,955,479

12.—Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade.¹

Legislation respecting combinations in restraint of trade is at the present time represented in Canada by: (1) the Combines Investigation Act, 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 9); (2) secs. 496 to 498 of the Criminal Code (R. S. C., 1906, c. 146); (3) sec. 12 of the Customs Tariff, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 11); (4) sec. 32 of the Excise Act (R. S. 1906, c. 51); and (5) sec. 40 of the Patent Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 23). The first-named is the latest legislation on the subject.

Provisions of the Criminal Code.—The provisions of sections 496 to 498 of the Criminal Code were first enacted, in much their present form, in 1889, when the Dominion Parliament passed "An Act for the prevention and suppression of combinations formed in restraint of trade" (52 Vict., c. 41). This legislation followed the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1888 to "investigate and report upon alleged combinations in manufactures, trade and insurance in Canada". The 1889 Act was amended in 1892, when the criminal law of Canada was consolidated in the Criminal Code (55-56 Vict., c. 29); also in 1899 (62-63 Vict., c. 46); and in 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 46). In the Revised Statutes of 1906 the restraint of trade sections of the Code were designated as secs. 496, 497 and 498. They have not been subject to further amendment, and now read as follows:—

"496. A conspiracy in restraint of trade is an agreement between two or more persons to do or procure to be done any unlawful act in restraint of trade. 55-56 Vict., c. 29, s. 516.

"497. The purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, unlawful within the meaning of the last preceding section. 55-56 Vict., c. 29, s. 517.

¹Contributed by F. A. McGregor, Registrar Combines Investigation Act, Department of Labour.

"498. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company—

- (a) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or,
- (b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or,
- (c) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or,
- (d) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees. 63-64 Vict., c. 46, s. 3."

Customs Tariff Provisions regarding Combines.—Sec. 12 of the Customs Tariff became legislation in 1897, and provides that the Governor in Council may commission a judge to inquire into "any conspiracy, combination, agreement or arrangement alleged to exist among manufacturers or dealers in any article of commerce to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers in such articles at the expense of the consumers". If such a combine is found to exist, the Governor in Council "may admit the article free of duty, or so reduce the duty thereon as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in the article". These provisions are also embodied in the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, as sec. 23.

Provisions of the Excise Act.—Sec. 32 of the Excise Act (formerly the Inland Revenue Act) was passed in 1904. It provides that manufacturers of goods subject to excise duty may not require dealers to sell such manufacturers' goods to the exclusion of goods of a like kind to be obtained from other manufacturers.

The Patent Act.—Sec. 40 of the Patent Act provides for the forfeiture of a patent if the patentee does not meet the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patented article. Sec. 24 of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, also provides for the revoking of a patent if the patentee makes use of his exclusive rights to restrain trade in any respect as outlined in sec. 498 of the Criminal Code.

Former Anti-Combines Legislation.—The anti-combines legislation and regulations which were passed between the years 1910 and 1923 have since been repealed. Briefly reviewed this legislation includes the following:—

The Combines Investigation Act, 1910, provided machinery for the investigation of alleged combines, and the prosecution of such combines as were found to be operating against the public interest. The definition of a combine was substantially that contained in sec. 498 of the Criminal Code, but different penalties were provided. Under this Act applications for investigation could be made to a judge by any six citizens. If the judge found reasonable ground for believing that a combine existed, a board of three members would be appointed to conduct the investigation, such board to consist of three persons, one nominated by the complainants, one by the parties complained of, and the third to be a judge chosen by the other two. The only investigation under this Act related to the United Shoe Machinery Company. The board reported in this case that the Act had been violated by an undue limiting of competition. Publicity was given to its findings, but no further proceedings

were taken. This Act was repealed in 1919 when the Combines and Fair Prices Act was passed.

On Nov. 10, 1916 (under authority of the War Measures Act, 1914), an Order-in-Council (P. C. 2777) was passed designed to combat the increased cost of living. As amended on Nov. 29, 1916, by P. C. 2957, this order provided for the repeal of sec. 498, as far as trade in the necessities of life was concerned, during the existence of these special regulations. Any combination to restrain trade or lessen competition in or enhance the prices of any necessities of life was made a criminal offence, the qualifying words "unduly" and "unreasonably" being omitted. Other clauses were designed to prevent hoarding and excessive profits. Investigations were made with respect to several commodities, but no recommendations were submitted for legal action against any combine. Amendments to these regulations were made by the following Orders in Council:—P. C. 2461, of Oct. 4, 1918; P. C. 3069 of Dec. 11, 1918. On Aug. 14, 1919, the latest Order in Council was rescinded by P. C. 1722, and sec. 498 of the Criminal Code was restored to its original status.

In 1919 the Combines and Fair Prices Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 45) was enacted, to be administered by a Board of Commerce appointed under the Board of Commerce Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 37). The former statute repealed the Combines Investigation Act of 1910, and provided that prosecutions under sec. 498 of the Criminal Code could be undertaken only with the written consent of the Board of Commerce. A combine was defined as a merger, trust or monopoly, the control of another business, or any agreement, actual or tacit, which limits production, transportation or trade, fixes a common price or a resale price, prevents or lessens competition or otherwise restrains trade, when the operation of such combine is to the detriment of the public. The Board of Commerce was empowered to investigate complaints and to issue orders forbidding acts in pursuance of a combine. Penalties were provided for violation of such orders, and recommendations for prosecution might be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the province concerned. Other sections of the Act dealt with prices. A stated case involving the question of the validity of the Combines and Fair Prices Act and the Board of Commerce Act was submitted in 1920 to the Supreme Court of Canada. Two questions were submitted to the Court—(1) whether the Board of Commerce had lawful authority to make an order prohibiting certain retail dealers in the City of Ottawa from charging as profits on sales more than a certain percentage of cost described as a fair profit; (2) whether the Board had lawful authority to require that the order, when issued, should be made a rule of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The judges delivered their opinions on June 1, 1920, but, being equally divided, no judgment was rendered. Appeal was then made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and judgment was delivered Nov. 11, 1921 (1 A. C. 191). The Privy Council declared the legislation to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, as interfering with property and civil rights. It was held that the "regulation of trade and commerce" section of the B.N.A. Act could not, by itself and in the absence of any general power possessed by the Dominion independently of that section, confer capacity on the Dominion to regulate particular trades and businesses.

The Combines Investigation Act of 1923.—The Combines Investigation Act, 1923, which repealed the legislation of 1919, was assented to on June 13, 1923. Its definition of a "combine" is as follows:—

"The expression 'combine' in this Act shall be deemed to have reference to such combines immediately hereinafter defined as have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others; and limited as aforesaid, the expression as used in this Act shall be deemed to include

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- (1) mergers, trusts and monopolies so called, and
- (2) the relation resulting from the purchase, lease, or other acquisition by any person of any control over or interest in the whole or part of the business of any other person, and
- (3) any actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of
 - (i) limiting facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing; or
 - (ii) preventing, limiting or lessening manufacture or production; or
 - (iii) fixing a common price or a resale price, or a common rental, or a common cost of storage or transportation; or
 - (iv) enhancing the price, rental or cost of article, rental storage or transportation; or
 - (v) preventing or lessening competition in, or substantially controlling within any particular area or district or generally, production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, storage, transportation, insurance or supply; or
 - (vi) otherwise restraining or injuring trade or commerce."

The statute provides for preliminary inquiry by the Registrar, on application by any six British subjects resident in Canada, either on the initiative of the Registrar or at the instance of the Minister of Labour, who administers the Act. If the preliminary inquiry discloses sufficient evidence to justify further investigation, this may be conducted by the Registrar or by a special Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council. Full authority is given the Registrar and the Commissioner to examine witnesses on oath and compel the production of records and documents.

The remedies provided by the Act are those of **publicity and penalty**. The proceedings are conducted in private, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister, but the report of any commissioner is required to be published within fifteen days of its receipt by the Minister. Any person who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000 or to two years' imprisonment; or, if a corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000. Provision is also made in the Act for the reduction or removal of the customs duty on any article of commerce, among the manufacturers or dealers in which there exists a combine the operation of which is facilitated by the tariff. Similarly, the Exchequer Court may revoke a patent if there is evidence to show that the holder of such patent has made use of his exclusive rights to limit production or restrict or injure trade unduly.

Cases under the Combines Investigation Act of 1923.—Briefly outlined, the most important cases dealt with under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, from the date of its enactment, June 13, 1923, to Mar. 31, 1927, are as follows:—

The investigation by a Commissioner into an alleged combine in the distribution of fruit and vegetables in Western Canada, 1924-25. The Commissioner, on Feb. 16, 1925, reported the existence of a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act and sec. 498 of the Criminal Code, and charged members of the combine with various forms of fraud. The report was referred to the Attorneys-General of the four western provinces, who agreed to co-operate in a prosecution undertaken by the Dominion. Fifty-three defendant companies and individuals connected with the Nash Shareholders' Co. of Minneapolis were named in the bill of indictment, which contained sixteen counts, including charges of conspiracy to take secret profits, rebates and commissions, to defraud their principals, the growers, and to make false returns to them while acting as agents; to defraud the public, and, by means of fraud, to affect the market price of these products. On six of these counts the trial proceeded before a jury, the Hon. Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, presiding. In his charge

to the jury, Mr. Justice McDonald stated that the jobber-broker combination maintained by the Nash Companies was the main issue in the trial. The trial concluded on Mar. 13, 1926, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty on five of the six counts against four individuals and four companies. A fine of \$25,000 and imprisonment for one day was imposed on each of the four individuals, and a similar fine on each of the companies. Appeal against the judgment was entered by the defence on the ground that they were improperly convicted and that corporations could not be guilty of conspiracy. A counter-appeal against the sentences was entered by the Crown, but both appeals were subsequently withdrawn. The Crown later dropped the charges under sec. 498 of the Criminal Code, which had been traversed to the full assizes, the defence having applied to have these tried by a judge without a jury.

The inquiry and prosecution have led to remedial measures on behalf of the growers of British Columbia. The province of British Columbia has passed an act to govern sales on consignment, with a view to the prevention of certain of the evils exposed in the Commissioner's report, and particularly the operation of jobber-owned brokerage houses. Similar legislation has been passed by Saskatchewan and is under consideration by the other western provinces. As a result the Nash Co. has disposed of its brokerage houses and is now operating solely as a jobbing concern.

The investigation by a commissioner into an alleged combine among coal dealers in Winnipeg and other western cities led to a report, on Feb. 28, 1925, to the effect that no combine within the meaning of the Act existed.

The investigation by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act into an alleged combine in the marketing of New Brunswick potatoes was followed by a report, on June 9, 1925, to the effect that a combine existed. The various agreements and arrangements between the members of two groups of shippers were reported as having the effect of unduly depressing the price to the New Brunswick grower of potatoes and injuring the farmers' co-operative movement. Unfair methods of competition were charged, including the payment of bribes to employees of competitors, and the interception of cable messages. The report and evidence were remitted to the Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, but no action was taken as a result.

An investigation by the Registrar into an alleged combine of bread bakeries in Montreal resulted in a finding, on Mar. 26, 1926, that no combine existed within the meaning of the Act.

An investigation by a commissioner into an alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario was concluded on July 31, 1926. The Commissioner reported that in his opinion there had been no contravention of the Act, but that the inquiry had disclosed certain marketing conditions and practices prejudicial to the interests of growers and consumers. The report was brought to the attention of the proper authorities, and as a result remedial legislation was enacted by the Ontario Legislature.

An investigation was conducted by the Registrar into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an organization of wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers established to fix minimum resale prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The first price-list of the association, issued on Aug. 28, 1926, included minimum wholesale and retail prices of more than six hundred articles. At that time the association was composed of 157 manufacturers, 28 wholesale druggists, and 2,732 retail druggists. The Registrar's report, which was made on Sept. 6, 1926, stated that through the operations of the association prices had been enhanced and were likely to be further enhanced to a substantial portion of the public, and

that the effect of the adoption of fixed margins for all wholesalers and retailers was to stereotype the present distributive system and thus to discourage the development of new and more economical methods of merchandising which might make possible lower prices to the consumer. These results, together with the means adopted to enforce the maintenance of prices, namely a "stop-list", or the cutting off of supplies through the joint action of the whole trade, were considered against the public interest and therefore in contravention of the Combines Investigation Act. The P. A. T. A. appealed to the Minister of Labour for a new hearing, on the ground that they did not have the full opportunity which is contemplated by the Combines Investigation Act to present their side of the case. The request was granted, and a Commissioner was appointed to conduct a further and more extensive investigation. The first sitting of the commission was held on Jan. 7, 1927, and the inquiry was not completed before the end of the fiscal year. It may be added that the Commissioner's finding, as contained in his report submitted on Oct. 24, 1927, was to the effect that the P. A. T. A. was a combine within the meaning of the Act.

The above represent the principal cases dealt with under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and the only ones on which reports have been published. Over one hundred complaints have been received and dealt with since the enactment of the measure. Many of these have related to the basic industries or manufacturing, but most have arisen as a result of rapidly changing methods of distribution, the development of chain stores, co-operative buying agencies, department stores, mail order business, and the growing practice of direct selling. The points involved in these cases have included the principles underlying resale price maintenance, price-fixing by manufacturers and by distributors, exclusive dealing arrangements, withholding of supplies for various reasons, and other methods alleged to be in undue restraint of trade and against the public interest. Adjustments have been secured in certain instances without recourse to publicity or litigation, where such a course was obviously in the public interest. Evidences are many also of the restraining effect of the mere existence of the statute and the provision of adequate machinery for investigation under it. In this respect, as in the cases which have been dealt with by means of negotiation, publicity and prosecution, the Combines Investigation Act provides an effective safeguard against combines likely to operate to the detriment of the Canadian public.

II.—WAGES.

In this subsection, the material appearing under the headings Wage Rates and Minimum Wages has this year been condensed to provide space for a study of the wage statistics of the Census of 1921, which have recently been published in Vol. III of the Census of that year.

1.—Wage Rates.

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour, and published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the Labour Gazette. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March, 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated to show the general movement of wage rates; 21 classes of labour are covered in this series back to 1901, 4 classes of coal miners back to 1900, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering back to 1911. The index numbers are based upon wage rates in 1913 as 100.

The accompanying table of index numbers (Table 1) shows the relative changes from year to year. A downward movement appeared in most of the groups in 1921 and 1922, after the peak had been reached in 1920. The index numbers for 1923 and 1924 showed on the whole a slightly upward trend, but while there were slight increases during 1925 in some groups, a substantial decline in coal miners' wages reduced the average. In 1926 slight increases took place in the wages paid by the building, metal and printing trades, electric railways and steam railways. In 1927 general increases took place in all the six groups included in the average, as well as in the other three groups; wage increases in the building trades and on the steam railways were the outstanding features of the year.

The rates of wages and hours of labour of employees on steam railways in Canada in recent years are given in Table 2, and comparable figures for earlier years will be found at p. 715 of the 1926 Year Book. Wages of employees in coal mines in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia are given in Table 3. Sample wages and hours of labour for miscellaneous factory trades and for unskilled factory labour in Canada in recent years will be found at pp. 717-719 of the 1926 Year Book. Finally, rates of wages and hours of labour in 1927 in various trades in the largest cities of the five economic areas of Canada will be found in Table 4. The attention of those specially interested in the subject of wages and hours is directed to the valuable detailed study, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1927", published by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the Labour Gazette, January, 1928.

1.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1901-1927.

Rates of Wages in 1913=100.

Years.	Average. ¹	Building Trades.	Metal Trades.	Printing Trades.	Electric Railways.	Steam Railways.	Coal Mining.	Common Factory Labour.	Miscellaneous Factory Trades.	Logging and Saw-milling.
1901.....	67.4	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	68.8	82.8	-	-	-
1902.....	70.0	64.2	70.2	61.6	63.0	72.0	83.8	-	-	-
1903.....	72.5	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	75.1	85.3	-	-	-
1904.....	74.5	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	76.9	85.1	-	-	-
1905.....	75.7	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	74.5	86.3	-	-	-
1906.....	78.6	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	79.3	87.4	-	-	-
1907.....	82.8	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	81.0	93.6	-	-	-
1908.....	84.9	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.1	94.8	-	-	-
1909.....	85.9	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.3	95.1	-	-	-
1910.....	88.9	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	90.1	94.2	-	-	-
1911.....	92.3	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	95.7	97.5	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912.....	96.0	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	97.9	98.3	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	101.3	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.4	101.9	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915.....	101.4	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	105.8	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	105.9	111.7	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	119.9	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	124.6	130.8	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	143.6	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	158.0	157.8	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	165.3	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.3	183.9	170.5	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	197.8	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	221.0	197.7	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	191.2	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	195.9	208.3	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	182.4	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	184.4	197.8	183.0	189.1	158.7
1923.....	183.3	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	186.4	197.8	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	183.7	169.7	175.5	191.9	186.4	186.4	192.4	183.2	197.6	183.1
1925.....	179.7	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	186.4	167.6	186.3	195.5	178.7
1926.....	180.5	172.1	177.4	193.3	188.4	186.4	167.4	187.3	196.7	180.8
1927.....	184.3	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	187.7	199.4	182.8

¹Simple average of the six succeeding columns.

2.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour of Employees of Steam Railways in Canada, 1923-1927.

NOTE.—The unit for the running trades is 100 miles, except for telegraphers and despatchers, who are paid by the month. Maintenance-of-way employees are paid by the day, and car and shop employees by the hour. For similar figures for 1920-22 see p. 715 of the 1926 Year Book.

Occupations.	September, 1923-26.		September, 1927.	
	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$	
Running Trades¹—				
Conductors, passenger.....	4.27	2	4.47	2
Conductors, freight, through.....	5.80	2	6.16	2
Brakemen, passenger.....	2.93	2	3.13	2
Brakemen, freight, through.....	4.48	2	4.84	2
Baggagemen, passenger.....	3.04	2	3.24	2
Engineers, passenger.....	5.92-6.92	2	6.16-7.16	2
Engineers, freight.....	6.48-8.40	2	6.89-8.76	2
Firemen, passenger.....	4.32-5.52	2	4.56-5.76	2
Firemen, freight.....	4.64-6.15	2	5.00-6.51	2
Despatchers ¹	230.00-238.00	48	225.00-252.00	48
Telegraphers ¹	117.00-129.00	48	122.00-134.00	48
Maintenance-of-Way--				
Foremen (on line).....	4.40	48	4.55	48
Sectionmen (on line).....	3.04 ⁴	48	3.20	48
Car and Shop Trades—				
Blacksmiths.....	.70	44	.74	44
Boilermakers.....	.70	44	.74	44
Machinists.....	.70	44	.74	44
Moulders.....	.70	44	.74	44
Carpenters, freight.....	.63	44	.67	44
Painters, freight.....	.63	44	.67	44
Repairers, freight.....	.63	44	.67	44
Cleaners.....	.38	44	.42	44

¹ Rates for running trades and despatchers and telegraphers in British Columbia are slightly higher than above. Where ranges are shown for despatchers and telegraphers, the lower rate is that paid east of Fort William, and the higher rate is that paid west of Fort William to British Columbia.

² Basis of 20 miles per hour. ³ Basis of 12½ miles per hour. ⁴ First year, \$2.88.

3.—Representative Daily Wages of Employees in and about Coal Mines in Canada, 1921-1927.

NOTE.—The hours per day are 8 for all trades, except for 2 classes in Nova Scotia—surface labourers and machinists, who work 8½ hours a day; previous to 1927, carpenters and blacksmiths worked 8½ hours. Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work 7 days per week.

Occupations.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.	Nov., 1924. ⁵	Sept., 1925.	Sept., 1926.	Sept., 1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Contract miners ¹	7.22	5.94	6.84	6.98	6.08	6.25	6.62
Hand miners ²	5.05	4.30	4.30	4.60	4.30	4.15	4.15
Hoisting engineers.....	5.15	4.35	4.35	4.60	4.35	4.15	4.15
Drivers.....	4.15	3.60	3.60	3.90	3.60	3.60	3.60
Bratticemen.....	4.30	3.75	3.75	4.05	3.75	3.65	3.65
Pumpmen.....	4.65	4.00	4.00	4.30	4.00	3.90	3.90
Labourers, underground.....	3.90	3.35	3.35	3.65	3.35	3.35	3.35
Labourers, surface.....	3.80	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.25	3.25	3.25
Machinists.....	5.15	4.35	4.35	4.60	4.35	4.15	4.15
Carpenters.....	4.60	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.00	3.85	3.85
Blacksmiths.....	4.85	4.10	4.10	4.35	4.10	4.00	4.00
ALBERTA⁴—							
Contract miners ¹	9.57	9.17	10.00	8.46	7.92	7.10	7.74
Machine miners ²	8.02	8.02	8.02	7.02	5.65-7.00	5.65-7.00	5.65-7.00
Hand miners ²	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.56	5.00-5.40	5.00-5.57	5.00-5.57
Hoisting engineers.....	7.39	7.39	7.39	6.47	5.60-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00
Drivers.....	7.21	7.21	7.21	6.31	4.70-4.90	4.70-5.25	4.70-5.25
Bratticemen.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.56	5.20-5.40	5.20-5.57	5.20-5.57

See next page for notes.

3.—Representative Daily Wages of Employees in and about Coal Mines in Canada, 1921-1927—concluded.

Occupations.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1923.	Nov., 1924.	Sept., 1925.	Sept., 1926.	Sept., 1927.
ALBERTA—concluded	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pumpmen.....	6-89	6-89	6-89	6-03	4-25-4-75	4-25-4-75	4-25-4-75
Labourers, underground....	6-89	6-89	6-89	6-03	4-25-4-45	4-25-4-67	4-25-4-67
Labourers, surface.....	6-58	6-58	6-58	5-76	4-00-4-20	4-00-4-20	4-00-4-20
Machinists.....	8-14	8-14	8-14	7-12	4-70-5-50	4-70-5-77	4-70-5-77
Carpenters.....	8-14	8-14	8-14	7-12	5-30-5-50	5-30-5-77	5-30-5-77
Blacksmiths.....	8-14	8-14	8-14	7-12	5-30-5-50	5-30-5-77	5-30-5-77
VANCOUVER ISLANDS—							
Contract miners.....	8-10	7-23	7-14	7-09	6-78	6-99	6-76
Machine miners ²	5-69	5-48	5-46	5-34	4-81	4-81	4-81
Hand miners ³	5-42	5-16	5-13	5-05	4-52	4-52	4-52
Hoisting engineers.....	6-23	6-06	6-04	5-92	5-39	5-39	5-39
Drivers.....	4-89	4-65	4-64	4-58	4-13	4-13	4-13
Bratticemen.....	5-23	4-97	4-95	4-87	4-35	4-35	4-35
Pumpmen.....	4-65	4-47	4-47	4-38	3-96	3-96	3-96
Labourers, underground....	4-71	4-44	4-43	4-36	3-97	3-97	3-97
Labourers, surface.....	4-54	4-26	4-23	4-11	3-76	3-76	3-76
Machinists.....	6-29	6-03	6-01	5-95	5-40	5-40	5-40
Carpenters.....	5-69	5-45	5-43	5-37	4-83	4-83	4-83
Blacksmiths.....	6-05	5-75	5-72	5-64	5-11	5-11	5-11

¹ Average earnings per day worked on contract. ² Minimum rate per day when not working on contract per ton, yard, etc. ³ No figures for Chinese employees included. ⁴ Including also three Crow's Nest Pass field mines in southeastern British Columbia. ⁵ Rates for Nov., 1924, are used, as there were disputes in Alberta and British Columbia in Sept.

4.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades in Certain Cities of Canada, 1927.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1920-26 will be found at pp. 720-1 of the 1926 Year Book.

Occupation.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.
1. Building Trades—	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Bricklayers....	.90	44	1.12 ¹	50	1.25	44	1.35	44	1.25	40
Carpenters....	.60	44	.65-.75	44-60	.90	44	1.00	44	.93 ²	44
Electrical workers....	.60	44	.65-.75	44-46 ³	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
Painters.....	.60	44	.60-.75	44-49 ²	.65-.80	44	.85	44	.87 ²	44
Plasterers.....	.90	44	1.00-1.12 ¹	44-49 ²	1.25	44	1.25	44	1.25	40
Plumbers.....	.65	44	.65-.80	44-49 ²	1.00	44	1.12 ²	44	1.12 ²	40-44
Sheet metal workers....	.60	44	.70	44-50	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44
Stonecutters....	.80	44	.75	44	1.12 ²	44	1.10-1.12 ²	44	1.00-1.12 ²	40-44
Labourers.....	.35	44-54	.30-.40	50-60	.35-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.50-.62 ²	44
2. Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths....	.55-.65	44-50	.55-.70	44-58	.55-.65	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	.75-.82 ²	44
Boilermakers....	.55-.60	44-50	.50-.75	47-58	.60-.75	44-48	.60-.72	50	.75-.82 ²	44
Machinists.....	.55-.65	44-50	.50-.75	44-60	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.70	44-50	.75-.81 ²	44
Iron moulders....	.70	48	.60-.75	40-55	.55-.70	44-54	.55-.70	45-50	.75-.81 ²	44
3. Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen....	.50	63	.51	70	.60	48	.58	50	.62	48
Linemen.....	.60	54	.51	60	.72-.78	44	.90	44	.93 ²	44
Shedmen.....	.42	54	.34-.52	63-70	.54-.56	48	.51 ² -.59	40	.55-.65	44-48
Electricians....	.53-.60	54	.51-.63	50	.55-.60	44	.61	40	.74	44
Trackmen and labourers....	.30-.43	.50	.35	60	.45-.55	48	.36-.51	44	.51 ² -.56	44
	per week.		per week.		per week.		per week.		per week.	
4. Printing Trades—										
Compositors, machine and hand, news...	32.00	48	38.00-42.00	48	43.50	46 ¹	45.00	46	48.00	45
Compositors, machine and hand, job	30.00	41	36.00	44-48	35.20-36.00	44-48	39.60	44-48	42.00	44-48
Pressmen, news	28.00	48	36.00	48	42.50	48	43.75	48	48.00	48
Pressmen, job	30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48	42.00	44-48
Bookbinders....	35.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-42.00	44-48	42.00	44-48
Bindery girls....	10.00	48	15.00	48	16.80	48	12.00-18.00	44-48	21.00	44-48

2.—Minimum Wages.

Minimum Wage Acts for the protection of female employees are on the statute books of Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta, while a minimum wage law for male employees was enacted in British Columbia in 1925. These laws are administered by Minimum Wage Boards, except in Nova Scotia, where no Board has as yet been appointed. Details regarding provisions for learners and minors, regarding hours of labour, trades conferences and minimum wage boards, were given at pp. 721-724 of the 1926 Year Book, together with a table of minimum weekly wages for experienced female adults in different provinces and localities. It need only be added that in Quebec a minimum weekly wage of from \$9 to \$12 has been inaugurated in printing and book-binding establishments, while in Saskatchewan a minimum wage of \$15 has been fixed in beauty parlours and barber shops.

A statement regarding the legislation of British Columbia providing for minimum wages for male employees appeared at p. 724 of the 1926 Year Book.

3.—Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921.

At the census of June 1, 1921, statistics were secured of employees and earnings. For the purposes of the census, an "employee" was defined as "a person who works for salary or wages, whether he be the general manager of a bank, railway or manufacturing establishment, or only a day labourer". All such persons were considered for the purposes of this investigation as "wage-earners".

Other questions asked in this part of the census had to do with employment and unemployment. "Employees" were asked to state their "total earnings in the past 12 months", *i.e.*, since June 1, 1920. They were also asked whether they were out of work on June 1, 1921, and the number of weeks unemployed since June 1, 1920.

The information gained from the answers to the above questions has now been compiled for cities of 30,000 population and over, and is published in Part 2 of Vol. III of the Census of 1921, pp. xv-xxiii of the introduction to this volume supplying a valuable commentary on the information published at pp. 123-551.

Three tables based on this information have been selected for publication in the Year Book, and are accompanied by interpretative text. Table 5 gives the average wages paid in fifteen cities to male and female wage-earners in 1911 and 1921 respectively. Average wages paid to male and female wage-earners per week worked in specified occupations in the leading cities are shown in Table 6 for the census year ended May 31, 1921. Finally, numbers of wage-earners and of weeks worked, together with average wages per week worked in 1921 in the nine chief occupational groups in the fifteen leading cities, are shown in Table 7.

Wages and Wage-earners in Cities of 30,000 Population and over, 1911 and 1921.—Table 5 shows for the fifteen largest cities the number of wage-earners by sex and their average earnings for the census years 1911 and 1921, respectively. The statistics include persons working for salaries and wages, but exclude employers and those working on their own account.

There is probably a tendency for the stated earnings to be lower than those actually received, especially in the case of wage-earners paid by the day or week. It is also likely that there is considerably more accuracy in the earned incomes reported by salaried workers whose remuneration is based upon yearly or monthly rates than in the case of the wage-earners, who are generally paid by the day, the

hour or the week, and among whom there is ordinarily a large labour turnover. Furthermore, the worker may not have been constantly employed in the occupation which he reported on the census schedule.

Wage-earners.—The number of wage-earners in the cities of 30,000 population and over increased during the years between 1911 and 1921 at a higher rate than the general population, except in Hamilton, Vancouver and Victoria. The disparity in these rates is especially marked in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary; as women workers showed a considerably greater proportion of increase than was noted among males, it may be assumed that the growth was largely in female labour. This was particularly noteworthy in Edmonton, where the number of female wage-earners advanced by 212.1 p.c. and of male workers by 139.6 p.c. during the decade, as compared with gains of 114.3 and 69.8 p.c. in the female and the male population respectively.

Of the three cities in which the number of employed persons increased at a lower rate than did the general population, Hamilton showed a gain in the latter of 39.3 p.c. (males by 33.6 p.c. and females by 45.3 p.c.), while wage-earners increased by 37.7 p.c. on the whole (males by 33.2 p.c. and females by 51.0 p.c.). In Victoria, there was a greater gain in the general male population than in the male wage-earners, possibly due in part to its popularity as a place of residence for retired persons. The total female population increased by 48.1 p.c. and women employees by 131.9 p.c.; the latter, however, numbered only 2,393 in 1921. Vancouver, alone of the 15 cities, showed an absolute reduction between 1911 and 1921 in the number of employed males, from 34,168 to 33,287; a discussion of this fact requires additional data from the census of occupied persons not available at the time of writing, but the growth of the residential cities in the immediate vicinity of Vancouver probably accounts for the discrepancy, since the census was taken at the homes of the people, and not at their place of employment.

Without exception, the number of female wage-earners increased in a greater ratio than did the males, among whom there was a range between 0.4 p.c. of increase in Regina and 139.6 p.c. in Edmonton, while the women workers showed gains varying between 20.2 p.c. in Saint John and 212.1 p.c. in Edmonton. Vancouver, in which the men employees declined between 1911 and 1921 by 2.6 p.c., reported an increase of 76.9 p.c. in female wage-earners.

Earnings.—In the wake of higher commodity prices, earnings in the larger cities increased, on the average, very considerably between 1911 and 1921; had the census been taken before the post-war depression set in, the increase over 1911 would doubtless have been higher. The most noteworthy advances of 108.4 and 98.3 p.c. in male earnings between 1911 and 1921 were in Halifax and London, respectively, while the smallest gains of 39.3 and 38.6 p.c. in average wages were recorded in Vancouver and Victoria, respectively, where the number of wage-earners showed little change during the decade.

The lowest mean yearly earnings in the census of 1921 were reported in Saint John and Victoria; in the latter the number of weeks worked was below the general level for the cities of 30,000 population and over. This factor also affected the situation in Vancouver, where the average earnings, at \$1,094.69, were only slightly higher than in the smaller city of Halifax situated in the East, where the cost of living is popularly supposed to be lower than in the West. Considerable numbers of Orientals employed both in manufactures and as male domestics accounted to a considerable extent for the comparatively low mean in Vancouver. Regina registered the highest average wage of \$1,438.61, Windsor taking second place with

\$1,365.32; the influence of conditions in the United States upon those in the Border Cities is reflected in the Windsor mean, where there also entered the factor of comparatively high wages in the automobile industry, associated, however, with interrupted employment. In Regina, on the contrary, the average of weeks worked was high, partly because it is the seat of the Provincial Government and partly because Regina is one of the chief distributing cities in Saskatchewan.

The high average in Ottawa was mainly due to the large proportion of clerical workers steadily employed by the Dominion Government and also of professional workers, who as salaried civil servants reported their earnings, while those of persons in similar callings in other cities would not so frequently be included, as they would more generally be in the working-on-own-account or employer classes. In Montreal and Toronto the means were \$1,093.65 and \$1,261.90, respectively, while the average of weeks worked was slightly higher in the latter. The industrial distribution in these two cities was somewhat similar, except that in Toronto workers in manufactures, trade, professional service and public administration formed rather larger proportions of the whole than in Montreal, while in the latter, the percentages of employees in the construction, transportation and unspecified industries and of labourers were higher than in Toronto. The younger wage-earners in Montreal formed a greater proportion of the total than was the case in Toronto, where their average wages were higher, as was, in fact, the case in every age-group.

With only three exceptions, Quebec, London and Regina, the average wages of women workers in 1921 showed a greater increase over the 1911 average than did the average earnings of male employees; these three centres also registered in 1921 a smaller proportion between female and male earnings than in 1911. The slight falling-off in the latter comparison was probably due in Quebec and Regina to a decline in the proportion of teachers to the total female workers. In Quebec, women's wages on the average were nearly 39 p.c. of the male earnings in 1921, a proportion that rose to 67.1 p.c. in Vancouver, in which, with Windsor and Victoria, were reported the smallest percentages of female employees. In 1911, the range was between 39.4 p.c. in Quebec and 65.6 p.c. in Vancouver. The increasing value of women's contributions to the industrial and business worlds is clearly seen in these statistics, which show that where in 1911 only seven of the 15 cities reported female earnings as being 50 p.c. or more of the average for men, in 1921 12 reported this proportion.

The lowest average wage for females was reported in Quebec, with only \$403.74; this city, which also recorded a rather low rate for males, had an unusually large proportion of female domestic workers, whose board and lodging would in many cases be an important but unstated part of their earnings. Furthermore, the educational and other institutions of Quebec are to a considerable extent staffed by members of religious orders, who, as such, receive only nominal remuneration for their services; this tends to reduce the average earnings, particularly of women workers, in Quebec city and Montreal, since many of the more highly paid female employees generally come in the professional classes.

The highest earnings, on the average, were in Windsor and Regina; as already mentioned, in the case of male employees the proximity of the Canadian "Border Cities" to Detroit probably tended to raise the average, while the clerical occupations claimed a greater number of female workers than did any other single class. In Regina, there was also a larger than usual proportion of employees in the clerical and professional groups, partly owing to that city being the provincial capital.

The average earnings of females in Montreal were \$585.99, an increase of 79 p.c. over the 1911 mean. In Toronto, they were \$728.26, or 105 p.c. higher than in the

preceding census year. The wages of women in the latter city formed a rather larger proportion of the average male earnings than was the case in Montreal, where the percentage of younger workers was greater than in Toronto. The industrial distribution varied in these two cities, Montreal reporting a higher proportion of wage-earners in manufacturing and domestic work, and Toronto a greater percentage of workers in trade, professional service and clerical occupations.

5.—Total Number of Wage Earners and Average Yearly Earnings in the Census Years 1911 and 1921, in Cities of 30,000 Population and Over.

Cities.	Male Wage Earners.				Female Wage Earners.			
	1911.		1921.		1911.		1921.	
	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.	No. of wage earners.	Average yearly earnings.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Halifax.....	10,549	518.94	13,905	1,081.58	3,326	237.88	4,895	540.27
Saint John.....	9,952	520.13	11,135	970.77	3,022	243.81	3,633	507.86
Quebec.....	15,659	584.42	19,911	1,036.42	5,062	230.21	7,019	403.74
Montreal.....	111,249	667.48	147,424	1,093.65	29,669	327.36	49,642	585.99
Ottawa.....	19,491	736.66	24,915	1,351.37	6,906	338.70	11,525	692.10
Toronto.....	99,299	687.64	131,991	1,261.90	35,154	355.07	53,452	725.26
Hamilton.....	23,559	618.91	31,374	1,149.78	6,453	313.25	9,745	588.34
London.....	11,328	613.62	15,000	1,216.51	4,061	303.69	5,445	597.39
Windsor.....	1	1	10,753	1,365.32	1	1	2,495	824.86
Winipeg.....	35,405	855.31	46,223	1,374.22	8,239	444.94	15,706	755.45
Regina.....	8,735	822.30	8,772	1,438.61	1,074	500.28	3,013	824.06
Edmonton.....	5,446	854.65	13,050	1,311.04	1,170	421.71	3,651	769.24
Calgary.....	9,927	850.92	15,778	1,348.89	1,604	452.18	4,512	789.31
Vancouver.....	34,168	785.86	33,287	1,094.69	4,620	498.53	8,173	726.05
Victoria.....	9,929	739.14	10,213	1,024.79	1,032	484.79	2,393	688.04

¹Statistics for Windsor not available, since its population in 1911 was less than 20,000, which was then the minimum.

Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners in Specified Occupations, in Cities of 90,000 Population and over, 1921.—In Table 6 are given the earnings of men and women employees per week worked in specified occupations in certain of the more populous cities. The occupations selected employ a fairly large, though varying, number of workers in the different centres.

One of the more noteworthy facts of this table is that male workers recorded much higher earnings than females in the same callings; however, since occupational terminology is not precise, workers placed in the same category are not necessarily engaged in similar work, nor in work requiring the same skill, experience or effort. Another important factor in the marked variation is, of course, the difference in the ages of the sexes, the median age of the occupied male being considerably higher than that of the female wage-earner. In general, women's earnings advance to a higher proportion of the men's from East to West, in the 15 listed occupations common to the sexes. For instance, female earnings in seven callings in Quebec were less than 50 p.c. of men's, in an equal number they varied between 50 and 60 p.c., and in only one case were over 60 p.c. In Vancouver, only two received less than half the wages of males in the same category, two were in the 50-60 p.c., six in the 60-70 p.c. and three in the 70-80 p.c. classes, while one each was reported in the 80-90 p.c. and 90-100 p.c. groups.

Almost without exception, male workers in trades which on the whole are strongly organized, earned higher incomes than those in occupations not so unionized; with this must be associated the equally important fact that these are the callings in which a lengthy period of training is required, together with more than ordinary skill and intelligence. The most outstanding and best known examples are the run-

ning trades of the railways, workers in this category being generally better paid than any other non-professional class.

Since bricklayers' rates were quoted at 90c to \$1.00 per hour for a week of 44-50 hours in Montreal and at \$1.00 per hour for a 44-hour week in Toronto during 1921, it is surprising to find that their earnings only averaged \$26.95 and \$29.34 per week, respectively. The explanation of these discrepancies and those in similar cases lies in several facts—one, that there was probably a tendency to understate earnings, particularly in the seasonal industries, another that a worker was not necessarily employed throughout the year (or during the time he was working) in the occupation given on his census schedule, and a third, that many employed persons commonly work less than the accepted number of hours per day, or days per week. The last is an especially important factor during periods of depression, such as existed when the 1921 census was taken.

Of the few classes of male professional workers whose earned incomes are shown in the table, educationalists appeared, on the whole, to be the most highly paid. The low average earnings in this class and in that of clergymen in Quebec and Montreal were due to the fact that a large proportion of these workers were members of religious orders and therefore received only nominal remuneration for their services.

With few exceptions, women were better paid in Western than in Eastern centres; the highest average earnings, however, were those of teachers in Winnipeg and Toronto, \$25.04 and \$24.89, respectively. Since the statistics of nurses and nurses-in-training were combined, it is impossible to say how the earnings of the former would have compared with salaries of teachers. The lowest female wages were those in Quebec of \$4.77 and \$5.12, paid domestic servants and biscuit and confectionery workers respectively; the former would also in many cases receive their board and lodging, the value of which does not appear in their stated wages.

6.—Average Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners per Week worked in Selected Occupations, in Cities of 90,000 Population and over, census year, 1921.

MALES.

Occupations.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Ottawa.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	Winnipeg.	Van- couver.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Barbers and hairdressers.....	18.35	20.34	21.70	23.12	21.88	23.54	23.77
Biscuit and confectionery makers.....	14.99	19.40	22.13	23.83	22.08	26.47	19.87
Blacksmiths.....	23.71	25.14	24.03	24.84	25.77	27.09	26.12
Boiler and engine makers....	23.77	28.39	29.56	26.91	23.48	25.06	30.25
Bookbinders.....	17.01	26.19	30.18	27.48	27.18	30.57	32.78
Boot and shoe makers.....	18.72	19.53	19.63	22.92	22.09	20.21	23.11
Brakemen and trainmen.....	29.62	30.59	31.13	31.08	31.95	34.80	32.88
Brass and copper workers.....	15.92	26.51	36.76	24.63	21.80	21.61	26.66
Bricklayers and masons.....	23.44	26.95	29.97	29.34	30.51	31.78	25.73
Butchers.....		22.38		23.88	22.63	25.08	23.02
Cabinet and furniture makers.....	19.75	25.67	22.73	26.17	24.47	26.92	25.44
Canners and curers, meat.....	16.15	22.54	21.64	22.93	25.06	25.95	21.20
Car builders.....	26.85	27.69	26.52	26.65	25.44	27.40	22.32
Carpenters.....	24.21	25.47	26.91	27.80	26.40	28.53	27.09
Chauffeurs.....	19.61	22.75	20.63	22.12	21.03	24.02	22.99
Clergymen.....	13.84	19.58	36.92	40.69	32.49	35.97	31.27
Clerks, office.....	22.93	24.28	28.23	25.71	24.36	27.97	27.03
Federal and provincial governments.....	25.77	26.44	30.29	27.32	26.15	28.55	28.70
Municipal government.....	22.77	25.94	29.20	29.03	26.53	30.49	29.98
All other.....	21.72	23.97	23.71	25.32	24.10	27.83	26.70
Clothing factory employees, n.e.s.....	16.49	24.65	24.72	25.95	25.27	27.90	20.06
Conductors and motormen (street railway).....	24.98	27.71	26.78	26.58	25.73	25.84	28.67
Conductors (steam railway).....	37.11	37.18	42.29	35.99	39.83	44.88	40.91
Educationalists.....	15.74	25.89	37.94	48.00	44.11	45.74	44.03
Electricians.....	23.28	25.57	29.16	27.22	27.01	30.12	29.21
Engineers, professional.....	34.45	41.55	45.34	42.09	42.64	44.43	36.87
Foundry and machine shop employees.....	22.63	26.68	25.37	25.66	26.05	27.48	26.10

6.—Average Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners per week worked in Selected Occupations, in Cities of 90,000 Population and over, census year, 1921—concluded.

MALES—concluded.

Occupations.	Quebec.	Montreal.	Ottawa.	Toronto.	Hamilton.	Winnipeg.	Vancouver.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Furriers.....	21.34	23.18	28.81	26.70	31.44	29.69	26.35
Garage repairmen.....	18.70	22.70	22.89	24.29	24.05	25.10	23.96
Harness makers.....	18.70	21.57	20.26	23.35	21.01	24.56	24.27
Janitors and sextons.....	16.67	18.01	18.61	20.52	18.99	21.30	18.62
Labourers.....	16.77	18.85	19.04	20.28	19.77	20.86	15.57
Laundry workers.....	15.09	12.24	13.59	13.61	12.33	13.89	11.60
Linenen, telegraph and telephone.....	28.48	27.86	28.21	29.25	25.70	32.73	31.08
Lithographers.....	—	27.59	32.52	30.29	27.65	32.03	28.99
Locomotive engineers.....	42.43	38.23	46.33	42.59	42.54	46.20	41.31
Locomotive firemen.....	31.08	29.30	32.19	30.74	29.65	32.77	28.89
Machinists and millwrights.....	21.65	26.65	27.29	26.35	26.02	27.63	28.12
Musical instrument makers.....	21.87	23.92	23.47	25.25	27.27	23.72	24.29
Painters, etc.....	21.02	23.97	24.65	24.60	22.26	26.30	25.06
Pattern and model makers.....	—	29.00	29.85	28.67	28.59	30.41	28.70
Plasterers and lathers.....	22.80	24.28	30.01	27.31	26.67	30.12	24.36
Plumbers.....	20.84	25.35	26.48	27.14	28.07	30.13	26.78
Printers, etc.....	21.87	26.08	33.33	29.19	28.77	31.85	29.08
Roofers and slaters.....	22.36	23.45	23.06	24.23	28.10	24.55	24.95
Rubber goods makers.....	26.70	20.72	28.40	23.21	29.86	50.84	43.58
Salesmen.....	18.28	20.81	22.11	25.53	24.29	27.58	24.61
Servants, n.e.s.....	11.99	13.89	14.48	15.13	13.13	15.40	10.30
Teamsters and drivers.....	17.38	19.22	19.30	22.32	21.82	23.90	23.56
Tinsmiths.....	18.20	23.38	25.51	23.33	23.26	27.31	26.99
Tobacco factory employees.....	16.65	18.32	—	21.62	19.38	34.27	24.74
Tool makers, etc.....	—	26.97	29.42	26.57	26.04	27.67	21.07
Waiters.....	13.67	16.34	15.03	15.90	15.57	16.38	17.80
Woodworkers and turners.....	31.70	24.93	20.48	25.29	23.88	28.85	23.74

FEMALES.

Biscuit and confectionery makers.....	5.12	8.79	9.36	11.28	10.71	11.15	13.10
Bookbinders.....	7.47	11.70	11.98	14.02	11.52	12.37	15.00
Boot and shoe makers.....	8.62	11.17	—	15.46	11.76	—	16.95
Box and basket makers.....	5.32	9.39	—	12.10	10.69	11.66	10.80
Broom and brush makers.....	—	11.87	—	12.74	10.39	—	11.54
Clerks, office.....	12.60	16.49	17.44	17.72	15.25	19.02	18.31
Federal and provincial governments.....	15.05	17.55	18.44	18.66	17.42	20.74	19.47
Municipal government.....	15.06	15.30	18.03	19.92	14.33	22.48	21.47
All other.....	12.24	16.47	15.09	17.65	15.22	18.87	18.20
Clothing factory employees.....	8.14	12.00	11.62	14.49	11.84	13.79	14.77
Domestic and personal service.....	5.33	7.74	6.70	8.94	7.94	9.04	10.37
Attendants and guards.....	8.37	6.73	9.50	10.84	12.52	11.05	13.43
Charworkers and cleaners.....	7.49	9.25	8.55	10.17	8.63	10.08	11.22
Cooks.....	6.23	9.99	9.13	9.82	9.29	10.19	13.26
Housekeepers, etc.....	7.07	8.95	7.98	9.34	7.73	10.14	10.63
Laundry workers.....	7.07	10.32	8.96	11.88	10.77	11.52	11.46
Servants, n.e.s.....	4.77	6.82	5.88	7.92	7.35	7.83	8.60
Waitresses.....	7.22	9.95	8.01	10.69	8.23	9.98	12.00
Other.....	9.50	12.40	9.32	13.26	8.88	11.73	13.45
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	8.91	12.49	10.81	15.09	11.07	14.15	14.02
Electrical supply makers.....	—	11.20	—	12.88	11.51	14.15	—
Factory employees, n.e.s.....	8.52	10.68	—	13.53	11.27	12.55	14.12
Furriers.....	8.53	13.67	10.69	17.03	13.74	15.71	16.83
Milliners.....	8.85	12.42	13.51	16.08	12.91	16.84	17.68
Nurses and nurses-in-training.....	8.50	11.52	9.87	15.84	9.84	12.16	9.12
Operators, telephone.....	13.30	15.35	14.31	15.63	12.71	16.77	15.54
Operators, telegraph.....	17.36	19.52	20.25	21.15	18.25	20.91	22.45
Paper box, bag, etc., makers.....	6.17	8.99	8.86	11.78	10.97	12.15	22.49
Printers, compositors, etc.....	12.19	14.64	12.45	17.42	16.59	18.08	12.89
Rubber goods makers.....	—	10.26	—	12.67	10.03	—	—
Saleswomen.....	9.53	12.18	11.24	14.57	11.81	15.16	14.40
Tailoresses.....	8.01	16.62	12.41	18.09	14.41	15.37	17.15
Teachers.....	8.78	14.80	21.69	24.89	21.09	25.04	23.62
Textile workers.....	10.25	11.03	7.86	13.44	10.95	11.74	13.92
Cotton factory employees, n.e.s.....	—	10.73	—	13.77	9.99	—	—
Spinners, n.e.s.....	—	10.94	—	13.37	9.88	—	—
Weavers, n.e.s.....	—	12.25	—	14.46	12.56	—	—
Woollen factory employees, n.e.s.....	—	11.00	—	13.12	11.33	12.78	13.33
Unspecified.....	10.25	10.10	7.86	13.28	10.94	11.54	14.83

Wage-Earners, Earnings and Weeks of Employment.—In Table 7 are shown for the 15 largest cities statistics of male wage-earners, average earnings and average number of weeks worked in the census year ended May 31, 1921, in the nine leading industrial groups dealt with below.

Manufactures.—Approximately 70 p.c. of the total male wage-earners reported in manufacturing in cities of 30,000 population and over, were resident in the three cities of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, where 28.0 p.c., 29.8 p.c., and 47.7 p.c., respectively, of the total male employees were engaged in this industry. The proportion was highest in Hamilton and lowest in Regina and Halifax, where manufacturing employees constituted only 10.9 p.c. and 11.4 p.c. respectively of the total male wage-earners.

The highest average earnings per week worked were in Regina, Windsor and Winnipeg, but the numbers there employed were comparatively small. Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal mean wages held sixth, tenth and twelfth places, respectively, among the 15 centres, so that in general there appears a tendency for the scale of earned incomes to be in inverse ratio to the number employed; this is probably partly due to the great number of labourers and semi-skilled operatives employed in large-scale operations. Furthermore, in addition to a comparatively low wage per week worked, the number of weeks of employment was less in the three chief manufacturing centres than in many other cities. In Windsor, however, where the average earnings were high, there was less employment than in 12 of the 15 cities, only Victoria and Vancouver reporting a smaller average in 1921.

Construction.—Workers in this industry generally appeared in a more constant ratio to total wage-earners than was found in other divisions. Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, with the greatest absolute number of such employees, showed proportions of 11.9 p.c., 9.4 p.c., 9.0 p.c. and 9.5 p.c., respectively, to the city totals. The exceptionally high percentage of 19.8 in Halifax was probably a result of the rebuilding program following the explosion of December, 1917, while it is also noteworthy that over a third of the total employees reported in construction in that city were engaged in shipbuilding.

In Quebec alone was the mean wage higher than in manufacturing, in which employment was generally more regular, the difference between these two industries in number of weeks worked varying from two in Montreal to almost six in Regina, in favour of factory operatives. The highest weekly earnings were in Windsor, but there the 1,398 men in this industry reported, on the average, only 39.4 weeks' work in the census year, or little more than three-fourths of the year.

Transportation.—In this group also, the number employed was greatest in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, in the order named; in view of Montreal's position as a leading port and railroad centre, it is noteworthy that the proportion of workers engaged in transportation was highest in Winnipeg—17.2 p.c. of the total male wage-earners. The ratio was also large in Halifax, Saint John, Calgary and Edmonton. The greatest average earnings were in Winnipeg and Regina, while those centres in which water transportation and 'longshore work were important factors, generally showed comparatively low wages; these, however, do not appear to be so closely associated with unusually irregular employment as might have been expected. The number of weeks worked was fairly high throughout the transportation group, in most cases exceeding the averages in manufactures and construction.

Trade.—Toronto reported the largest number engaged in this industry, in which 20,344 men there earned their living; this was 15·4 p.c. of the total male wage-earners in the city. The proportion in Montreal was 13·3 p.c., while, owing to their position as distributors to immense farming areas, the largest percentages of 16·6 and 18·3 were in Regina and Winnipeg.

The highest mean wages were in Winnipeg and Calgary, of slightly over \$33 per week, which compare favourably with those in all other groups in the same cities except the professional, and in the former, the transportation group. Between the earnings in Quebec, where wages were lowest, and these two western cities, there was a difference of \$11 per week. The average of weeks worked, however, was slightly greater in Quebec.

Public Administration.—The cities recording most male wage-earners in governmental work were, in order, Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, but the last-named, with 27·7 p.c. of the local male workers employed in the public service, had the highest proportion so engaged. Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, reported the second highest percentage of 16·3. Toronto, as the seat of the Ontario government, in addition to being the second most populous city, might be expected to employ more governmental workers than Montreal, but there were only 834 more male public servants in the former than the latter, while the proportions to the total were 5·3 p.c. in Montreal and 6·6 p.c. in Toronto. There were, however, twice as many females classified in the public administration group in Toronto as in Montreal, where these numbered only 402 in 1921.

Earnings were highest in Windsor and Ottawa, and lowest in Halifax and Quebec, the latter two of which are provincial capitals. Except in Halifax and Regina, earnings were uniformly higher than in manufacturing; with the single exception of Regina, they were also larger than in construction, while in only six cities were employees in the public service paid less, on the average, than those in trade. As would be expected, employment in this division showed greater regularity than in any other, a mean of over 50 weeks being reported by wage-earners in 11 of the 15 cities, while in each of the remaining four the average was rather better than 49.

Professional.—The number of wage-earners reported in this group was considerably higher in Toronto than in any other city, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver taking second, third and fourth places, respectively. The proportion of professional workers to the total, however, was highest in Victoria, Edmonton and Ottawa, and lowest in Windsor, Saint John, Hamilton and Montreal. The greatest average earnings were in Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, while Quebec, Saint John and Montreal reported the smallest. It should again be mentioned that these statistics apply only to persons whose names appear on payrolls, and that as a large proportion of professional workers come under the working-on-own-account class, they are not included in this tabulation. Except in Vancouver and Victoria, a high average of weeks of employment was reported.

Domestic and Personal.—The greatest number of male domestic and personal workers per 100 wage-earners was in the western cities, particularly in Victoria and Vancouver, which reported proportions of 11·7 and 10·0, respectively. These percentages contrast with the lowest rates of 2·7 and 2·9 in Windsor and Hamilton, respectively. The former recorded the greatest average wage of \$23.38, due to the comparatively high wages of barbers, janitors and sextons. Victoria's mean

was only \$13.73; in that city there was an unusually large proportion of male cooks and domestic servants, many of whom were probably Orientals. In some cases, the board, lodging and uniform of workers would also form part of the conditions of employment. The average number of weeks worked was fairly high in this group.

Clerks.—This classification includes clerical workers in all industries except public administration. Some 55 p.c. of the total for 15 cities was reported in Montreal and Toronto, a slightly larger number of clerks being situated in the former than the latter, in which the proportion to the total wage-earners was higher than in Montreal. Although average earnings ranged between \$21.72 per week in Quebec and \$31.46 in Windsor, there was, on the whole, less variation in the means of the different cities than in most other groups. Apart from the Border Cities, the highest average was that of \$27.90 in Regina. The number of weeks worked was generally high.

Labourers.—These workers were largely concentrated in the most populous centres, 30.6 p.c. of the total number being reported in Montreal and 20.3 p.c. in Toronto. The proportion to the total in the former was 19.0 p.c. and in the latter 14.1 p.c. Hamilton, where manufacturing predominated, and Saint John, Victoria and Vancouver, where manufacturing and shipping and 'longshore work were of great importance, reported the highest percentages of labourers, 23.7, 27.2, 21.8 and 19.2, respectively. Considerable variation was shown in the average wages, which ranged from \$14.28 per week worked in Victoria to \$23.50 in Windsor, where the average number of weeks of employment, 38.9, was lowest. Only in London was the mean of weeks worked as high as 45, so that, on the average, a labourer lost time varying from 7 weeks in the last-named to 13 weeks in Windsor during the census year. This is especially important in consideration of the stated wages, which are per week of employment, not per calendar week.

7.—Average Earnings of Male Wage-Earners per Week worked in Specified Groups of Industries in Cities of 30,000 Population and Over, census year ended May 31, 1921.

Cities.	Manufactures.			Construction.			Transportation.		
	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.
		\$			\$			\$	
Halifax.....	1,588	27.81	47.20	2,758	22.94	43.67	2,405	23.36	46.68
Saint John.....	2,457	22.19	46.19	998	20.72	41.81	1,912	24.21	44.85
Quebec.....	4,353	20.89	45.76	2,270	22.05	42.26	2,550	25.53	47.08
Montreal.....	41,310	25.24	44.79	17,493	25.02	42.69	18,617	26.39	46.48
Ottawa.....	3,552	27.89	48.61	1,918	26.07	43.09	2,841	29.80	49.02
Toronto.....	39,323	27.85	45.18	12,366	26.88	41.34	13,376	28.31	47.42
Hamilton.....	14,966	26.92	45.45	2,718	25.94	42.26	2,608	28.34	47.08
London.....	4,999	25.58	47.07	1,209	25.16	44.42	2,052	30.59	48.39
Windsor.....	4,149	32.61	44.49	1,398	32.44	39.43	1,292	32.94	46.46
Winnipeg.....	8,047	30.38	46.39	4,141	28.80	40.67	7,959	33.42	47.65
Regina.....	955	34.08	49.38	756	29.96	43.42	1,023	33.28	49.45
Edmonton.....	1,541	27.81	47.76	1,039	26.83	42.58	2,236	32.23	48.27
Calgary.....	2,414	29.80	45.21	1,337	28.11	38.95	2,564	32.97	47.39
Victoria.....	1,558	25.13	44.42	996	24.03	37.39	1,432	25.28	46.48
Vancouver.....	6,394	27.17	43.70	3,160	27.15	38.50	4,607	28.52	43.59

7.—Average Earnings of Male Wage-Earners per Week worked, in specified Groups of Industries in Cities of 30,000 Population and Over, census year ended May 31, 1921—concluded.

Cities.	Trade.			Public Administration.			Professional. ¹		
	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.
		\$			\$			\$	
Halifax.....	1,776	24-20	49-17	1,858	23-94	50-54	442	35-66	49-93
Saint John.....	1,810	23-45	49-41	927	28-03	50-34	296	32-88	50-07
Quebec.....	3,134	22-17	50-24	2,189	24-09	50-73	649	26-33	51-09
Montreal.....	19,653	24-43	48-82	7,813	27-70	50-27	4,235	32-50	49-89
Ottawa.....	3,272	26-09	49-84	6,890	33-02	50-87	1,204	41-45	51-04
Toronto.....	20,334	30-32	48-89	8,647	30-09	50-06	5,212	40-91	49-83
Hamilton.....	2,944	28-39	48-27	1,499	28-83	49-60	855	34-86	49-25
London.....	2,066	27-88	49-77	1,201	26-50	50-59	462	37-50	50-00
Windsor.....	1,049	31-85	47-92	426	33-26	49-86	236	41-19	49-55
Winnipeg.....	7,654	33-19	48-66	3,115	31-98	50-02	1,715	41-49	49-44
Regina.....	1,605	32-28	50-40	1,430	29-37	51-22	354	40-51	50-74
Edmonton.....	1,974	30-44	49-82	1,480	30-79	50-62	651	39-14	50-15
Calgary.....	2,402	33-01	49-38	1,480	30-62	50-39	620	38-67	49-47
Victoria.....	1,128	24-10	48-32	1,004	32-16	49-40	559	33-82	47-66
Vancouver.....	4,218	28-14	47-61	1,744	31-61	49-28	1,349	36-17	46-93

Cities.	Domestic and Personal.			Clerks (Office).			Labourers (all).		
	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.	No. of wage earners.	Average wage per week worked.	Average No. of weeks worked.
		\$			\$			\$	
Halifax.....	618	17-82	48-62	1,147	24-21	49-88	2,361	17-60	43-03
Saint John.....	417	15-84	48-18	1,026	21-91	49-06	3,033	16-04	39-87
Quebec.....	770	15-80	49-66	1,836	21-72	50-54	2,725	16-77	44-46
Montreal.....	6,507	17-31	48-88	14,710	23-97	49-47	28,062	18-85	42-26
Ottawa.....	989	17-86	49-45	1,800	23-71	50-17	3,246	19-04	43-37
Toronto.....	6,030	19-17	47-13	14,592	25-33	49-14	18,637	20-28	41-72
Hamilton.....	910	17-92	47-82	2,533	24-10	48-55	7,422	19-77	42-40
London.....	635	17-25	48-40	1,263	23-28	49-51	2,547	19-31	45-05
Windsor.....	283	23-38	46-83	1,045	31-46	47-61	1,926	23-50	38-93
Winnipeg.....	2,520	19-91	46-94	5,993	27-83	49-13	7,368	20-86	42-04
Regina.....	509	18-99	49-69	1,049	27-90	50-84	1,294	20-73	44-57
Edmonton.....	1,016	17-58	48-90	1,352	26-35	49-76	2,095	19-06	44-23
Calgary.....	1,116	19-16	44-80	1,869	27-70	49-57	2,262	21-23	40-87
Victoria.....	1,194	13-73	48-91	642	25-02	48-82	2,224	14-28	43-26
Vancouver.....	3,320	15-76	47-04	2,891	26-69	47-23	6,397	15-57	43-64

¹Includes salaried employees in the following groups:—education, health, law, arts, religion, accounting, etc.

IX.—PRICES.

Commodity prices naturally fall into two main divisions—wholesale prices and retail prices. Because the number of wholesale traders is smaller than that of retail traders, buying and selling by carefully defined grades more prevalent, and price ranges at any particular time and place much narrower, it would appear that wholesale prices and their fluctuations are more easily and accurately ascertainable than retail prices. But this advantage is largely offset by certain difficulties inherent in the nature of index numbers of wholesale prices. The making of an index number of wholesale prices for general purposes requires the inclusion of a much larger range of commodities than is necessary for a retail or cost of living index. Moreover, wholesale commodities are in all stages from raw material to finished product, while retail prices are concerned only with the latter. At each stage in the evolution of a commodity we are frequently confronted with several grades, and this situation is complicated by the fact that grades undergo changes in the course of time. Hence to secure from month to month and year to year quotations which give accurate continuity is a task in which eternal vigilance is the price of success. The maker of wholesale index numbers must be assiduous in acquiring and keeping up to date a knowledge of grades and qualities, and in dealing with a very large list of commodities this is a difficult task. This knowledge has constantly to be applied to quotations taken from trade papers and other journals, in which many inaccuracies are found. With retail prices, the question of grades is not quite so involved and in some cases it is sufficient to obtain quotations on the basis of "the kind principally sold".

Another pitfall to be avoided in dealing with wholesale quotations is that relating to the conditions of sale, whether the price is f.o.b., delivered, c.i.f. or otherwise. Continuity must be maintained, but trade journals are often inadequate in this respect. In the case of retail prices, some account may be taken of service rendered to the purchaser or its curtailment, as in a "groceteria" or a "cash and carry" store, but this is not imperative if predominant prices are used.

Wholesale transactions are generally between expert buyers and sellers, dealing on purely business principles. Accordingly, wholesale prices conform approximately to the operation of the principle of supply and demand, and are thus more valuable as an index to the current state of business. Retail prices, on the other hand, are largely governed by custom and do not respond to the fluctuation in wholesale prices. Further, small fluctuations in wholesale prices are not fairly reflected in retail prices because of the limitations of the currency in representing small quantities of commodities. Again, retail prices vary considerably for the same commodity in different parts of the same city, owing to differences in the service rendered, in location of stores and in classes of customers. In the collection of retail prices statistics it is necessary to take quotations from the most representative class of retailers, serving the masses of the people.

Further, since wholesale prices are determined by the business situation of the moment, while retail prices are largely determined by custom and change comparatively slowly, there exists what is technically called a "lag" between the two, retail prices not showing changes in fundamental business conditions until some time after wholesale prices. Thus, while wholesale prices in Canada reached the peak in May, 1920, and commenced to decline in June, retail prices reached the peak in July, 1920, and began to decline in August.

I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues monthly in a press letter, entitled "Prices and Price Indexes", the official index number of wholesale prices in Canada. This index, while constructed with a view to giving continuity with that issued from 1910 to 1917 by the Department of Labour, has been improved by the adoption of several ideas developed in the science of index number-making since the old index was first computed, and by the substitution of new commodities or price series for those which have ceased to be representative as a result of the passage of time. A description of the method used in making this index number will be found on pp. 712-714 of the 1924 edition of the Canada Year Book.

Historical Review of Canadian Prices.—The index numbers of wholesale prices for the eight recognized chief groups of commodities, classified according to their chief component materials, are shown for each year from 1890 to 1927 in Table 1; these index numbers are unweighted prior to 1913 and are weighted in the later years. The general trend of wholesale prices throughout the period is also shown in the accompanying diagram on page 787. On this diagram may be noted the dip in wholesale prices from 1890 to 1897 and the subsequent rise in prices until 1907, the dip in 1908 and 1909 followed by another slow rise up to 1914, when the war caused a sharp ascent up to 1920 to nearly two and a half times the 1913 base level. Thereafter we have the great dip of 1921 and 1922, the rise to 1925 and the slow decline in 1926.

1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, (Chief Component Material Classification), 1890-1927.

(1890-1913, Unweighted; 1913-1927, Weighted. 1913=100.)

Groups.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	99.8	101.5	89.6	86.3	80.2	82.5	74.6	74.4	79.7
Animals and their products.....	62.5	61.3	60.7	64.4	59.0	57.6	54.6	56.5	59.3
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	93.1	87.0	84.9	83.8	78.6	76.8	77.6	77.4	77.8
Wood, wood products and paper.....	70.8	70.8	71.5	71.3	71.4	70.1	67.9	67.5	65.8
Iron and its products.....	124.9	118.5	114.0	112.3	106.6	100.0	95.0	91.2	91.3
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	112.0	102.0	92.1	85.8	74.5	72.0	72.5	72.3	76.0
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	106.0	103.5	102.6	101.4	98.1	96.2	95.6	94.3	95.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	99.4	100.5	95.8	94.7	94.6	93.0	93.1	90.7	90.4
Total.....	93.0	91.4	86.2	85.2	89.6	79.6	76.0	75.6	77.8

Groups.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	81.7	84.9	86.1	90.1	89.4	91.2	90.2	97.3	136.2
Animals and their products.....	62.0	65.1	66.1	68.4	69.0	68.0	71.9	75.3	78.0
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	81.1	86.1	81.5	81.3	83.1	86.1	88.9	93.5	96.2
Wood, wood products and paper.....	67.0	76.0	75.4	77.6	80.1	83.4	84.2	87.6	91.0
Iron and its products.....	103.7	115.9	104.8	103.1	103.1	99.5	99.0	101.6	105.9
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	93.1	98.6	94.3	82.1	82.8	81.3	91.0	111.8	115.1
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	97.4	91.5	91.8	96.8	100.3	94.6	92.1	93.2	92.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	88.2	95.5	93.3	95.9	96.4	97.8	96.4	96.6	97.7
Total.....	81.4	85.8	84.5	86.2	86.9	87.0	87.8	92.6	96.2

1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, (Chief Component Material Classification), 1890-1927—concluded.

(1890-1913, Unweighted; 1913-1927, Weighted. 1913=100.)

Groups.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	97.2	101.1	105.7	108.6	111.9	100.0	111.6	130.2	149.8	214.4
Animals and their products.....	76.9	82.6	87.3	84.8	95.4	100.0	102.5	104.4	119.9	155.8
Fibres, textiles and textile products...	86.7	85.0	87.8	88.8	90.0	100.0	97.8	100.2	133.3	196.8
Wood, wood products and paper.....	90.9	89.0	89.5	91.0	92.4	100.0	94.3	88.5	100.1	122.4
Iron and its products.....	101.8	97.3	96.9	96.9	97.3	100.0	97.7	107.2	151.8	220.2
Non-ferrous metals and their products	85.4	82.9	83.5	86.5	98.6	100.0	96.2	108.6	137.3	146.2
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	90.2	87.1	88.7	86.1	91.2	100.0	94.5	96.4	102.2	126.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	95.1	91.3	93.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	103.0	107.4	123.1	154.8
Total.....	90.9	91.4	94.3	95.0	99.5	100.0	102.3	109.9	131.6	178.5

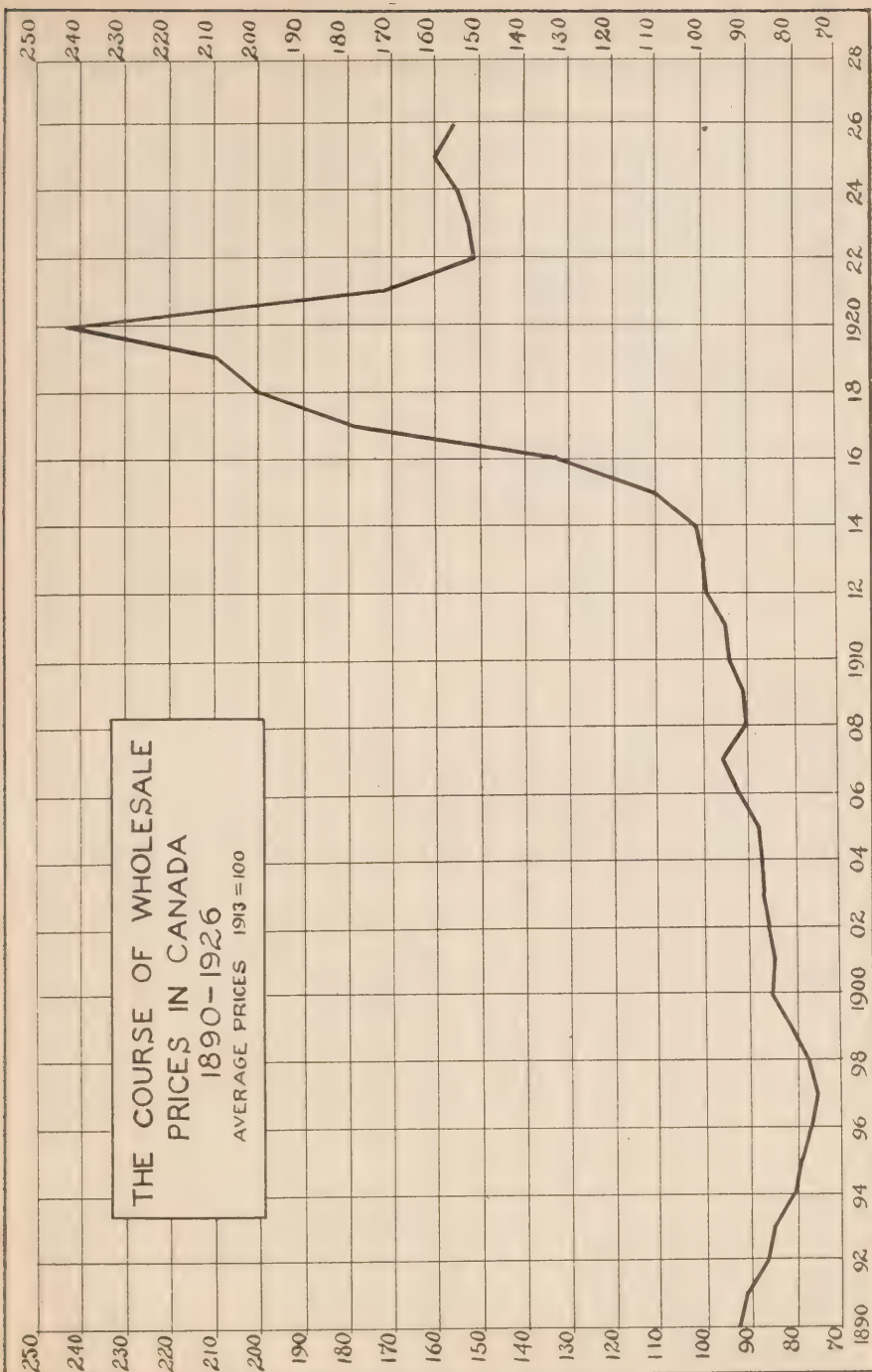
Groups.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc)	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	148.4	144.2	153.8	173.3	172.2	165.1
Animals and their products.....	179.4	198.7	204.8	154.6	135.4	134.1	129.4	141.4	141.3	141.7
Fibres, textiles and textile products...	269.9	281.4	303.3	165.0	174.7	200.9	202.5	193.3	171.8	160.9
Wood, wood products and paper.....	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	176.8	165.8	159.0	156.5	154.2
Iron and its products.....	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	151.8	168.0	161.0	151.6	145.1	143.2
Non-ferrous metals and their products	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	98.9	96.8	96.3	105.6	101.6	94.8
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	144.9	163.8	197.5	205.4	188.4	183.8	183.4	176.6	176.1	171.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	187.3	185.4	223.3	184.7	166.4	164.8	161.8	157.1	157.8	153.8
Total.....	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	152.0	153.0	155.2	160.3	156.2	151.6

Statistics of Current Prices.—The weighted general index number for the 236 commodities included in the index number of wholesale prices is shown by months for the eight years 1920 to 1927 in Table 2. In Table 3, the monthly weighted index numbers of commodities are shown by groups for each month from Jan. 1925. Monthly weighted index numbers of commodities, according to the purpose classification, are given from Jan. 1925 in Table 4, yearly index numbers of groups of commodities from 1918, classified according to origin, in Table 5, and monthly index numbers for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 by origin in Table 6.

The Price Movement in 1927.—The general level of prices in 1927 moved downward 4.6 points, the Bureau's weighted index number for 236 commodities being 151.6, as compared with 156.2 in 1926. This is the lowest point the level of wholesale prices has reached since 1916 and is a reduction of 91.9 points from the peak year 1920, when the index was 243.5.

Annual index numbers for seven of the eight main groups were lower than in 1926. Animals and their products, the only group to advance, stood at 141.7 as compared with 141.1 in 1926, the outstanding movement being rising prices for hides and leather. Vegetables and their products fell from 172.2 to 165.1. Prices of wheat, flour, potatoes and hay were the most important influences. Fibres, textiles and textile products declined, though higher prices for raw cotton caused the index to rise in the latter part of the year. Wood, wood products and paper dropped 2.3 points, iron and its products 1.9 points, non-ferrous metals 6.8 points, non-metallic minerals 5 points and chemicals and allied products 4 points.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE
PRICES IN CANADA
1890-1926
AVERAGE PRICES 1913 = 100



2.—Weighted General Price Index Numbers, by months, 1920-1927.

(1913 = 100.)

Months.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
January.....	233.4	200.6	151.7	151.4	156.9	165.2	163.8	150.9
February.....	238.8	191.1	153.5	153.6	156.8	164.8	162.0	150.3
March.....	241.3	186.0	153.6	155.9	154.4	161.6	160.0	149.1
April.....	251.0	179.5	153.7	156.9	151.1	156.5	160.2	148.9
May.....	256.7	170.5	153.9	155.2	150.6	159.1	156.8	152.1
June.....	255.1	164.5	152.7	155.5	152.3	158.8	155.6	153.5
July.....	256.3	163.7	154.1	153.5	153.9	158.4	155.9	152.4
August.....	250.2	165.5	151.7	153.5	156.8	159.5	154.0	152.7
September.....	245.5	161.7	147.5	154.6	153.9	156.5	152.5	151.3
October.....	236.3	155.6	148.1	153.1	157.0	156.6	151.3	152.6
November.....	224.5	153.6	151.9	153.3	157.7	161.1	151.4	152.2
December.....	217.2	150.6	153.1	153.5	160.9	163.5	150.5	151.8
Yearly Average.	243.5	171.8	152.0	153.0	155.2	160.3	156.2	151.6

3.—Monthly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities, by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1925-1927.

(1913 = 100.)

NOTE.—Monthly figures for 1921-1924 are given on pp. 730-731 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years and Months.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
Number of Commodities.	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1925.									
January.....	187.9	141.1	196.7	157.4	158.4	107.7	177.2	156.7	165.5
February.....	188.9	136.1	197.8	158.8	158.8	106.5	174.3	156.5	164.7
March.....	177.8	136.7	197.8	159.0	158.1	105.2	174.3	156.5	161.6
April.....	163.3	134.8	195.9	159.0	154.6	101.5	175.9	157.9	156.5
May.....	176.2	131.5	192.7	158.9	151.7	102.5	176.2	157.9	158.8
June.....	174.3	132.3	194.4	159.2	150.6	103.1	177.2	157.8	158.6
July.....	170.0	135.3	195.1	159.4	149.0	104.9	177.2	157.8	158.1
August.....	171.9	138.1	193.0	159.3	147.7	106.8	177.8	156.5	158.9
September.....	159.2	142.5	191.4	159.7	148.5	107.1	177.5	156.5	156.2
October.....	155.6	148.8	188.5	158.5	147.3	107.4	177.2	156.4	156.0
November.....	171.5	152.5	187.9	159.2	147.1	108.0	177.2	156.8	161.2
December.....	179.0	153.7	187.3	159.6	147.3	106.0	177.2	158.0	163.5
1926.									
January.....	183.3	148.8	187.9	159.7	147.5	107.9	177.3	157.2	163.8
February.....	179.9	146.0	185.9	159.8	146.8	106.9	177.9	157.5	162.0
March.....	175.9	145.1	182.9	157.3	145.7	105.7	178.8	157.5	160.0
April.....	187.7	137.2	175.9	156.4	145.0	100.9	177.1	157.2	160.2
May.....	180.5	133.4	174.0	155.4	144.1	100.7	174.7	157.2	156.8
June.....	173.6	137.6	172.0	155.5	143.5	101.3	175.8	157.9	155.6
July.....	175.5	135.5	173.0	155.5	143.7	101.7	175.8	159.0	155.9
August.....	168.9	135.8	172.0	155.8	144.2	101.2	175.8	157.9	154.0
September.....	161.0	141.0	169.4	155.1	144.3	101.2	175.8	158.2	152.5
October.....	161.6	141.9	156.5	155.5	145.1	98.1	175.8	158.2	151.3
November.....	162.3	142.5	155.8	155.5	145.7	97.7	174.5	157.8	151.4
December.....	158.4	143.4	155.3	155.7	146.0	96.7	174.5	157.8	150.3
1927.									
January.....	159.0	144.5	157.5	155.5	145.5	96.4	174.5	155.7	150.9
February.....	160.3	142.3	155.3	153.9	144.4	96.4	174.7	155.4	150.3
March.....	159.8	139.6	152.7	154.0	144.6	95.5	172.3	155.4	149.1
April.....	160.7	138.1	153.1	153.7	143.7	95.8	172.2	155.4	148.9
May.....	174.0	136.0	154.7	153.6	143.6	94.9	170.1	155.2	152.1
June.....	179.2	135.0	156.2	154.1	143.5	94.3	169.5	154.2	153.5
July.....	175.9	134.0	157.5	153.7	143.6	93.4	169.5	153.5	152.4
August.....	172.2	138.3	161.4	154.3	142.6	93.8	169.5	153.7	152.7
September.....	161.6	143.6	165.4	154.3	142.6	93.6	170.3	152.4	151.3
October.....	161.6	145.7	173.4	154.3	142.2	93.6	170.2	152.4	152.6
November.....	160.2	146.7	172.1	154.3	141.1	94.5	170.2	151.3	152.2
December.....	156.8	149.6	171.0	154.4	141.7	95.7	170.2	151.0	151.8

4.—Average Yearly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities (Purpose Classification), 1914-1927, with Monthly Index Numbers for 1925-1927.

(1913 = 100).

NOTE.—Monthly figures for 1922-1924 are given on p. 732 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years and months.	Consumers' Goods.			Producers' Goods.				
	All.	Foods, beverages and tobacco.	Other.	All.	Pro- ducers' Equip- ment.	Producers' Materials.		
						All.	Building and construc- tion.	Manu- facturers.
	98	74	24	148	16	132	32	100
1914.....	101.3	105.6	96.0	103.4	94.4	104.4	93.8	106.8
1915.....	105.9	111.0	99.3	114.2	96.4	116.1	90.3	121.9
1916.....	120.6	132.3	105.8	130.7	101.1	133.9	103.8	140.8
1917.....	154.0	177.1	124.8	177.4	126.3	182.9	130.7	194.9
1918.....	172.8	193.3	146.9	195.0	146.0	200.3	150.5	211.7
1919.....	191.7	207.6	171.6	206.2	164.6	210.7	175.0	218.8
1920.....	226.1	244.4	203.1	241.9	197.1	246.8	214.9	254.0
1921.....	174.4	170.7	179.2	167.3	206.5	163.0	183.2	158.4
1922.....	153.6	146.0	163.1	146.8	189.0	142.2	162.2	137.7
1923.....	151.3	147.6	155.9	145.0	186.1	140.6	167.0	134.7
1924.....	150.5	146.3	155.7	147.6	186.4	143.4	159.1	140.2
1925.....	156.9	158.2	155.2	155.5	180.1	152.8	153.5	152.7
1926.....	161.5	161.9	160.8	148.3	181.5	144.8	149.2	143.8
1927.....	154.3	155.0	153.4	147.0	176.2	143.8	147.8	142.9
1925.								
January.....	154.5	159.2	148.7	163.8	181.0	162.0	152.1	164.2
February.....	154.7	156.5	152.5	164.1	177.8	162.7	154.4	164.6
March.....	153.9	155.2	152.4	160.0	177.8	158.1	154.2	159.0
April.....	151.9	149.5	154.9	153.1	179.6	150.2	154.2	149.3
May.....	151.8	148.9	155.4	159.0	179.9	156.7	153.9	157.3
June.....	153.1	150.2	156.7	157.8	180.7	155.3	154.1	155.6
July.....	153.7	151.4	156.7	155.2	180.5	152.5	153.6	152.2
August.....	155.5	153.9	157.6	156.2	181.2	153.5	153.6	153.5
September.....	156.3	155.5	157.3	149.4	180.8	146.0	154.0	144.2
October.....	159.0	160.4	157.2	145.3	180.7	141.5	152.2	139.0
November.....	164.4	170.5	156.8	148.8	180.7	145.3	152.7	143.6
December.....	165.9	173.1	156.8	153.3	180.7	150.3	152.7	149.8
1926.								
January.....	166.0	173.0	157.2	153.2	180.6	150.3	152.6	149.7
February.....	164.8	170.1	158.2	152.0	181.3	148.8	152.6	148.0
March.....	164.4	168.4	159.3	149.0	182.1	145.5	152.5	143.8
April.....	164.7	168.9	159.3	149.9	182.2	146.4	149.9	145.6
May.....	161.3	161.3	161.3	149.1	180.8	145.7	147.7	145.3
June.....	160.3	158.6	162.5	149.8	182.0	146.4	147.9	146.0
July.....	159.6	157.0	162.7	150.7	182.0	147.4	147.8	147.2
August.....	158.5	155.1	162.7	148.0	182.0	144.4	148.4	143.5
September.....	158.2	154.7	162.7	145.8	182.0	141.9	147.5	140.6
October.....	158.6	155.3	162.7	144.4	182.0	140.3	147.8	138.6
November.....	158.5	156.7	160.8	143.3	180.4	139.4	147.8	137.4
December.....	158.3	156.5	160.5	142.5	180.2	138.5	147.7	136.4
1927.								
January.....	158.2	156.7	160.2	140.1	180.1	135.8	147.5	133.1
February.....	156.7	155.1	158.6	144.3	180.1	140.5	147.2	139.0
March.....	153.3	152.1	154.8	144.3	177.2	140.8	147.3	139.3
April.....	152.4	150.7	154.6	144.4	177.2	140.9	147.4	139.4
May.....	153.0	155.0	150.6	149.3	174.8	146.6	147.4	146.4
June.....	154.4	157.5	150.5	150.6	174.2	148.1	148.0	148.1
July.....	151.9	153.1	150.5	150.1	174.2	147.5	147.9	147.4
August.....	152.9	154.2	151.2	149.5	174.4	146.8	148.0	146.5
September.....	153.6	154.2	152.7	146.6	175.5	143.4	148.3	142.3
October.....	154.5	156.2	152.3	146.4	175.5	143.2	148.3	142.1
November.....	154.2	155.6	152.4	146.8	175.4	143.7	148.1	142.7
December.....	154.4	155.6	152.9	147.0	175.4	143.9	147.8	143.0

5.—Yearly Price Index Numbers of Groups of Commodities, classified according to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, 1918-1927.

(1913 = 100).

Items.	No. of Commodities.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Total raw or partly manufactured.....	107	189.2	206.0	244.0	168.4	148.5	142.8	148.6	158.0	156.7	153.2
Total fully or chiefly manufactured.....	129	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	155.0	159.1	157.3	160.2	154.3	148.6
Articles of farm origin (domestic and foreign)—											
Field, (grains, fruits, cotton, etc.)—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	46	227.7	248.8	302.8	174.3	147.7	143.2	153.1	172.2	171.2	164.6
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	41	228.1	234.7	293.6	184.8	159.1	168.9	171.5	178.5	167.0	161.7
(c) Total.....	87	225.4	239.2	291.1	177.5	152.9	153.4	161.3	175.7	171.7	164.0
Animal—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	25	184.2	200.7	201.4	143.4	130.6	124.4	125.3	137.6	136.9	139.3
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	28	185.7	208.4	215.6	166.7	142.1	146.6	133.3	148.3	147.4	141.0
(c) Total.....	53	184.5	203.0	208.2	155.7	135.6	135.7	130.7	142.9	142.0	142.0
Canadian farm products—											
(1) Field (grains, etc.)....	20	234.1	252.7	295.3	177.9	144.3	130.0	146.6	174.1	177.4	168.0
(2) Animal.....	16	174.9	197.9	194.6	140.8	128.6	123.5	126.2	137.2	130.2	135.9
(3) Total.....	36	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	138.5	127.6	139.1	160.5	159.8	156.1
Articles of marine origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	2	151.4	162.4	169.9	116.4	114.7	126.5	121.8	120.0	127.1	126.2
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	6	178.5	181.8	174.6	149.7	150.7	130.9	150.0	162.0	163.4	161.3
(c) Total.....	8	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	142.7	129.9	143.7	152.7	155.2	153.5
Articles of forest origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	16	133.3	166.3	234.2	184.3	158.3	168.8	156.3	149.7	149.3	148.4
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	5	164.1	193.1	271.2	275.4	199.1	208.6	204.0	196.2	185.3	177.2
(c) Total.....	21	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	176.8	165.8	159.0	156.5	154.2
Articles of mineral origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	18	162.1	164.4	195.5	174.1	161.4	164.7	158.8	158.9	156.1	150.3
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	49	173.7	171.6	201.0	173.8	153.4	151.5	150.8	143.2	141.0	135.4
(c) Total.....	67	166.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	158.0	157.9	156.2	151.7	149.3	144.4

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1925-1927.

NOTE.—Monthly figures for the years 1919 to 1924 were published at pp. 734-736 of the 1926 Year Book.

Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All raw or partly manufactured—												
1925.....	166.6	165.3	158.7	151.9	157.2	155.5	154.8	156.1	150.3	150.4	160.3	163.6
1926.....	164.4	161.8	159.4	163.0	157.9	155.9	156.9	153.3	151.9	152.0	153.0	151.0
1927.....	151.7	151.4	149.4	149.7	155.4	158.6	155.9	155.8	153.0	154.2	153.7	152.7
All fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1925.....	163.3	163.2	163.4	158.2	159.3	160.8	159.2	160.5	159.2	156.8	157.0	159.8
1926.....	159.2	159.4	157.3	154.4	154.0	154.4	153.9	153.6	151.9	150.6	149.2	149.7
1927.....	150.0	149.7	149.4	148.6	148.6	148.8	148.6	148.9	148.2	148.3	147.5	147.8
I. Articles of Farm Origin (domestic and foreign)—												
A. Field (grains, fruits, cotton, etc.)—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1925.....	189.0	190.1	176.5	161.6	177.5	172.4	169.7	172.1	154.3	151.4	171.9	178.6
1926.....	184.4	180.5	176.1	190.7	180.3	173.3	176.1	166.9	158.8	158.1	160.2	155.1
1927.....	156.3	158.1	157.1	159.1	174.8	182.9	176.4	172.9	162.0	163.0	161.0	155.7
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1925.....	190.8	191.5	186.9	175.2	180.8	183.5	176.1	176.8	172.8	164.5	166.0	173.8
1926.....	173.2	172.3	168.3	167.7	169.2	166.4	167.4	166.4	162.6	159.7	158.6	159.7
1927.....	160.3	160.3	158.6	160.0	162.8	165.9	165.8	164.5	161.2	161.5	161.1	161.4
Total—												
1925.....	188.5	189.6	180.4	167.9	178.3	177.3	173.3	174.6	164.2	160.1	172.6	179.2
1926.....	182.6	179.7	175.8	184.1	178.5	172.5	174.2	168.8	161.9	159.9	160.7	157.7
1927.....	158.7	159.4	158.5	160.0	170.2	176.0	172.4	169.5	161.9	163.1	161.6	158.8

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1925-1927—concluded.

Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
B. Animal.												
Raw and partly manufactured—												
1925.....	142.8	138.4	134.1	130.9	126.5	128.3	129.0	129.6	133.9	140.1	145.9	150.0
1926.....	142.8	138.6	136.8	130.0	126.7	131.5	131.0	129.5	138.6	141.0	141.9	142.4
1927.....	143.5	140.2	133.4	133.1	130.8	131.1	130.2	135.6	141.6	143.8	146.0	150.4
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1925.....	138.7	134.3	144.7	143.6	140.4	141.6	148.3	153.5	155.3	160.7	160.0	158.6
1926.....	157.2	157.0	157.3	148.5	143.5	149.4	144.8	144.6	143.5	142.0	140.9	141.7
1927.....	143.2	142.5	145.7	141.8	138.5	136.1	136.1	139.4	143.1	143.4	141.1	141.1
Total—												
1925.....	142.6	137.6	138.7	136.5	132.7	134.1	137.0	139.6	143.4	150.0	153.5	155.0
1926.....	149.6	146.8	145.8	138.0	133.5	138.4	136.4	136.6	141.6	142.6	143.3	144.0
1927.....	145.1	142.7	140.3	138.6	136.0	135.1	134.3	138.5	143.7	145.6	146.7	149.5
C. Canadian Farm Products.												
(1) Field (grains, etc.)—												
1925.....	195.2	195.6	177.7	160.4	181.0	173.1	169.6	174.0	151.7	148.6	174.5	184.4
1926.....	191.6	187.2	182.4	200.7	188.4	179.6	183.1	173.1	162.9	163.7	164.7	156.8
1927.....	158.7	160.6	160.8	162.3	181.4	190.9	182.9	177.9	162.1	162.5	160.6	156.0
(2) Animal—												
1925.....	149.7	142.0	129.6	124.0	116.4	120.6	124.8	125.2	132.2	141.6	152.6	154.2
1926.....	140.4	132.0	128.5	124.1	116.6	120.5	117.6	116.7	131.3	135.5	139.4	143.3
1927.....	144.3	137.8	128.3	124.4	119.6	119.6	121.9	131.1	139.0	143.9	150.8	150.9
(3) Total—												
1925.....	178.4	175.8	160.0	146.8	157.1	153.7	153.0	156.0	144.5	146.1	166.7	173.2
1926.....	172.7	166.8	162.5	172.5	162.0	157.8	158.9	152.3	151.2	153.2	155.3	151.8
1927.....	153.4	152.2	148.8	148.3	158.6	164.4	160.4	160.6	153.6	155.7	157.0	154.1
II. Articles of Marine Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1925.....	115.2	106.3	98.6	108.6	144.8	115.2	126.7	121.7	130.6	137.1	125.5	110.2
1926.....	119.0	119.0	124.0	122.1	170.2	119.8	117.9	117.9	129.4	119.4	117.9	122.9
1927.....	114.2	121.3	113.6	121.3	152.1	120.2	114.0	114.0	129.4	151.8	142.9	142.9
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1925.....	166.6	166.6	164.7	159.5	152.4	148.3	150.9	158.8	164.3	168.2	173.4	173.6
1926.....	173.9	173.9	170.5	161.8	161.8	159.2	160.3	162.5	161.1	161.1	159.0	157.1
1927.....	157.1	157.1	156.7	156.7	158.0	162.5	162.3	165.5	164.6	164.6	164.4	164.8
Total—												
1925.....	155.1	153.2	150.0	148.2	150.7	141.0	145.5	150.5	156.8	161.3	162.8	159.5
1926.....	161.7	161.7	160.1	153.0	163.7	151.3	150.9	152.6	154.1	151.9	148.4	149.5
1927.....	147.5	149.1	147.2	148.9	156.7	153.1	151.6	154.1	156.8	161.7	159.7	159.9
III. Articles of Forest Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1925.....	147.7	149.4	149.7	149.7	149.5	149.9	150.2	150.1	150.5	149.1	149.9	150.5
1926.....	150.5	150.8	150.6	149.5	148.3	148.7	148.7	149.1	148.2	148.7	148.7	148.9
1927.....	148.7	148.0	148.0	147.8	147.5	148.2	148.3	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	148.7
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1925.....	196.2	196.2	196.2	192.6	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2
1926.....	196.2	196.2	184.0	184.0	184.0	182.8	182.8	182.8	182.8	182.8	182.8	182.8
1927.....	182.8	177.7	178.2	177.7	177.7	177.7	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	177.1
Total—												
1925.....	157.4	158.8	159.0	159.0	158.9	159.2	159.4	159.3	159.7	158.5	159.2	159.6
1926.....	159.7	159.8	157.3	156.4	155.4	155.5	155.5	155.8	155.1	155.5	155.5	155.7
1927.....	155.5	153.9	154.0	153.7	153.6	154.1	153.7	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.4
IV. Articles of Mineral Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1925.....	162.9	159.4	158.3	157.3	157.1	156.8	157.3	158.4	158.9	159.1	160.8	160.0
1926.....	160.8	160.2	159.7	157.4	154.9	154.7	154.9	154.5	154.6	153.5	154.0	153.9
1927.....	153.9	153.3	151.6	151.4	151.0	151.6	151.2	150.8	151.3	151.2	151.5	152.2
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1925.....	143.8	145.2	145.0	143.9	143.3	143.9	143.8	143.2	142.9	141.9	141.1	141.1
1926.....	140.9	142.4	142.0	140.1	140.0	141.2	141.4	141.6	141.6	141.9	139.9	139.8
1927.....	139.3	139.1	138.4	138.1	135.7	133.8	133.7	133.9	133.7	133.5	132.9	133.1
Total—												
1925.....	153.6	152.6	152.2	151.4	151.2	151.6	151.6	151.8	151.8	151.3	151.2	150.9
1926.....	151.2	151.8	151.4	149.4	148.2	148.9	149.1	149.1	149.1	148.8	147.6	147.6
1927.....	147.4	147.2	146.0	145.8	144.2	145.0	143.2	143.2	143.3	143.1	143.0	143.3

II.—RETAIL PRICES.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in addition to wholesale prices, collects retail prices in some 60 Canadian cities for foods, fuel and lighting, clothing and miscellaneous items, including data concerning the costs of various services. Prices are collected by the Bureau for over 80 food commodities, these are averaged along with certain prices received through agents of the Department of Labour, and are then handed to the latter for insertion monthly in the "Labour Gazette". The fuel group includes prices for coal and rates for electricity and gas. Information is collected for 44 clothing items and percentage price changes are computed therefrom. Miscellaneous items include prices for toilet articles, medicines, tobacco, books, newspapers, furniture and house furnishings; also the costs of services, including data for hospitals, laundries, barbers, street-car transportation, doctors, telephones and entertainment. Rentals are collected by the Department of Labour.

1.—New Index Number of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1914-1926.

A new index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services has been computed by the Bureau on the basis of prices in 1913 and carried back by months to that year. Current index numbers are based on materials collected by the Bureau, save in the case of rentals, which are collected by the Department of Labour. The Bureau is also indebted to the Department of Labour for much of the basic price data pertaining to earlier years. Index numbers have been computed for food, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent, sundries and total. Each item is weighted on the principle of aggregate consumption. The result is a series of general index numbers which indicate the trend of retail prices, etc.

This index number has for its object the measurement of the general movement of retail prices and living costs in the *Dominion as a whole*. It is constructed in such a manner as to make possible comparisons with other general index numbers, such as the index of wholesale prices. *It is not intended to be a measurement of the cost of living of any particular class or section in the Dominion.* Costs of living show considerable diversity in the various sections of the Dominion, and wage disputes in any particular section necessitate a special review for the section concerned. For the purpose, however, of showing broad general tendencies in living costs over the Dominion as a whole the Bureau's index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services is suitable.

Table 7 shows that the general movement of retail prices and living costs in the Dominion has fluctuated between 50 and 55 p.c. above 1913 level during 1926 and 1927. These figures represent a decline in the neighbourhood of 40 or 50 points from the peak index numbers attained in 1920. In 1925 the general index tended to rise slightly, but this tendency was reversed during 1926, as the index declined until December of that year.

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1925, 1926, 1927 and January 1928 (1913=100).

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for the years from 1914 to 1924, see pp. 739-741 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years and Months.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index Number.
1925.						
January.....	143	152	158	161	154	152
February.....	145	152	158	161	154	153
March.....	142	152	158	161	154	152
April.....	140	151	158	161	154	151
May.....	139	149	158	161	154	150
June.....	138	149	158	161	154	150
July.....	138	150	158	160	152	150
August.....	143	150	158	160	152	151
September.....	143	151	158	160	152	151
October.....	144	151	158	160	152	152
November.....	148	155	158	160	152	154
December.....	153	157	158	160	152	155
1926.						
January.....	154	155	156	160	152	155
February.....	153	157	156	160	152	155
March.....	153	155	156	160	152	155
April.....	151	155	156	158	152	154
May.....	151	152	156	158	152	154
June.....	150	150	156	158	151	153
July.....	151	150	156	158	151	153
August.....	151	150	156	158	151	153
September.....	147	151	156	158	151	152
October.....	147	151	156	158	151	152
November.....	148	151	156	157	151	152
December.....	150	151	156	157	151	153
1927.						
January.....	152	151	156	157	151	153
February.....	150	151	156	157	151	153
March.....	148	151	156	156	151	152
April.....	145	151	156	156	151	151
May.....	145	148	156	155	150	150
June.....	147	147	156	155	150	151
July.....	148	147	156	155	150	151
August.....	147	147	156	155	150	151
September.....	145	147	156	156	150	150
October.....	146	149	156	156	150	151
November.....	148	149	156	156	150	152
December.....	150	149	156	157	150	153
1928.						
January.....	151	149	156	157	150	153

A family budget constructed by the Department of Labour appears regularly in the "Labour Gazette". This budget material has been used by the Bureau to obtain the tables which follow.

Table 8 shows the average prices of items included in the family budget in 1913 in each of the years from 1920-27. The index numbers are weighted with the quantities used by the Department of Labour in computing their monthly family budget. Table 9 gives these group indexes by provinces. An examination of the tables reveals the course of the budget, consisting of food, fuel and lighting and rents, over the period shown.

8.—Prices of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent, in Sixty Cities in Canada, 1913, 1920-1927.

Commodities.	Quantity.	Base, 1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Beef, sirloin steak.....	1 lb.	0-222	0-389	0-332	0-292	0-283	0-280	0-285	0-294	0-308
Beef, chuck roast.....	1 "	0-148	0-251	0-197	0-162	0-152	0-148	0-152	0-160	0-172
Veal, round.....	1 "	0-157	0-274	0-226	0-188	0-182	0-179	0-182	0-193	0-203
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	0-191	0-354	0-292	0-273	0-277	0-278	0-289	0-298	0-291
Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	0-195	0-397	0-328	0-285	0-264	0-240	0-275	0-302	0-282
Pork, salt mess.....	1 "	0-176	0-362	0-309	0-265	0-252	0-231	0-254	0-281	0-263
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	0-247	0-559	0-497	0-412	0-394	0-337	0-355	0-431	0-393
Lard, pure leaf.....	1 "	0-192	0-380	0-239	0-221	0-231	0-220	0-242	0-247	0-251
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	0-337	0-709	0-526	0-447	0-442	0-439	0-456	0-466	0-487
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	0-281	0-608	0-479	0-390	0-370	0-365	0-417	0-398	0-424
Milk.....	1 qt.	0-086	0-151	0-139	0-121	0-117	0-121	0-119	0-118	0-119
Butter, dairy.....	1 lb.	0-292	0-631	0-447	0-378	0-399	0-387	0-389	0-406	0-415
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	0-339	0-696	0-519	0-440	0-451	0-435	0-439	0-448	0-463

8.—Prices of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent, in Sixty Cities in Canada, 1913, 1920-1927—concluded.

Commodities.	Quantity.	Base, 1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cheese, old.....	1 lb.	0-205	0-406	0-369	0-303	0-326	0-301	0-312	0-318	0-310
Cheese, new.....	1 "	0-191	0-383	0-335	0-279	0-326	0-301	0-312	0-318	0-310
Bread, plain white.....	1 "	0-041	0-093	0-081	0-069	0-067	0-069	0-078	0-076	0-077
Flour, family.....	1 "	0-032	0-079	0-062	0-047	0-044	0-045	0-057	0-053	0-053
Rollad oats.....	1 "	0-044	0-084	0-063	0-056	0-055	0-056	0-061	0-058	0-061
Rice, good medium.....	1 "	0-057	0-164	0-108	0-098	0-104	0-105	0-109	0-110	0-108
Beans, handpicked.....	1 "	0-062	0-117	0-091	0-087	0-087	0-084	0-083	0-079	0-081
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	0-120	0-286	0-221	0-234	0-200	0-194	0-204	0-200	0-194
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	0-119	0-270	0-198	0-193	0-185	0-160	0-156	0-158	0-148
Sugar, granulated.....	1 "	0-059	0-197	0-114	0-087	0-117	0-109	0-085	0-079	0-083
Sugar, yellow.....	1 "	0-055	0-185	0-109	0-082	0-112	0-104	0-081	0-075	0-079
Tea, black.....	1 "	0-356	0-644	0-556	0-560	0-656	0-700	0-714	0-719	0-716
Tea, green.....	1 "	0-372	0-672	0-608	0-602	0-656	0-700	0-714	0-719	0-716
Coffee.....	1 "	0-376	0-608	0-560	0-535	0-539	0-550	0-604	0-612	0-612
Potatoes.....	1 pk.	0-150	0-658	0-283	0-235	0-252	0-270	0-276	0-436	0-317
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	0-064	0-080	0-080	0-078	0-075	0-080	0-080	0-080	0-080
All Foods, Weekly Budget.	\$	7-337	15-99	12-10	10-394	10-525	10-313	10-813	11-211	11-001
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	0-096	0-144	0-138	0-122	0-122	0-122	0-124	0-124	0-123
Coal anthracite.....	1 ton	8-80	17-04	18-18	17-713	17-989	17-052	16-833	17-392	14-464
Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	6-19	12-38	12-70	11-436	11-555	10-707	10-249	10-311	10-208
Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	6-80	13-09	13-79	12-564	12-764	12-485	12-280	12-195	12-128
Wood, soft.....	1 "	4-90	10-14	10-26	9-380	9-512	9-209	8-979	8-947	8-96
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	0-237	0-365	0-354	0-313	0-307	0-306	0-304	0-308	0-314
Rent, 1 month.....	\$	19-00	24-80	27-08	27-74	27-86	27-79	27-537	27-43	27-44
Grand Total, Weekly Budget	\$	14-024	25-908	22-706	20-877	21-068	20-693	21-063	21-471	21-201

9.—Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent, in Canada, by Provinces, 1920-1927.

(DOMINION AVERAGE FOR 1913=100).

STAPLE FOODS.

No.	Provinces	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
1	Nova Scotia.....	221-0	169-3	143-6	148-8	144-1	149-5	154-8	148-8
2	Prince Edward Island.....	193-4	152-2	129-5	130-0	128-9	134-8	142-3	136-6
3	New Brunswick.....	214-1	167-1	142-5	146-6	144-7	147-7	155-9	150-1
4	Quebec.....	206-7	158-0	135-2	137-0	132-2	139-3	144-9	139-4
5	Ontario.....	225-2	170-4	140-4	142-7	139-5	145-0	154-2	150-8
6	Manitoba.....	220-2	162-6	137-3	136-4	133-1	141-7	142-2	141-6
7	Saskatchewan.....	215-6	164-7	138-6	141-1	137-7	148-2	148-6	150-7
8	Alberta.....	218-0	163-6	137-4	138-2	139-4	149-9	147-5	148-2
9	British Columbia.....	232-0	180-2	157-6	155-5	154-1	164-6	163-1	163-2

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

1	Nova Scotia.....	170-6	194-0	161-7	163-8	160-9	157-1	155-5	150-8
2	Prince Edward Island.....	181-8	193-9	174-6	196-6	179-1	174-3	167-0	162-8
3	New Brunswick.....	185-3	198-1	173-1	174-8	169-5	164-9	168-1	164-4
4	Quebec.....	195-0	197-6	183-1	183-8	175-4	172-8	177-5	175-4
5	Ontario.....	198-5	203-1	190-2	194-1	183-0	179-6	182-2	179-1
6	Manitoba.....	206-3	221-4	194-5	203-9	195-3	188-5	184-8	183-2
7	Saskatchewan.....	210-3	216-5	205-8	201-7	195-2	186-4	181-2	182-7
8	Alberta.....	161-6	140-4	129-7	134-8	122-5	128-3	126-2	122-0
9	British Columbia.....	182-6	184-5	166-0	156-1	152-4	147-1	147-6	147-1

RENT.

1	Nova Scotia.....	107-7	122-9	123-3	117-7	118-5	117-5	117-9	117-9
2	Prince Edward Island.....	84-5	95-3	117-4	121-7	123-8	122-5	118-5	118-5
3	New Brunswick.....	119-8	128-1	131-1	138-7	142-1	142-1	142-1	142-1
4	Quebec.....	93-0	106-2	113-4	118-0	121-1	120-8	120-8	121-7
5	Ontario.....	154-8	147-2	152-6	151-7	154-4	152-8	151-8	151-2
6	Manitoba.....	159-6	181-2	181-2	181-2	184-2	184-2	184-2	184-2
7	Saskatchewan.....	178-1	180-8	182-5	184-5	187-6	184-2	184-2	184-2
8	Alberta.....	154-7	158-5	161-2	157-7	150-8	148-0	151-8	152-4
9	British Columbia.....	119-3	132-0	132-1	132-1	134-3	135-4	135-8	136-6

GRAND TOTAL.

1	Nova Scotia.....	175-3	154-7	139-1	140-1	137-4	139-4	142-1	138-4
2	Prince Edward Island.....	154-5	138-3	131-5	136-2	133-7	135-6	137-3	134-0
3	New Brunswick.....	177-8	157-9	143-0	147-7	146-9	147-9	152-7	149-1
4	Quebec.....	166-0	145-6	134-3	136-7	134-1	137-4	141-0	138-1
5	Ontario.....	187-1	163-5	151-4	152-5	150-2	152-2	156-8	154-6
6	Manitoba.....	197-4	176-8	160-1	160-7	158-6	162-2	161-9	161-5
7	Saskatchewan.....	202-1	177-2	162-8	163-9	162-1	165-3	164-8	166-2
8	Alberta.....	188-6	158-7	144-5	144-1	140-6	146-0	145-8	145-9
9	British Columbia.....	186-6	164-1	150-0	147-2	146-9	152-0	151-5	151-5

III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

Many important advances have recently been made in the direction of improving the technique of making index numbers of security prices. The chief of these are—First, the computation of index numbers to serve different purposes: Second, weighting of the index numbers so that they will accurately represent the market; an accurate index of market trends cannot be made on the basis of a simple average of market quotations or on any system which does not consider weighting: Third, using weighted average prices of individual securities rather than the average of high and low quotations or closing quotations. This last point is of considerable importance, because the average price at which a stock sells on a day's market frequently differs widely from the average of its high and low quotations or its closing price.

In the revised index numbers of security prices which have recently been issued by the Bureau full use of the improvements mentioned has been made and our index numbers are now in line with the most advanced technique pertaining to the making of such indexes. In the revision, the base of the calculations was also changed. The basic period is now the year 1926, that is, prices prevailing in that year are taken as 100 and subsequent price movements are expressed as a percentage. The year 1926 was chosen as the base, in conformity with the tendency which now prevails to substitute a post-war for a pre-war base. This year was also chosen in order to enable comparisons to be made between Professor Fisher's indexes for the New York market and the Canadian markets. Index numbers for both markets are constructed on principles which are practically identical.

Two series of index numbers are now published by the Bureau on a weekly basis, *viz.*, Traders' and Investors' indexes. As will be apparent, these measure movements of an entirely different character. The Traders' index is based upon the prices of the twenty-five best selling industrial and public utility common stocks sold on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges each week. This traders' index measures the trend of gains or losses for an "average" trader on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges, who buys and sells the leading common stocks in the same proportion as they are traded in the market as a whole, and who turns over his investments every week. The Investors' index, on the other hand, measures the trend of values for the investor who buys a list of stocks and holds them over a long period of time.

Investors' Index Numbers of Common Stocks, 1919 to 1928.—Monthly figures for the Investors' index number of common stocks, computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926 = 100, have been carried back to 1919 and are published in the accompanying tables. The index falls into two parts, *viz.*, the period subsequent to 1926 and the earlier period. For the period 1919 to 1926 those stocks were used which were included in the index number previously issued on the 1913 base, *viz.*, 31 industrials, 10 public utilities and 9 banks, or 50 stocks in all. In the subsequent period the monthly index contains 112 stocks, including 80 industrials, 23 public utilities and 9 banks. Despite the difference in the number of stocks included, the trend of stock prices is adequately shown throughout the whole period. The larger number of stocks included in the revised index number, though adding little to the accuracy of the general index, gives more complete information regarding various groups of stocks traded on Canadian exchanges.

Banks are included in the monthly index numbers but not in the weekly, the trading in such securities not being, as a rule, sufficiently important to warrant their inclusion in a weekly index. In any case their inclusion does not affect the general index by more than a point or two.

10.—Index Numbers of

(1926=

COMMON

Months.	General Total.	Banks Total.	Public Services (Railway, Steamship, Power, etc.)			
			Total.	Trans- portation, Steam.	Telephone.	Power and Traction.
Number of Stocks.	52	11	10	2	1	7
1919.						
Jan.....	61.8	91.3	79.1	101.6	94.1	40.3
Feb.....	62.5	90.9	80.3	103.7	93.8	40.0
Mar.....	63.1	90.4	81.0	103.7	94.0	42.0
April.....	64.0	90.3	81.0	103.7	93.9	42.1
May.....	67.7	90.7	83.7	108.0	94.0	42.6
June.....	66.1	91.1	82.1	106.5	85.9	41.7
July.....	66.9	91.3	82.4	106.5	86.0	42.4
Aug.....	66.0	90.5	81.0	104.4	86.2	41.9
Sept.....	66.6	90.3	78.8	100.8	86.3	41.7
Oct.....	67.7	90.0	76.7	97.4	85.5	41.5
Nov.....	67.7	90.0	74.4	93.8	85.1	41.2
Dec.....	67.9	89.5	72.5	90.3	83.2	41.9
1920.						
Jan.....	69.0	89.3	72.1	90.2	80.3	41.4
Feb.....	67.0	89.3	71.3	89.7	77.4	40.2
Mar.....	68.0	89.6	71.1	89.3	78.0	40.6
April.....	67.4	89.1	69.3	86.7	74.5	40.1
May.....	66.3	89.4	67.6	84.5	75.6	39.0
June.....	67.9	87.1	66.9	83.0	75.7	39.3
July.....	69.8	86.4	69.5	87.6	74.8	39.3
Aug.....	68.0	85.2	68.8	86.9	74.0	38.3
Sept.....	68.4	84.0	68.2	86.2	73.7	38.0
Oct.....	67.3	82.6	69.7	88.9	74.1	37.7
Nov.....	62.5	82.7	68.5	87.4	73.5	36.8
Dec.....	60.7	83.1	67.2	85.4	73.4	36.5
1921.						
Jan.....	62.3	85.1	68.9	87.0	74.1	38.6
Feb.....	62.8	86.4	71.3	90.6	77.5	38.9
Mar.....	60.0	85.9	66.2	82.6	76.0	38.1
April.....	58.8	85.4	64.8	80.0	76.2	38.6
May.....	59.3	85.2	65.6	80.7	75.6	39.5
June.....	56.8	84.4	63.6	78.3	74.6	38.0
July.....	54.4	83.8	63.2	78.0	75.2	37.5
Aug.....	54.3	84.5	64.5	80.1	75.2	37.5
Sept.....	54.5	84.4	64.2	79.5	76.4	37.6
Oct.....	56.3	84.9	63.8	78.1	76.0	38.8
Nov.....	57.1	84.9	64.6	79.5	75.6	38.9
Dec.....	57.4	85.3	66.7	82.2	76.8	40.1
1922.						
Jan.....	56.5	84.6	66.4	81.6	77.2	40.2
Feb.....	57.5	83.9	68.3	84.9	76.7	39.9
Mar.....	59.2	83.9	70.2	88.2	76.1	40.0
April.....	61.9	84.5	72.0	90.5	77.2	41.1
May.....	63.3	84.3	72.6	90.6	80.4	42.1
June.....	62.6	84.2	71.2	88.1	80.2	42.1
July.....	62.8	84.3	72.3	89.7	80.6	42.8
Aug.....	64.5	84.6	73.0	90.1	82.9	43.7
Sept.....	66.2	84.7	75.2	93.2	84.3	44.5
Oct.....	65.9	85.4	74.5	92.1	84.7	44.4
Nov.....	65.2	86.2	72.9	89.7	82.8	44.2
Dec.....	66.1	86.2	73.6	90.2	81.4	45.2

Security Prices, Weighted.

100)

STOCKS.

Industrials.

Total.	Iron, Steel and Iron and Steel Products.	Pulp and Paper.	Milling.	Textiles and Clothing.	Food and Allied Products.	Miscellaneous.
31	5	5	4	5	6	6
47.3	81.4	54.7	70.5	43.1	37.1	31.3
48.0	80.0	57.6	69.2	43.2	36.9	31.9
48.8	81.7	57.5	68.4	46.5	37.1	32.7
50.2	82.1	58.3	70.3	52.8	37.2	33.6
55.1	80.4	60.9	76.7	50.8	40.3	35.8
53.1	82.5	63.0	80.5	49.9	40.9	35.6
54.3	85.3	64.1	80.1	52.5	44.4	36.0
53.8	79.1	63.6	83.6	52.2	43.9	35.9
55.9	83.9	67.1	86.9	53.6	45.1	36.4
59.0	90.9	73.2	86.0	56.1	48.1	37.7
60.2	91.1	76.5	92.8	55.9	47.9	37.1
61.6	97.3	82.3	87.0	56.9	48.4	36.3
63.7	99.7	88.7	87.0	57.6	49.1	36.8
60.8	92.5	85.0	80.8	56.5	47.0	35.8
62.4	95.3	89.7	79.1	58.1	48.6	35.9
62.5	94.8	93.7	76.3	57.9	45.8	34.8
61.5	89.7	94.4	74.7	58.1	41.7	34.1
64.9	89.3	105.8	74.5	60.3	40.2	34.9
67.0	87.3	115.3	75.9	63.6	39.5	34.1
64.5	81.6	110.6	75.5	60.7	38.8	33.2
65.8	80.8	116.5	73.2	61.0	37.7	33.4
63.3	76.8	114.2	68.6	57.9	36.7	31.7
55.8	70.1	94.8	63.8	51.9	32.8	30.0
53.2	70.9	86.6	62.5	49.2	32.4	29.5
54.6	75.7	86.5	64.6	49.2	33.5	31.5
54.1	74.6	82.5	67.4	49.7	34.4	32.0
52.0	71.8	76.3	64.7	50.2	32.2	32.1
50.8	68.8	77.1	63.7	47.7	30.8	30.5
51.4	67.7	77.2	63.3	53.7	30.4	30.6
48.2	61.2	69.2	62.6	53.7	28.7	29.6
44.4	59.2	59.4	59.9	52.1	27.3	27.9
43.5	58.2	55.5	58.9	53.2	26.6	28.3
44.0	60.3	56.7	57.5	54.2	26.7	28.4
47.2	65.3	64.0	57.6	55.5	27.3	29.5
48.1	68.0	65.6	59.5	56.9	27.8	29.9
47.4	64.1	63.9	59.8	57.5	27.8	30.0
46.2	58.1	61.6	59.8	57.0	27.7	29.9
47.1	60.6	64.3	60.4	57.1	27.7	29.7
49.0	63.7	68.3	64.3	58.0	28.1	29.9
52.4	69.7	74.6	68.8	60.9	30.9	30.9
54.3	72.5	77.1	70.0	63.2	33.6	32.0
54.2	75.4	74.9	69.8	65.5	34.7	31.5
53.9	73.8	75.1	66.5	64.9	34.1	32.0
56.4	77.1	81.6	66.3	68.0	35.2	32.5
58.1	76.4	83.1	66.8	71.2	38.0	34.6
57.9	70.6	82.5	68.3	73.2	39.0	34.7
57.4	66.1	80.0	69.9	75.5	39.0	35.1
58.5	68.5	82.4	72.6	74.9	40.1	35.3

10.—Index Numbers of Security

(1926=

COMMON

Months.	General Total.	Banks Total.	Public Services (Railway, Steamship, Power, etc.)			
			Total.	Trans- portation, Steam.	Telephone.	Power and Traction.
Number of Stocks.	52	11	10	2	1	7
1923.						
Jan.....	67.0	89.1	76.2	92.7	83.3	46.0
Feb.....	68.8	89.8	78.6	95.7	85.6	47.3
Mar.....	70.3	90.2	79.9	96.8	87.7	48.9
April.....	70.8	90.4	81.6	99.8	87.2	48.9
May.....	70.3	90.8	81.9	99.7	87.7	49.8
June.....	70.2	90.2	81.9	99.1	88.3	50.7
July.....	67.7	88.3	79.8	96.3	87.8	49.5
Aug.....	67.6	87.1	79.5	95.7	88.2	49.6
Sept.....	67.2	86.1	79.1	93.7	89.7	51.4
Oct.....	66.9	84.9	79.5	94.0	89.5	52.1
Nov.....	67.1	85.0	80.1	95.2	89.4	52.0
Dec.....	68.2	85.1	81.5	95.5	91.3	55.0
1924.						
Jan.....	70.3	85.6	83.4	97.3	92.7	57.1
Feb.....	71.3	85.7	84.9	97.7	92.5	60.5
Mar.....	70.5	85.4	83.4	95.5	94.3	59.9
April.....	69.0	84.5	83.5	96.3	92.2	59.2
May.....	69.1	84.3	84.8	96.6	92.7	62.1
June.....	69.2	84.1	85.1	95.6	94.3	64.5
July.....	69.6	84.3	85.9	96.4	95.1	65.2
Aug.....	70.6	84.5	86.4	96.7	96.2	65.9
Sept.....	71.2	86.4	85.6	94.9	99.0	66.4
Oct.....	71.3	88.9	86.8	95.1	99.4	69.3
Nov.....	72.5	91.0	88.2	98.1	99.8	68.2
Dec.....	72.3	90.7	85.0	97.0	100.0	61.1
1925.						
Jan.....	74.0	91.1	85.3	96.4	98.0	63.4
Feb.....	76.5	91.4	86.1	96.1	97.3	66.2
Mar.....	75.9	91.9	85.2	93.6	98.8	67.4
April.....	75.5	91.2	84.3	91.7	98.1	68.1
May.....	76.9	91.3	85.2	92.1	98.9	69.9
June.....	77.8	92.4	85.0	90.0	100.3	72.8
July.....	79.5	93.3	86.1	91.0	99.7	73.8
Aug.....	83.4	94.1	88.3	92.2	100.9	78.1
Sept.....	84.6	96.1	89.4	93.4	101.6	79.0
Oct.....	87.7	98.3	91.1	95.6	101.3	80.4
Nov.....	87.4	99.1	90.5	95.4	100.9	79.0
Dec.....	88.7	99.3	90.4	94.0	101.9	80.8
Number of Stocks.	50 ¹	9 ¹	10	2	1	7
1926.						
Jan.....	92.1	100.0	91.6	95.7	101.3	81.5
Feb.....	97.1	100.3	95.3	100.8	101.1	83.2
Mar.....	94.0	99.6	94.2	99.5	100.1	82.4
April.....	93.3	98.8	94.8	99.5	99.5	84.4
May.....	92.4	98.6	95.6	101.2	97.3	84.1
June.....	94.6	99.4	97.8	103.7	99.9	85.7
July.....	96.7	100.4	98.5	105.3	100.0	84.9
Aug.....	100.2	100.0	100.5	106.1	100.0	89.1
Sept.....	103.0	100.3	100.9	106.8	100.1	89.1
Oct.....	101.9	100.2	100.8	105.1	99.6	91.8
Nov.....	103.6	100.3	101.5	105.8	99.9	92.4
Dec.....	103.6	102.0	99.8	106.8	101.1	85.8

¹ Prior to 1926, 11 banks and 52 general.

Prices, Weighted—concluded.

100)

STOCKS.

Industrials.						
Total.	Iron, Steel and Iron and Steel Products.	Pulp and Paper.	Milling.	Textiles and Clothing.	Food and Allied Products.	Miscellaneous.
31	5	5	4	5	6	6
59.2	68.1	81.8	76.9	77.9	39.8	35.6
60.9	70.6	82.5	78.5	82.2	40.9	36.9
62.7	76.8	82.7	80.0	85.4	41.7	38.6
62.6	76.5	81.8	78.1	86.6	41.5	39.3
61.6	74.9	81.2	75.9	83.8	40.3	39.0
61.4	72.1	83.0	73.3	83.1	40.3	39.0
58.7	67.8	79.1	68.3	79.4	38.4	38.0
58.8	67.2	80.9	66.1	77.5	38.3	38.5
58.5	66.5	79.2	66.7	77.5	38.4	39.0
58.2	65.1	76.7	66.9	77.8	39.7	39.5
58.0	66.5	75.2	68.1	75.9	39.3	40.2
59.3	71.4	76.6	68.4	76.0	41.5	40.8
61.7	75.2	78.9	70.1	77.9	43.5	43.4
62.7	77.7	80.7	71.2	76.8	44.8	43.9
62.0	80.5	78.1	69.7	75.3	44.0	44.2
59.6	74.8	75.2	69.4	70.9	42.3	42.8
59.2	71.6	75.2	68.6	70.8	41.9	43.0
59.2	71.7	73.7	68.7	71.2	43.3	43.0
59.5	73.9	73.1	70.0	70.0	45.7	43.6
60.9	74.7	75.0	71.7	71.2	46.6	44.9
62.0	78.4	74.0	73.0	73.2	48.8	46.3
61.1	77.9	69.6	75.1	74.9	49.7	45.7
62.0	81.0	68.4	76.7	76.9	50.5	46.9
63.4	83.3	70.1	79.5	77.6	52.6	47.6
66.0	85.4	70.1	85.2	79.4	59.7	50.5
69.8	88.9	71.0	91.6	81.2	65.9	55.9
69.2	85.5	71.7	88.8	79.3	65.4	56.0
69.2	86.2	71.3	86.0	80.7	67.5	56.0
70.9	86.5	69.9	86.2	85.5	68.5	59.9
72.4	86.2	71.8	87.0	86.8	72.2	61.2
74.6	84.9	72.5	91.4	89.3	75.0	64.7
80.0	87.4	76.8	96.9	91.8	82.3	71.9
81.0	89.8	74.8	98.7	94.2	92.0	72.1
85.0	90.1	74.5	97.9	95.8	93.1	81.4
84.7	89.3	75.3	97.7	95.4	93.7	81.3
86.9	90.6	83.0	96.9	96.5	93.1	81.9
31	5	5	4	5	6	6
91.9	90.4	86.1	102.3	98.8	91.9	91.5
98.5	95.7	90.2	104.9	99.8	92.1	104.0
93.9	95.7	87.6	100.3	98.2	90.6	95.4
92.6	95.3	87.5	93.8	97.1	88.7	94.3
90.7	93.8	85.2	91.2	96.5	92.7	91.2
93.2	96.3	82.4	95.6	97.2	95.7	97.2
96.2	97.6	90.0	95.0	99.7	99.5	98.4
101.1	100.0	97.6	98.8	100.2	101.4	104.5
105.6	102.3	105.1	103.7	100.8	105.1	108.7
103.8	102.8	105.0	101.6	98.2	104.0	105.4
106.3	104.5	106.2	105.2	101.3	107.9	108.4
107.0	106.6	105.5	106.1	104.6	108.0	107.2

11.—Investors' Index Numbers of Common Stocks, by Months, 1927.

(1926=100).

Months.	Grand Total.	Total Banks.	Industrials.								
			Total.	Iron and Steel and Steel Pro- ducts.	Pulp and Paper.	Mill- ing.	Oils.	Tex- tiles and Cloth- ing.	Food and Allied Pro- ducts.	Bever- ages.	Mis- cella- neous
No. of Securities.	112	9	79	9	9	5	3	9	21	7	16
1927.											
Jan.....	106.9	105.9	108.9	108.7	99.1	105.5	111.7	110.5	106.9	95.9	113.5
Feb.....	112.0	106.6	114.1	124.2	98.1	115.5	119.7	113.9	111.3	108.6	114.8
Mar.....	113.8	106.9	117.1	133.9	98.2	122.2	123.8	116.2	117.8	115.0	115.0
Apr.....	116.4	107.1	121.1	146.4	98.6	123.4	122.9	118.9	123.6	116.0	126.1
May.....	118.3	108.9	124.6	155.8	95.7	123.4	123.2	119.1	125.0	121.2	136.7
June.....	117.5	111.0	121.5	158.0	94.2	123.1	118.7	115.1	123.0	122.9	132.5
July.....	118.3	114.2	120.6	154.4	97.4	123.8	120.0	115.9	123.5	124.1	125.8
Aug.....	125.1	119.9	130.7	165.0	103.4	126.2	135.0	121.4	129.5	130.3	135.2
Sept.....	133.3	128.1	146.1	185.1	112.5	139.6	161.1	131.6	136.9	144.6	143.0
Oct.....	136.8	124.9	154.5	187.8	134.7	159.9	168.4	137.1	144.2	147.1	147.7
Nov.....	139.0	121.6	158.2	199.1	141.0	171.7	169.6	134.9	149.3	164.8	148.4
Dec.....	144.0	126.4	161.6	213.5	135.9	183.7	168.1	136.7	158.0	162.8	159.4
1928.											
Jan.....	149.3	129.3	172.5	224.1	151.6	187.7	173.8	140.3	170.3	165.5	175.4

Public Utilities.					Companies Abroad.		
Months.	Total.	Trans- portation.	Telephone and Telegraph.	Power and Traction.	Total.	In- dustrial.	Utility.
No. of Securities.	16	2	2	12	8	1	7
1927.							
Jan.....	108.1	105.9	101.0	113.3	101.9	101.2	102.8
Feb.....	115.0	115.3	107.7	116.4	106.6	105.0	108.5
Mar.....	117.9	117.6	107.4	121.1	105.4	98.7	113.4
Apr.....	120.4	115.4	107.8	131.2	107.2	97.2	119.2
May.....	122.3	115.4	105.1	137.5	106.1	91.9	123.0
June.....	120.3	113.1	107.6	134.7	109.7	91.6	131.3
July.....	121.6	117.4	107.7	131.7	111.0	91.6	134.2
Aug.....	125.6	119.4	111.7	138.7	117.6	95.3	144.2
Sept.....	127.1	117.4	108.5	147.0	124.6	100.0	154.1
Oct.....	129.8	124.3	108.5	143.9	125.1	97.8	157.7
Nov.....	130.3	125.1	108.7	144.0	130.9	104.0	163.0
Dec.....	135.8	132.4	112.7	147.0	138.0	110.2	171.3
1928.							
Jan.....	136.2	132.1	115.5	147.8	143.3	123.2	168.2

12.—Traders' Index Numbers of Prices and Volume of Sales, 1927-28.

NOTE.—The Traders' index measures the trend of gains or losses for an "average" trader on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges, who buys and sells as a whole and turns over his investments every week.

Column I—Weighted index numbers of the prices of the 25 best selling Industrial and Public Utility common stocks on the Montreal and Toronto Exchanges.

Column II—Weighted index numbers of the volume of shares sold.

Column III—Index numbers of the total money value of the stocks included in 1 and 2 above.

Date.	I Prices.	II Sales.	III Values.
1926.....	100	100	100
January, 1927.....	111·7	90·9	101·5
February.....	123·0	93·2	114·6
March.....	132·3	95·5	126·3
April.....	146·2	102·3	149·6
May.....	161·0	104·2	167·8
June.....	177·3	132·1	234·2
July.....	174·0	66·7	116·0
August.....	187·8	63·1	118·5
September.....	211·3	110·1	232·6
October.....	236·4	120·6	285·1
November.....	251·7	83·9	211·2
December.....	281·4	104·5	294·0
January, 1928.....	317·2	113·0	358·4
1928.			
Week ending Jan. 5th.....	299·5	69·6	208·4
“ “ 12th.....	306·6	66·7	204·5
“ “ 19th.....	317·0	89·6	284·0
“ “ 26th.....	329·6	128·6	423·8
“ Feb. 2nd.....	335·6	87·6	293·9

IV.—PRICES OF SERVICES.

The study of the prices of various services sheds considerable light on the cost of living. Among expenditures for the family budget those incurred for services are of considerable importance. The Bureau has had under investigation the relative cost of a number of services in more recent years as compared with 1913; the results for certain services are shown below.

1.—Street Car Fares.

The investigation into rates charged for street car fares during the period 1913-1926 shows that ordinary fares in 35 centres throughout the Dominion have increased 44.3 p.c. since 1913. For the last five years they have remained comparatively stationary. Fares in 4 centres have remained unchanged during the period and in the other 31 the increases have ranged from 20 p.c. to 100 p.c.

13.—Index Numbers of Ordinary Street Car Fares in 35 Cities, 1913, 1917-1926.

(Fares in 1913=100.)

Section.	Number of Cities or Towns.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Maritime Provinces	4	100	100	100	126·1	146·6	146·6	146·6	146·6	146·6	146·6	146·6
Quebec.....	4	100	100	103·2	120·3	140·0	146·2	150·2	150·2	150·2	150·2	150·2
Ontario.....	16	100	100·5	101·0	104·6	104·6	107·7	138·7	138·7	138·7	138·8	139·3
Prairie Provinces...	7	100	103·1	105·3	122·6	137·0	145·2	145·2	145·2	145·2	146·6	146·6
British Columbia...	4	100	100	134·6	134·6	134·6	139·6	139·6	139·6	139·6	139·6	139·6
Grand Total.....	35	100	100·7	105·9	115·8	125·3	130·2	143·9	143·9	143·9	144·1	144·3

15.—Prices of Natural Fuel Gas for Domestic Consumption in Specified Cities in Canada, 1913-1926.

Net Price per 1,000 cu. ft. (exclusive of meter rent or other service charge).

Provinces and Cities.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick—											
Moncton.....	.38	.38	.38	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Ontario—											
Brantford.....	.30	.30	.30	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Chatham.....	.25	.25	.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	.45	.50
										.75	.75
Hamilton.....	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.75	.75	.75	.75	1.00	1.00
				.65*	1.07*	1.11*	1.11*	1.11*	1.11*		
Niagara Falls.....	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	.50	.70	.65	.65	1.00	1.00
				.50	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70		
St. Catharines.....	.70	.70	.70	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Welland.....	.28	.38	.38	.40	.50	.70	.70	.65	.65	1.00	1.00
				.50	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70		
Windsor.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.40	.50	.50	.50	.55	.55
				.40	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.80	.80
Sarnia.....	.30	—	—	.30	.40	.40	.50	.50	.50	.55	.55
					.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.80	.80
Woodstock.....	.35	.35	.45	.40	.40	.75	.75	.75	.75	.80	.80
				.75							
Alberta—											
Medicine Hat.....	.135	.13	.13	.20	.25	.25	.25	.25	.225	.225	.238
		.20	.20								
Calgary.....	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.48	.48	.48	.48	.43
						.48					

*Range of prices for both natural and manufactured gas.

3.—Index Numbers of Domestic Electric Light Rates.¹

The index numbers in Table 16 are based on charges for domestic lighting and for electricity used for operating electric appliances, such as irons, toasters, percolators, grills, heaters, vacuum cleaners, stoves, etc., when such electricity is sold at the same rate as the lighting current. Since a very large proportion of the electricity used domestically for other than lighting purposes is charged at the same rate and on the same basis as that for lighting, the resulting index numbers are sufficiently representative to show the trend of rates for electricity used for general domestic purposes. The index numbers, however, do not indicate the trend of electricity prices as a whole, because the data on which they are based do not include the prices paid for power and commercial lighting. In most large stations the consumption of electric energy for power purposes is by far the greater part of the total output and current is sold for power purposes at relatively much lower rates than lighting current. It is often the large consumption for power purposes which makes possible the relatively low rate charged for lighting current.

The method of computing the index numbers was as follows:—in the first place monthly bills were computed for each municipality for the years 1913, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926; the 1913 bill in each case was then used as a base and represented by 100; the amounts of the bills for 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 were divided by the amount of the 1913 bill and multiplied by 100, the result being the respective index numbers for these years. A weighted index number was then constructed for each province and for the Dominion, by weighting each municipal index number with the number of customers in the municipality concerned. The result is to give price changes in large cities where the greater part of the electricity is consumed an influence in the calculation of the index in proportion to their importance. Further details are given on pp. 160-161 of the Bureau's Prices Report for 1926.

¹ Computed by the Bureau's Transportation Branch in collaboration with the Prices Division.

The accompanying table shows that charges for electricity for domestic lighting and in the majority of cases for other domestic uses declined 31.3 p.c. from 1913 to 1926, the index being 68.7 in the latter year. This result is due largely to the increased production of electricity, to the influence of public ownership, and to the fact that lower rates increased consumption and led to service economies in the way of increased load, etc., which made further price reductions possible. When it is remembered that general prices in Canada were in 1926 at least 50 p.c. higher than in 1913, the significance of the decline in the cost of electric light will be more adequately appreciated.

16.—Weighted Index Numbers of Domestic Electric Light Rates.

(Rates in 1913=100.)

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Canada	74.4	72.2	69.9	68.7
Prince Edward Island.....	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.8
Nova Scotia.....	89.6	83.6	83.6	83.5
New Brunswick.....	88.2	79.3	70.5	68.9
Quebec.....	73.6	71.0	64.4	63.4
Ontario.....	63.7	62.0	61.6	60.6
Manitoba.....	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Saskatchewan.....	99.0	100.6	97.6	97.2
Alberta.....	78.1	83.0	82.9	79.0
British Columbia.....	79.3	70.6	70.4	68.3
Yukon.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.—Rates and Index Numbers of Telephone Charges in Canada.

Statistics computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on an inquiry conducted as for 1925, show that domestic telephone rates in Canada were 19 p.c. higher than in 1913 and business telephone rates 22 p.c. higher. These figures are based on rates prevailing in 74 cities and towns throughout Canada. By provinces, the index numbers in 1925 for domestic telephone rates, taking 1913 as 100, were:—Prince Edward Island 135.5, Nova Scotia 121.5, New Brunswick 127.3, Quebec 104.8, Ontario 125.5, Manitoba 126.8, Saskatchewan 113.8, Alberta 149.7, British Columbia 109.5.

The index numbers for business telephone rates in 1925, taking 1913 as 100, were:—Prince Edward Island 116.7, Nova Scotia 164.1, New Brunswick 152.3, Quebec 114.3, Ontario 123.6, Manitoba 131.2, Saskatchewan 128.2, Alberta 152.9, British Columbia 109.7.

For domestic telephones the average monthly rate (weighted) for Canada, was \$2.01 in 1913 and \$2.40 in 1925. In 1925, British Columbia showed the lowest monthly average rate (weighted), *viz.*, \$2.17 and Manitoba the highest, \$3.12. Similar monthly average rates for other provinces were:—Prince Edward Island \$2.25, Nova Scotia \$2.43, New Brunswick \$2.75, Quebec \$2.42, Ontario \$2.31, Saskatchewan \$2.56, Alberta \$2.50.

The average monthly rate (weighted) for business telephones in Canada was \$4.41 in 1913 and \$5.39 in 1925. Prince Edward Island showed the lowest rate, which was \$3.50 in 1925. The Manitoba average rate (weighted) was \$6.69 in 1925. Other provincial rates were:—Nova Scotia \$5.81, New Brunswick \$5.39, Quebec \$1.96, Ontario \$4.76, Saskatchewan \$3.96, Alberta \$5.09 and British Columbia \$6.26.

Tables giving further details of domestic and business telephone rates in Canada in 1913 and 1925 were published on p. 752 of the 1926 Year Book.

X.—FINANCE.

The Finance section of the present edition of the Year Book is divided into four main parts. The first of these, Public Finance, includes an account of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance, with the latest available statistics. The second part deals with Currency and Banking and Loan and Trust Companies. This is followed by a historical and statistical treatment of Insurance, including Government Annuities, and the section concludes with a treatment of Commercial Failures.

I.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes a discussion of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance in Canada, with numerous tables, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

In recent years the subject of public finance has been more elaborately treated than formerly, in response to an increasing public demand, resulting from the growing pressure of taxation to meet the augmented expenditures of the national, provincial and local administrations. In the consideration of these growing expenditures two facts must be kept in mind:—(1) that our country is showing a relatively rapid growth of population—22 p.c. in the 10 years from 1911 to 1921, and (2) that \$1.50 in 1927 had approximately the same purchasing power as \$1 in 1913. Further, the effect of this latter fact in swelling the aggregated total income of the citizens of Canada so as to increase their tax-paying power should not be forgotten.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has, of course, been mainly due to the war and the burden of interest, pension charges, soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., resulting from the war, as well as to the necessity of making good the deficits arising from the operation of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Similar increases have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditure. In 1926 the total ordinary expenditure of the nine Provincial Governments was \$144,183,178, as compared with \$53,826,219 in 1916, only ten years before, an increase of 167.8 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments increased from \$7,817,844 in 1916 to \$37,366,925 in 1926). Again, between 1913 and 1926 the aggregate taxes imposed by the municipalities of Ontario increased from \$34,231,214 to \$102,146,200—an increase of 198.4 p.c. Similarly, in Quebec the aggregate ordinary expenditures of the municipalities increased from \$19,139,465 in 1914 to \$50,820,486 in 1926, an increase of 165.5 p.c. In Manitoba the increase in municipal taxation has been from \$9,922,537 in 1912 to \$17,543,487 in 1926, an increase of 76.8 p.c. These statistics, covering nearly two-thirds of the population of the Dominion, are from Provincial Government reports, and the increase which they show has doubtless also occurred in most of the other provinces.

1.—Dominion Public Finance.

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French *régime* and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigniorial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were reserved to the Crown, while the right of levying taxes and of regulating the trade and commerce of the colony was, after 1763, deemed to be vested in the British Parliament.

By the Quebec Act of 1774, certain duties on spirits and molasses were imposed, to be expended by the Crown in order to provide a revenue "towards defraying the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province". A little later, in 1778, the British Government, by the Declaratory

Act (18 Geo. III, c. 12), renounced forever the right of taxing the colonies to provide Imperial revenue, but maintained its claim to impose duties considered necessary for the regulation of trade, the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenditures of the colonial administration. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, the customs duties remained under the control of the Imperial Government, their revenue, as well as the territorial revenue above mentioned, coming in to the executive administration independently of the Legislative Assembly and thus making the executive power largely independent of the Legislature. In case these revenues proved insufficient, recourse could generally be had to the grant made by the Imperial Government for the support of the army. As time went on, however, the Crown revenues became more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, while the wave of economy in Great Britain after 1815 made it impossible any longer to supplement these revenues from military sources. On the other hand, the purely provincial revenues collected under the authorization of the Provincial Legislature showed an increasing surplus. The power of the purse thus began to pass into the hands of the Legislatures; further, in 1831 the British Parliament passed an Act placing the customs duties at the disposal of the Legislatures.

Under the Act of Union a consolidated revenue fund was established. All appropriation bills were required to originate in the Legislative Assembly, which was forbidden to pass any vote, resolution or bill involving the expenditure of public money unless the same had first been recommended by a written message of the Governor-General. The British Government surrendered all control of the hereditary or casual revenues, which were thenceforth paid into the treasury of the province, to be disposed of as its Legislature should direct.

At the interprovincial conferences which took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government, which was to take over permanently, as its chief source of revenue, the customs and excise duties that had yielded the greater part of the revenues of the separate provinces (direct taxation being as unpopular in British North America as in other new countries) was also to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments. (See Tables 17 and 18.) Until the Great War, which made other taxes necessary, the customs and excise revenue constituted the chief resource of the Dominion Government for general purposes—the post office revenue and railway receipts which, properly speaking, are not taxes at all, being mainly or entirely absorbed by the expense of administering these services. Indeed, for many years preceding the war, customs and excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts which were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the last fiscal year of peace, these two items aggregated \$126,143,275 out of total receipts on consolidated fund account amounting to \$163,174,395, the post office and government railways furnishing between them \$26,348,847 of the remainder, offset, however, by expenditure on these two services amounting to \$27,757,196. Miscellaneous revenue, largely fees, amounted in that year to \$10,682,273—a comparatively small fraction of the total. As both customs and excise taxes were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes.

The war enormously increased the expenditure, and this increase had in the main to be met by loans. It is, however, a cardinal maxim of public finance that where loans are contracted, sufficient new taxation should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate extinction. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of the

war, when in the short war session of August, 1914, increases were made in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In 1915, special additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* were imposed on commodities imported under the British preferential tariff and $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. *ad valorem* on commodities imported under the intermediate and general tariffs, certain commodities being exempted. New internal taxes were also imposed on bank circulation, on the income of trust and loan companies, on insurance in other than life and marine companies, on telegrams and cablegrams, railway tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., also on cheques, postal notes, money orders, letters and post cards. In the following year, the business profits war tax, dropped in 1921, was introduced, and in 1917 an income tax was imposed. In 1918 both of these taxes were increased and their application widened, and in 1919 the income tax was again increased, and still further augmented in 1920 by a surtax of 5 p.c. of the tax on incomes of \$5,000 and over; the sales tax was also introduced in that year. This sales tax was increased in 1921 and again in 1922, while another addition became effective on Jan. 1, 1924. The cumulative result of these war taxes was that, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, customs duties were for the first time displaced from their position as the chief factor in Canadian revenue, the war taxes yielding \$168,385,327, as against the customs yield of \$163,266,804. In 1922 war taxes yielded \$177,484,161, while the yield of the customs fell to \$105,686,645. Again, in 1923 the war taxes yielded \$181,634,875 and customs duties \$118,056,469, in 1924 \$182,036,261 and \$121,500,798, in 1925 \$147,164,158 and \$108,146,871, in 1926 \$157,296,321 and \$127,355,143, and in 1927 \$156,167,434 and \$141,968,678.

A more detailed sketch of the new taxation imposed during the war period from 1914 to 1921 will be found at pp. 755-757 of the 1926 Year Book. An outline of the chief changes in taxation between 1922 and 1927 follows.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation.—In the session of 1922, the Special War Tax Revenue Act, 1915, was amended by c. 47. Taxes on cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and express money orders were increased to a rate of 2c. on every \$50 or fraction thereof, with a maximum of \$2 on \$5,000 or more. A receipt for \$10 or over must bear a 2c. stamp. The normal rate of sales tax was also increased from 3 p.c. to 6 p.c. The Income War Tax Act, 1917, was amended by c. 25. The normal rate was to be 4 p.c. on incomes of from \$2,000 to \$6,000 in the case of a married person or one having dependent upon him any of the following—a parent or grandparent, daughter or sister, or a son or brother under 21 years of age and physically or mentally incapable of self-support; the additional exemption for each child under 18 years of age dependent upon the tax-payer for support was increased from \$200 to \$300. For all other persons the normal tax was 4 p.c. on incomes of from \$1,000 to \$6,000. By c. 19 various reductions were made in the customs tariff, notably on sugar, agricultural implements, textiles, and boots and shoes. Further, by c. 27 the excise duties on cigars were diminished and those on cigarettes increased.

In 1923, c. 42 authorized a discount of 10 p.c. of the customs duties on articles, other than alcoholic liquors, tobacco and sugar, imported under the British preferential tariff, where such articles are directly imported through Canadian ports, and where the regular rate of duty exceeds 15 p.c.; negotiations for a commercial agreement with the United States were also authorized, while the rates of duty on sugar and certain other articles were reduced. By c. 52 the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was amended to provide that a taxpayer's income should be deemed to be not less than that from his chief occupation, that a reasonable rate of interest on borrowed capital might be deducted from his income, that the incomes of consuls, consuls-general and officials of other countries whose duties require them to reside in Canada would be exempted from taxation if such countries grant reciprocal privileges to resident Canadian officials; other amendments deal with notices of appeals and the recovery of moneys due in taxation. By c. 53, the excise duty on cigarettes was reduced. The Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was amended so as to make the maximum stamp tax on cheques \$1 instead of \$2; the rate of the

sales tax was adjusted to a uniform 6 p.c., while manuscript, raw furs, wool not further prepared than washed, and drain tiles for agricultural purposes were added to the list of exempted articles.

In 1924 it was provided by c. 10 that the operation of the Business Profits War Tax Act should not extend beyond Dec. 31, 1929. By c. 37 the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act of 1916 and the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was transferred from the Department of Finance to the Department of Customs and Excise. The Customs Tariff of 1907 was amended by c. 38 in the general direction of reducing the rates of customs duty levied upon instruments of production used in agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries and on materials used in the manufacture of such instruments of production; provision was also made for the extension of the British preferential tariff to territory administered under mandate of the League of Nations by any British country, or for the withdrawal of the preference in such circumstances; in computing the *ad valorem* rate of duty on tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom, the value for duty is not to include the United Kingdom customs duty payable on tea consumed in that country. By c. 46, the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was amended by increasing the additional exemption allowed for each child from \$300 to \$500; another amendment aimed at the prevention of evasion of the tax by inter-company purchases or sales at more or less than fair prices where the companies concerned are associated in business; provisions were also made with regard to incomes of non-residents carrying on business in Canada, to incomes of partnerships and liens for income tax. By c. 68, the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was amended so as to reduce the general rate of the sales tax from 6 p.c. to 5 p.c.; in addition, a considerable number of articles, including text-books and instruments of production in the primary industries of the country, were entirely exempted from the tax, while boots and shoes, including rubber footwear, biscuits of all kinds, creosoted railway ties and various other articles were to pay only half the ordinary rate, or 2½ p.c.

In 1925, c. 8 increased the duty on slack coal under the general tariff from 14c. to 50c. per ton, and slightly reduced the duty on other bituminous coal. Grapefruit, imported by direct route from a country to which the preferential tariff applies, were admitted free instead of paying 50c. per 100 lb. Reductions were also made in the rate on well-drilling machinery for deep wells and on engines for the propulsion of boats owned by individual fishermen. By c. 26, various evasions of the stamp tax on cheques were guarded against, while the tax was remitted on cheques not exceeding \$5. Vegetable plants, lasts, patterns and dies for boots and shoes and certain materials used exclusively in the manufacture of engines used in fishing boats and of well-digging machinery were exempted from the sales tax. By c. 46, the lien for income tax enacted in 1924 was repealed, while c. 26 repealed the priority lien for excise tax.

In 1926 various changes were made in the customs tariff by c. 7. Green coffee, spices, nutmegs, mace, arrowroot and sponges were made free under the British preferential tariff, and the preferential rate on pineapples in air-tight cans was reduced from 1½c. to ½c. per lb. The duties on raw sugar imported for refining were also materially reduced under all tariffs, but so as to increase the British preference. Again, the duties on automobiles were substantially reduced under all tariffs, the rate on the cheaper types of automobile imported under the general tariff being reduced from 35 to 20 p.c., and under the British preferential tariff from 22½ to 12½ p.c. Finally, tin plate was made free under the preferential tariff and reduced from 12½ to 5 p.c. under the general tariff. By c. 10, amending the Income War Tax Act of 1917, the exemption limit was raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the case of married persons or those with dependants, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the case of other persons. The rates of taxation were also reduced all along the line, those with incomes of \$5,000 or less paying only 2 p.c. instead of 4 p.c. or more of their taxable income, the income tax of a married person without dependants being reduced from \$619.50 to \$290 on an income of \$10,000 and from \$3,024 to \$2,530 on an income of \$25,000. The rate of taxation of corporate incomes was reduced from 10 to 9 p.c. The budget speech also announced the abolition of the tax on receipts and the restoration of penny postage, both as from July 1, 1926.

In the session of 1927 the general rate of the sales tax was reduced from 5 to 4 p.c. The rate of the graduated income war tax was also reduced by 10 p.c., so that each taxpayer paid only 90 p.c. of what he would have paid on the same income in the preceding year. The \$500 exemption for children was extended to include those under 21 (instead of 18) years of age dependent upon the taxpayer for support.

Further, the tax on cheques, money orders, notes, etc., which had previously been graduated from a minimum of 2 cts. on cheques of from \$5 to \$50 to a maximum of \$1 on cheques of \$2,500 and over, was reduced to a flat 2 cts. on all cheques of \$10 and over. The excise tax on matches was also reduced by 25 p.c. No changes were made in the tariff in 1927, as the new Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, to which certain matters had been referred, was only in the initial stages of its investigations.

1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion.

A summary review of the current financial situation of the Dominion as on Mar. 31, 1927, is given in the balance sheet shown below (Table 1). This shows the gross debt on the above date to have been \$2,726,298,717, partly offset by available assets aggregating \$378,464,347, leaving a net debt of \$2,347,834,370¹. Non-available assets, including such public works as canals and railways, also loans to railways, amounted in the aggregate to \$1,557,807,980, leaving a debit balance on Consolidated Fund Account on March 31, 1927, of \$790,026,390. The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the Public Accounts.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1927.

(From the Public Accounts).

ACTIVE ASSETS—

Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 22,182,119
Specie Reserve.....	100,935,933
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.....	97,452,299
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments.....	35,985,138
Soldier and General Land Settlement Loans.....	84,149,967
Miscellaneous Current Accounts.....	37,758,891

Total Active Assets.....\$ 378,464,347

Balance being Net Debt, Mar. 31, 1927 (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding carried forward).....2,347,834,370

\$ 2,726,298,717

NON-ACTIVE ASSETS—

Public Works, Canals.....	\$ 187,685,114
Public Works, Railways.....	426,238,595
Public Works, Miscellaneous.....	197,216,785
Military Property and Stores.....	12,034,170
Territorial Accounts.....	9,895,948
Railway Accounts (old).....	88,398,758
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active).....	611,747,239
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.....	9,474,673
Miscellaneous Investments (non-active).....	15,116,748

Balance Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31, 1926.....\$863,051,236

Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, year ended Mar.

31, 1927.....73,024,846

790,026,390

\$ 2,347,834,370

LIABILITIES—

Dominion Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 172,167,639
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund.....	5,849,030
Post Office Account, Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc., outstanding.....	4,907,830
Savings Bank Deposits.....	31,922,043
Insurance and Superannuation Funds.....	42,704,731
Trust Funds.....	18,460,169
Contingent Funds.....	1,938,854
Province Accounts.....	9,623,817
Miscellaneous Current Accounts.....	101,734
Temporary Loans.....	201,000
Funded Debt.....	2,435,395,197
Interest Due and Unpaid.....	3,026,673

\$ 2,726,298,717

NOTE.—The Dominion of Canada is also responsible for principal and interest on loans negotiated by railways under various Acts of Parliament, amounting to \$397,795,002. (See p. 829 for details).

¹The net debt on Mar. 31, 1924, was \$2,417,783,275, on Mar. 31, 1925, \$2,417,437,686, and on Mar. 31, 1926, \$2,389,731,099. See Table 19, page 827.

2.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, were \$398,695,776, an increase of \$17,950,270 as compared with the preceding year; besides these, special receipts amounted to \$1,756,704—a total of \$400,452,480 (Table 2). The regular expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$319,548,173, but net special expenditure amounting to \$7,879,462 was also charged to this account. There was also a net expenditure on capital account of \$19,558,703, while advances to railways aggregated \$10,000,000 and advances to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, \$426,817. Thus the total disbursements, inclusive of these and other advances, amounted to \$358,555,751. There was a decrease of \$41,896,729 in the net debt (gross debt less available assets) during the year. (See Table 23.)

Detailed statistics of receipts and disbursements are contained in Tables 2 and 3. Tables 4 and 5 are historical tables giving the figures of the main items of Dominion receipts and expenditure since Confederation, while Table 6 shows the per capita receipts and expenditure for these years according to census and estimated populations.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—					
Taxation—					
Customs.....	118,056,469	121,500,799	✓108,146,871	127,355,144	141,968,678
Excise.....	35,761,997	38,181,747	✓38,603,489	42,923,549	48,513,160
War Tax Revenue—					
Banks.....	1,244,437	1,236,957	1,217,754	1,176,869	1,174,665
Trust and Loan Companies.....	312,392	308,632	315,315	326,714	335,368
Insurance Companies.....	852,328	857,587	867,902	950,221	947,838
Business Profits.....	13,031,462	4,752,681	2,704,427	1,173,448	710,102
Income Tax.....	59,711,538	54,204,028	56,248,043	55,571,962	47,386,309
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.....	106,482,718	120,676,376	✓85,810,717	98,097,106	105,613,160
Total from Taxation.....	335,453,341	341,718,807	293,914,518	327,575,013	346,649,272
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Gazette.....	82,847	72,168	77,424	66,885	68,312
Canals.....	742,404	897,412	907,650	921,215	961,694
Casual.....	3,393,429	3,502,707	2,978,633	3,545,897	3,310,633
Chinese Revenue.....	201,458	325,762	304,837	21,244	13,228
Dominion Lands.....	2,347,715	2,281,704	2,390,374	2,803,513	3,327,273
Electric Light Inspection.....	134,770	148,590	142,706	456,144	538,917
Fines and Forfeitures.....	152,085	321,127	265,210	246,593	504,309
Fisheries.....	290,623	163,492	136,540	168,277	175,213
Gas Inspection.....	69,578	71,637	73,708	80,069	76,880
Inspection of Staples (Grain Act).....	2,364,037	2,319,971	2,322,710	2,685,562	2,582,984
Insurance Inspection.....	112,833	109,677	111,150	122,779	120,334
Interest on Investments.....	16,465,303	11,916,479	11,332,329	8,535,086	8,559,401
Law Stamps.....	13,893	7,177	7,752	7,262	8,152
Mariners' Fund.....	161,010	172,319	184,188	190,572	195,080
Military College.....	61,999	66,105	63,975	52,645	18,239
Militia Pension Revenue.....	121,244	124,654	127,095	131,099	128,386
Ordinance Lands.....	5,922	57,502	15,551	13,007	29,702
Patent Fees.....	484,479	459,780	550,531	535,124	517,930
Penitentiaries.....	134,515	132,907	158,017	155,759	170,338
Post Office.....	29,016,771	28,865,374	28,782,536	30,334,575	29,069,169
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	1,899,234	2,159,517	1,074,863	1,153,132	649,337
Public Works.....	486,454	502,755	483,718	495,066	539,941
Royal N.W.M.P. Officers' Pensions.....	5,926	5,695	4,418	5,858	8,769
Steamboat Inspection.....	126,004	127,897	122,917	123,380	135,131
Superannuation Fund.....	4,572	8,722	4,767	463	392
Weights and Measures.....	278,086	260,175	293,765	315,704	333,034
Other Revenues.....	4,368	7,568	1,697	3,553	3,726
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts.....	394,614,900	396,837,682	346,834,479	380,745,506	398,695,776
Special Receipts—					
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	8,479,310	9,745,158	4,680,913	2,147,503	1,756,704
Total Receipts.....	403,094,210	406,582,840	351,515,392	382,893,009	400,452,480

3.—Details of Expenditure, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

NOTE.—Adulteration of Food, Marine Hospitals and Quarantine have been classified in the public accounts of 1923-1927 under the heading "Health", but are here deducted, so as not to break the continuity of the table.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Expenditure—					
Adulteration of Food.....	111,565	90,800	93,121	95,799	105,800
Administration of Justice.....	2,173,404	2,196,492	2,194,569	2,159,573	2,201,141
Air Board.....	1,004,983	1,249,178	1,377,328	1,880,615	2,197,645
Arts and Agriculture.....	6,271,816	6,805,053	5,787,601	5,771,476	5,838,941
Bounties.....	95,750	79,810	72,044	31,784	164,751
Charges on debt—					
Charges of Management.....	880,672	992,611	830,991	875,368	963,252
Interest on debt.....	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604	130,691,493	129,675,367
Premium, discount and exchange.....	122,396	1,296	18,703	9,020	24,013
Total charges on debt.....	138,895,803	137,231,779	135,639,298	131,575,881	130,662,632
Civil Government.....	10,114,860	10,514,983	10,407,963	10,779,338	10,865,757
Customs and Excise.....	6,535,822	6,773,633	7,654,132	9,717,920	10,130,430
Department of Mines.....	614,087	495,732	538,731	551,997	558,695
Dominion Lands.....	4,278,836	3,694,768	3,403,327	3,638,537	4,251,663
Fisheries.....	1,215,793	1,430,065	1,390,043	1,449,731	1,437,179
Government of N.W. Territories.....	221,329	301,591	341,404	370,434	371,320
Health.....	244,104	251,793	211,669	195,319	207,578
Immigration.....	1,987,745	2,417,374	2,823,920	2,328,931	2,338,992
Indians.....	3,075,064	3,594,798	3,658,284	3,684,951	3,869,394
Labour.....	1,969,877	1,220,006	1,166,065	1,271,967	1,452,415
Legislation.....	2,600,958	2,318,643	2,439,773	4,208,477	4,543,798
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	2,306,485	2,293,059	2,137,601	2,355,893	2,463,558
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.....	1,070,684	1,105,087	1,055,643	1,078,038	1,008,999
Marine Hospitals.....	114,727	109,429	144,988	139,999	189,924
Militia.....	9,883,986	9,761,956	8,885,573	9,256,628	9,141,220
Miscellaneous.....	10,561,668	10,583,850	6,345,897	4,399,578	5,013,178
Naval Service.....	2,286,857	1,860,807	1,400,132	1,459,664	1,597,407
Ocean and River Service.....	1,627,607	2,439,279	2,252,624	2,397,924	2,566,730
Penitentiaries.....	1,598,831	1,628,227	1,582,290	1,620,600	1,685,556
Pensions.....	32,985,998	33,411,081	34,888,665	37,198,700	37,902,939
Post Office.....	27,794,502	28,305,941	29,873,802	30,499,686	31,007,668
Public Works.....	1,068,336	1,061,840	997,241	931,491	918,580
Railways and Canals.....	7,691,261	2,126,803	1,996,152	2,120,223	2,152,015
Public Works, Income.....	9,978,440	11,900,847	12,029,578	13,416,045	11,178,054
Quarantine.....	225,002	210,168	197,006	199,452	191,917
Railways and Canals, Income.....	7,179,430	5,349,001	4,062,943	3,037,906	1,581,688
Royal C. M. Police.....	2,443,286	2,446,143	2,002,232	2,062,493	2,097,887
Scientific Institutions.....	664,326	1,116,744	1,047,232	1,007,960	960,233
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	12,974,858	9,970,993	8,765,880	7,705,584	6,976,762
Soldiers' Land Settlement.....	1,726,413	1,532,978	1,371,829	1,237,421	1,250,787
Steamboat Inspection.....	110,458	111,500	113,771	118,843	121,961
Subsidies to Provinces.....	12,207,313	12,386,136	12,281,391	12,375,129	12,516,740
Superannuation.....	733,399	748,788	733,734	719,689	677,692
Superannuation No. 3.....	58,457	53,004	44,440	29,315	20,789
Superannuation No. 4.....	480,609	565,178	1,085,039	831,510	770,121
Trade and Commerce.....	2,471,831	2,817,707	3,773,676	4,077,585	3,662,148
Weights and Measures, etc.....	436,557	463,388	448,114	460,222	475,895
Yukon Territory.....	197,930	284,608	173,874	210,062	189,120
Other.....	2,686	2,145	1,272	117	—
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	332,293,732	324,813,190	318,891,901	320,660,479	319,548,173
Special Expenditure—					
War and Demobilization.....	4,464,760	446,083 ¹	506,931 ¹	191,393 ¹	64,485 ¹
Cost of Loan Flotations.....	3,065,095	7,705,544	3,416,115	3,523,925	3,278,032
Other charges.....	977,836	197,215	537,318	2,806,167 ²	4,536,945 ³
Total Special.....	8,507,691	8,348,842²	4,460,364	6,521,485	7,879,462
Capital Expenditure³	9,807,124	10,861,277	16,550,511	16,798,549	19,558,703
Loans and Advances Non-active—					
Advances to Railways (Non-active).....	77,863,938	23,710,617	9,934,453	10,000,000	10,000,000
Advances to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.....	5,979,856	1,500,000	900,000	668,000	426,817
Advances to Quebec Harbour Commissioners (Non-active).....	284,200	449,000	702,000	511,000	680,000
Miscellaneous debits and credits re sundry non-active assets accounts.....	—1,264	906,321 ⁴	—269,425	26,910	462,596
Grand Total Expenditure.....	434,735,277	370,589,247	351,169,803	355,186,423	358,555,751

¹Expenditure on adjustment of war claims, \$766,432 less receipts on war and demobilization account \$320,349 in 1924, \$523,812 less \$16,880 in 1925, \$319,210 less \$127,817 in 1926, and \$241,704 less \$177,309 in 1927.

²Or \$8,669,191, less \$320,349 received on war and demobilization account.

³Net figure; includes large expenditures on Welland Ship Canal. See p. 686.

⁴This includes \$621,987, balance of loan made to Victoria Shipowners, Ltd., in 1920-21, now transferred to non-active assets account.

⁵Includes \$2,521,083 on account of Home Bank Depositors' Relief in 1926 and \$256,776 in 1927.

⁶Includes \$1,099,673 Government contribution to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund under the Act of 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 69).

4.—Principal Items of Receipts of Canada on Consolidated Fund Account, 1865-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Customs Taxes.	Excise Taxes.	War Tax Revenue. ¹	Total Revenue from Taxation.	Interest on Investments.	Post Office and Money Orders.	Total Revenue Receipts. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	8,578,380	3,002,588	—	11,700,681	174,073	525,692	13,687,928
1869.....	8,272,880	2,710,028	—	11,112,573	824,424	535,315	14,379,175
1870.....	9,334,213	3,619,623	—	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,512,226
1871.....	11,841,105	4,295,945	—	16,320,369	554,384	612,631	19,335,561
1872.....	12,787,982	4,735,652	—	17,715,552	488,042	692,375	20,714,814
1873.....	12,954,164	4,460,682	—	17,616,555	396,404	833,657	20,813,469
1874.....	14,325,193	5,594,904	—	20,129,185	610,863	1,139,973	24,205,093
1875.....	15,351,012	5,069,687	—	20,664,879	840,887	1,155,332	24,648,715
1876.....	12,823,838	5,563,487	—	18,614,415	798,906	1,102,540	22,587,587
1877.....	12,546,988	4,941,898	—	17,697,925	717,684	1,114,546	22,059,274
1878.....	12,782,824	4,858,672	—	17,841,938	791,758	1,207,790	22,357,011
1879.....	12,900,659	5,390,763	—	18,476,613	592,500	1,172,418	22,517,382
1880.....	14,071,343	4,232,428	—	18,479,577	834,793	1,252,498	23,307,407
1881.....	18,406,092	5,343,022	—	23,942,139	751,513	1,352,110	29,635,298
1882.....	21,581,570	5,884,860	—	27,549,047	914,009	1,587,888	33,383,456
1883.....	23,009,582	6,260,117	—	29,269,699	1,001,193	1,800,391	35,794,650
1884.....	20,023,890	5,459,309	—	25,483,169	986,698	1,755,674	31,861,962
1885.....	18,935,428	6,449,101	—	25,384,529	1,997,035	1,841,372	32,797,001
1886.....	19,362,308	5,852,905	—	25,215,213	2,299,079	1,901,690	33,177,040
1887.....	22,373,951	6,308,201	—	28,682,152	990,887	2,020,624	35,754,993
1888.....	22,091,682	6,071,487	—	28,163,169	932,025	2,379,242	35,908,464
1889.....	23,699,413	6,886,739	—	30,586,152	1,305,392	2,220,504	38,782,870
1890.....	23,913,546	7,618,118	—	31,531,664	1,082,271	2,357,389	39,879,925
1891.....	23,305,218	6,914,850	—	30,220,068	1,077,228	2,515,823	38,579,311
1892.....	20,361,382	7,945,098	—	28,306,480	1,086,420	2,652,746	36,921,872
1893.....	20,910,662	8,367,364	—	29,278,026	1,150,167	2,773,508	38,168,609
1894.....	19,119,030	8,381,089	—	27,500,119	1,217,809	2,809,341	36,374,663
1895.....	17,855,741	7,805,733	—	25,391,474	1,336,047	2,762,790	33,978,129
1896.....	19,766,741	7,926,006	—	27,692,747	1,370,001	2,964,014	36,618,591
1897.....	19,386,278	9,170,379	—	28,556,657	1,443,004	3,202,938	37,829,778
1898.....	21,622,789	7,871,563	—	29,494,352	1,513,455	3,527,810	40,555,238
1899.....	25,150,745	9,641,227	—	34,791,972	1,590,448	3,193,778	46,741,249
1900.....	28,219,458	9,868,075	—	38,087,533	1,683,051	3,205,535	51,029,994
1901.....	28,293,930	10,318,266	—	38,612,196	1,784,834	3,441,505	52,514,701
1902.....	31,916,394	11,167,134	—	43,113,528	1,892,224	3,918,416	58,050,790
1903.....	36,738,033	12,013,779	—	48,751,812	2,020,953	4,397,833	66,037,069
1904.....	40,461,591	12,958,708	—	53,420,299	2,236,256	4,652,325	70,669,817
1905.....	41,437,569	12,586,475	—	54,020,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,182,773
1906.....	46,053,377	14,010,220	—	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,139,360
1907 ³	39,717,079	11,805,413	—	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,969,328
1908.....	57,200,276	15,782,152	—	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,054,506
1909.....	47,088,444	14,937,768	—	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,093,404
1910.....	59,767,681	15,253,353	—	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,503,711
1911.....	71,838,089	16,869,837	—	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,780,409
1912.....	85,051,872	19,261,662	—	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913.....	111,764,699	21,447,445	—	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,689,903
1914.....	104,691,238	21,452,037	—	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915.....	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916.....	98,649,409	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,358,210	18,858,690	172,147,838
1917.....	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,384	232,701,294
1918.....	144,172,630	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,394	260,778,953
1919.....	147,169,188	30,342,034	56,177,508	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,542	312,946,747
1920.....	168,796,823	42,698,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921.....	163,266,804	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,191	436,292,185 ⁴
1922.....	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	382,271,571 ⁴
1923.....	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	403,094,210 ⁴
1924.....	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	405,552,840 ⁴
1925.....	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	351,515,392 ⁴
1926.....	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	382,893,009 ⁴
1927.....	141,968,678	48,513,160	156,167,434	346,649,272	8,559,401	29,069,169	400,452,480 ⁴

¹ For detailed statement see Table 8, p. 818.² Includes various smaller items of revenue receipts.³ Nine months.⁴ Inclusive of special receipts of \$1,905,648 in 1921, \$319,184 in 1922, \$8,479,310 in 1923, \$9,745,158 in 1924, \$4,680,913 in 1925, \$2,147,503 in 1926, and \$1,756,704 in 1927. See Table 2, p. 810.

5.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1927.

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30, and from that date to 1927, on March 31.

Fiscal years.	Consolidated Fund.							Total Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund. ²
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of management, premium, discount and exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals. ¹	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	4,501,568	359,190	56,422	126,270	581,503	2,753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1869...	4,907,014	465,657	50,564	65,013	641,814	2,604,050	787,886	14,038,084
1870...	5,047,054	339,999	53,586	120,031	743,070	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1871...	5,165,304	426,655	52,611	597,275	752,772	2,624,940	815,471	15,623,082
1872...	5,257,231	346,413	62,251	849,786	913,236	2,930,113	929,609	17,589,469
1873...	5,209,206	178,644	49,204	1,297,999	1,378,164	2,921,400	1,067,866	19,174,648
1874...	5,724,436	264,685	56,454	1,778,916	2,260,820	3,752,757	1,387,270	23,316,317
1875...	6,580,790	227,201	63,657	1,756,010	1,981,893	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1876...	6,400,902	208,149	110,201	1,948,242	1,897,283	3,690,355	1,622,827	24,488,372
1877...	6,797,227	207,875	112,531	1,262,823	2,239,346	3,655,851	1,705,312	23,519,302
1878...	7,048,884	192,087	105,842	997,470	2,374,314	3,472,808	1,724,939	23,503,158
1879...	7,194,734	277,923	107,705	1,013,023	2,570,361	3,442,764	1,784,424	24,455,832
1880...	7,773,869	289,085	192,889	1,046,342	2,226,456	3,430,846	1,818,271	24,850,634
1881...	7,594,145	225,444	96,389	1,108,815	2,603,717	3,455,518	1,876,656	25,502,454
1882...	7,740,804	195,044	101,197	1,342,000	2,755,833	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883...	7,668,552	234,170	98,446	1,765,256	3,117,465	3,606,773	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884...	7,700,181	229,906	95,543	2,908,852	3,122,103	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,107,706
1885...	9,419,482	387,495	89,879	2,302,363	3,268,222	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,037,000
1886...	10,137,009	346,921	88,319	2,046,552	3,359,670	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887...	9,682,929	287,742	102,109	2,133,316	3,673,894	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,567,680
1888...	9,823,313	343,592	120,334	2,162,116	4,160,332	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889...	10,148,932	273,590	116,030	2,299,231	4,095,301	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890...	9,656,811	230,409	107,391	1,972,501	4,362,200	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,051
1891...	9,581,137	262,068	103,850	1,937,546	4,505,516	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892...	9,763,978	183,938	92,457	1,627,851	4,337,877	3,935,914	3,316,120	36,765,894
1893...	9,806,888	213,794	90,309	1,927,832	3,848,404	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894...	10,212,596	180,975	86,927	2,033,955	3,760,550	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895...	10,466,294	278,950	84,349	1,742,317	3,704,126	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005
1896...	10,502,430	248,575	86,080	1,299,769	3,826,226	4,235,664	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897...	10,645,663	315,814	90,882	1,463,719	3,725,690	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898...	10,516,758	199,887	96,187	1,701,313	4,049,275	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899...	10,855,112	173,257	96,129	1,902,664	4,246,404	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900...	10,699,645	227,194	93,453	2,289,889	5,244,301	4,250,608	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901...	10,807,955	201,861	93,551	3,386,632	6,377,961	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902...	10,975,935	263,250	83,305	4,221,294	6,508,477	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903...	11,068,139	294,968	87,925	4,065,553	7,221,705	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904...	11,128,637	288,984	113,495	4,607,330	8,397,434	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905...	10,630,115	276,072	140,424	6,765,446	9,803,912	4,516,038	4,634,528	63,319,683
1906...	10,814,697	346,902	179,023	7,484,716	8,779,678	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907...	6,712,771	244,548	125,832	5,520,571	7,011,858	6,745,134	3,979,557	51,542,161
1908...	10,973,597	383,820	187,557	8,721,327	10,586,114	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909...	11,604,584	356,707	191,533	12,300,184	10,780,126	9,117,143	6,592,386	84,064,232
1910...	13,098,160	358,973	216,697	7,261,218	10,215,038	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911...	12,535,851	376,777	240,586	8,621,431	11,123,251	9,092,472	7,954,223	87,774,198
1912...	12,259,397	455,011	245,045	10,344,487	12,330,463	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913...	12,605,882	502,988	283,188	13,468,505	13,766,180	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914...	12,893,505	487,184	311,900	19,007,513	14,935,198	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915...	15,736,743	554,729	358,558	19,343,532	13,876,060	11,451,673	15,961,921	135,523,207
1916...	21,421,585	731,836	671,133	12,039,252	20,777,830	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917...	35,802,597	496,387	2,814,546	8,633,096	27,124,004	11,460,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918...	47,845,585	488,712	8,155,691	7,432,901	34,849,608	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,284,313
1919...	77,431,432	1,305,676	18,282,440	6,295,060	45,494,584	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920...	107,527,089	1,462,658	26,004,461	9,016,246	8,418,624	11,490,860	27,774,312	303,843,930
1921...	139,551,520	1,402,088	37,420,751	10,846,875	8,886,458	11,490,860	22,096,561	361,118,145
1922...	135,247,849	4,109,601	36,153,031	10,574,364	8,624,094	12,211,924	28,121,425	347,560,691
1923...	137,892,735	1,038,068	32,985,998	9,978,440	7,691,261	12,207,313	27,794,502	332,293,732
1924...	136,237,872	939,907	33,411,081	11,900,847	2,126,803	12,386,136	28,305,941	324,813,190
1925...	134,789,604	849,694	34,888,665	12,029,578	1,996,152	12,281,391	29,873,802	318,891,901
1926...	130,691,493	884,388	37,203,700	13,416,045	2,120,223	12,375,128	30,499,686	320,660,479
1927...	129,675,367	987,265	37,902,939	11,178,054	2,152,015	12,516,740	31,007,698	319,548,173

¹Expenditure (Collection of Revenue). After 1919, railway receipts were applied directly to railway expenditure; the accounts for the great decline in the figures in 1920 and subsequent years. ²This total includes various non-enumerated items. ³Nine months.

5.—Principal Items of Dominion

Fiscal years	Capital Expenditure.								
	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Inter-colonial and connected Railways, miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Hudson Bay Railway.	National Transcontinental Railway, including Quebec Bridge.	Prince Edward Island Railway.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	51,498	—	—	—	455,250	41,690	—	—	—
1869	130,142	—	—	—	282,615	8,548	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	1,693,229	—	—	—	—
1871	—	30,148	—	—	2,866,376	—	—	—	—
1872	255,646	489,428	1,666,200	—	5,131,141	68,746	—	—	—
1873	256,547	561,818	13,859,080	—	5,019,240	99,517	—	—	—
1874	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061	—	3,614,899	135,963	—	—	—
1875	1,714,830	1,546,242	—	—	3,426,100	189,484	—	—	46,087
1876	2,388,733	3,346,567	—	—	1,108,322	267,840	—	—	42,546
1877	4,131,375	1,691,150	—	—	1,318,352	258,833	—	—	200,000
1878	3,843,339	2,228,373	—	—	408,817	170,120	—	—	6,551
1879	3,064,099	2,240,286	—	—	226,639	77,179	—	—	40,129
1880	2,123,366	4,044,523	—	—	2,048,015	8,730	—	—	16,540
1881	2,077,029	4,968,504	—	334,681	608,733	187,370	—	—	—
1882	1,647,759	4,589,076	—	511,882	585,569	70,949	—	—	402
1883	1,763,002	10,033,800	—	556,870	1,616,633	119,869	—	—	57,186
1884	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,690	491,376	—	—	130,663
1885	1,504,621	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	182,306	—	—	76,957
1886	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,653	765,967	569,202	—	—	4,668
1887	1,783,698	915,057	—	162,392	926,030	353,044	—	—	5,800
1888	1,033,118	52,099	—	135,048	1,713,487	963,778	—	—	—
1889	972,918	86,716	—	130,684	2,623,137	575,408	—	—	—
1890	1,026,364	40,981	—	133,832	2,351,787	3,220,926	—	—	—
1891	1,280,725	37,367	—	94,847	1,184,318	515,702	—	—	—
1892	1,463,279	66,212	—	86,735	316,784	224,390	—	—	8,300
1893	2,069,573	413,837	—	115,038	299,081	181,878	—	—	—
1894	3,027,164	146,540	—	149,147	439,209	102,059	—	—	—
1895	2,452,274	49,209	—	99,842	327,605	102,393	—	—	—
1896	2,258,779	65,669	—	82,184	260,396	114,826	—	—	—
1897	2,348,637	14,054	—	91,412	190,570	129,238	—	—	—
1898	3,207,250	692	—	127,505	252,756	364,018	—	—	17,542
1899	3,899,877	8,419	267,026	151,213	1,081,930	385,094	—	—	22,000
1900	2,639,565	236	—	199,470	3,255,348	1,089,827	—	—	53,546
1901	2,360,570	8,979	—	269,061	3,633,837	1,006,983	—	—	280,174
1902	2,114,690	449	—	370,838	4,626,841	2,190,125	—	—	475,998
1903	1,823,274	—	—	449,542	2,254,267	1,268,004	—	—	829,414
1904	1,880,787	33,076	—	748,855	1,879,566	1,334,397	—	6,249	698,878
1905	2,071,594	—	—	794,410	4,755,578 ¹	1,642,042	—	778,491	591,413
1906	1,552,121	—	—	599,780	3,765,171	2,359,528	—	1,841,270	496,125
1907 ²	887,839	—	—	526,583	1,512,491 ³	1,797,871	—	537,867	91,210
1908	1,723,156	600	—	768,244	4,369,738	2,969,049	—	18,910,253	390,962
1909	1,873,868	939	—	797,747	3,874,480	2,832,295	92,428	31,317,132	561,207
1910	1,650,707	—	—	785,157	1,278,409	4,514,606	53,043	19,868,064	206,397
1911	2,349,475	2,918	—	—5,508	763,833	3,742,717	184,150	23,715,549	94,321
1912	2,560,938	—	—	—	1,710,449	4,116,385	159,632	22,264,130	128,042
1913	2,259,642	—	—	—	2,406,988 ⁴	6,057,515	1,099,063	15,279,837	103,001
1914	2,829,661	—	—	—	4,348,000	10,100,017	4,498,717	15,274,206	129,575
1915	5,490,796	—	—	—	6,914,977	11,049,030	4,773,744	12,648,242	570,531
1916	6,170,953	—	—	—	7,861,899	8,471,229	4,887,131	9,825,265	1,350,476
1917	4,304,589	—	—	—	4,873,032	7,838,116	2,604,280	6,650,263	609,752
1918	1,781,957	—	—	—	—	6,347,201	1,879,699	103,167	—
1919	2,211,964	—	—	—	—	5,705,348	562,558	1,723,638	—
1920	4,550,761	—	—	—	3,285,736	38,869,683	235,608	527,480	3,540 ⁵
1921	5,450,006	—	—	—	731,018	27,559,809	30,036	20,164	—
1922	4,482,610	—	—	—	9,649	10,431,699	34,770	—	97,000
1923	4,995,184	—	—	—	59,950	3,411,510	27,803	—	—
1924	6,747,395	—	—	—	—	3,804,427	207,872	—	196,418
1925	10,619,903	—	—	—	—	6,030,320	—124,154	—	—
1926	12,024,456	—	—	—	—	4,805,949	2,484	—	—
1927	13,845,689	—	—	—	—	2,920,670	2,823,905	—	—

¹Including \$2,725,504, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission.

²Including \$17,956, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

³Including \$38,583, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

⁴Including \$15,000, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

⁵Includes New Brunswick Railway.

⁶Nine months.

Expenditure, 1868-1927—concluded.

North-west Territories.	Militia.	Canadian Government Railways.	Total Capital Expenditure.	Other Expenditure.				Fiscal Yrs.
				Railway Subsidies.	War and Demobilization.	Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
-	-	-	548,438	-	-	37,158	14,071,689	1868
19,113	-	-	440,418	-	-	429,663	14,908,166	1869
1,821,887	-	-	3,515,116	-	-	155,988	18,016,614	1870
773,872	-	-	3,670,396	-	-	-	19,293,478	1871
241,889	-	-	7,853,050	-	-	223,456	25,665,975	1872
63,239	-	-	19,859,441	-	-	5,719	39,039,808	1873
-	-	-	10,177,740	-	-	4,019	33,498,076	1874
-	-	-	6,922,743	-	-	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875
-	-	-	7,154,008	-	-	315,764	31,958,144	1876
-	-	-	7,599,710	-	-	1,388,984	32,507,996	1877
-	-	-	6,657,200	-	-	385,413	30,545,772	1878
-	-	-	5,648,332	-	-	676,225	30,779,939	1879
-	-	-	8,241,174	-	-	949,948	34,041,756	1880
-	-	-	8,176,317	-	-	117,772	33,796,643	1881
-	-	-	7,405,637	-	-	201,885	34,674,625	1882
-	-	-	14,147,360	-	-	21,369	42,898,886	1883
-	-	-	23,977,702	208,000	-	2,537,453	57,860,862	1884
-	-	-	13,220,185	103,245	-	502,587	49,163,078	1885
-	-	-	9,589,734	2,701,249	-	10,534,973	61,837,569	1886
293,918	-	-	4,439,939	1,406,533	-	-	41,504,152	1887
539,930	-	-	4,437,460	1,027,042	-	155,623	45,064,124	1888
31,448	-	-	4,420,313	846,722	-	1,333,328	43,518,198	1889
4,773	-	-	6,778,663 ¹	1,678,196	-	44,947	41,770,333	1890
2,901	-	-	3,115,860	1,265,706	-	68,074	40,793,208	1891
-1,243	-	-	2,164,457	1,248,216	-	2,093,569	42,272,136	1892
8,911	-	-	3,088,318	811,394	-	139,963	40,853,728	1893
-1,149	-	-	3,862,970	1,229,885	-	330,354	43,008,234	1894
-833	-	-	3,030,490	1,310,549	-	399,294	42,872,338	1895
-543	1,000,000	-	3,781,311	3,228,746	-	137,185	44,096,384	1896
3,284	745,965	-	3,523,160	416,955	-	682,881	42,972,756	1897
-1,272	173,740	-	4,142,231	1,414,935	-	944,589	45,334,281	1898
-1,853	387,810	-	6,201,516	3,201,220	-	236,399	51,542,635	1899
-1,473	230,851	-	7,467,370	725,720	-	1,549,098	52,717,467	1900
-1,632	135,885	-	7,693,857	2,512,329	-	900,312	57,982,866	1901
-1,543	299,697	-	10,077,095	2,093,939	-	1,040,374	63,970,800	1902
-3,040	428,223	-	7,049,684	1,463,222	-	1,541,763	61,746,572	1903
-2,616	1,299,910	-	7,879,102	2,046,878	-	6,716,235	72,255,048	1904
-2,478	1,299,964	-	11,931,014	1,275,630	-	2,277,812	78,804,139	1905
-1,767	1,299,876	-	11,912,104	1,637,574	-	2,487,323	83,277,642	1906
-1,352	975,283	-	11,327,792	1,324,889	-	1,583,297	85,778,139	1907
-911	1,297,905	-	30,428,996	2,037,629	-	3,470,603	112,578,680	1908
-1,045	1,243,072	-	42,592,122	1,785,887	-	4,999,283	133,441,524	1909
-650	1,299,970	-	29,655,703	2,048,097	-	4,280,227	115,365,774	1910
-33,688	-	-	30,813,767	1,284,822	-	2,988,393	122,861,250	1911
-	-	-	30,939,576	859,400	-	7,181,665	137,142,082	1912
-	-	-	27,206,046	4,935,507	-	255,787	144,456,878	1913
-	-	-	37,180,176	19,036,237	-	2,640,162	186,241,048	1914
-	-	-	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476	5,186,016	248,098,526	1915
-	-	-	38,566,950	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	339,702,502	1916
-	-	-	26,880,032	959,584	306,488,815	15,275,345	498,203,118	1917
-	32,999,880	-	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	576,660,210	1918
-	14,827,758	-	25,031,266	43,805	446,519,440	-7,283,582	697,042,212	1919
-	22,307,366	-	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	10,995,313	786,030,611 ⁷	1920
-	6,221,774	-	40,012,807	-	16,997,544	492,048	528,302,513 ⁷	1921
-	1,239,605	-	16,295,333	-	1,544,250	301,518	463,528,389 ⁷	1922
-	1,313,022	-	9,807,124	-	4,464,760	4,042,931	434,735,277 ⁷	1923
-	-94,855	-	10,861,277	-1,523	446,083	7,902,759	370,589,247 ⁷	1924
-	24,442	-	16,550,511	-	506,931	3,953,433	351,169,803 ⁷	1925
-	-29,372	-	16,798,549	-	191,392	6,330,092	355,186,423 ⁷	1926
-	-31,562	-	19,558,703	-	64,485	7,814,977	358,555,751 ⁷	1927

⁷ Includes Advances to Railways (non-active), amounting to \$45,780,690 in 1920, \$109,662,655 in 1921, \$67,650,645 in 1922, \$77,863,938 in 1923, \$23,710,617 in 1924, \$9,934,453 in 1925, \$10,000,000 in 1926, \$10,000,000 in 1927, together with advances of \$5,979,856 in 1923, \$1,500,000 in 1924, \$900,000 in 1925, \$668,000 in 1926, \$426,817 in 1927 to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; also other advances shown at the end of Table 3 on page 811.

6.—Population, per capita Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Expenditure, 1868-1927.¹

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Census, April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 6, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911 and 1921. In all cases down to 1910 the population is estimated at the close of each fiscal year: June 30 from 1868 to 1906, and Mar. 31 from 1907 to 1910. For the intercensal years 1912 to 1920, and also for 1922 to 1927, the population is estimated as at June 1. The fiscal period of 1907 is for the nine months ended Mar. 31.

Years	Population.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account	Per Capita Total Disbursements.	Years	Population.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account	Per Capita Total Disbursements.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	3,372,000	3-47	4-05	4-00	4-17	1896..	5,036,000	5-45	7-20	7-26	8-67
1869..	3,413,000	3-26	4-21	4-11	4-37	1897..	5,142,000	5-55	7-36	7-46	8-36
1870..	3,454,000	3-79	4-29	4-15	5-22	1898..	5,199,000	5-55	7-80	7-47	8-72
1871*	3,485,761	4-68	5-55	4-48	5-53	1899..	5,259,000	6-62	8-89	7-97	9-80
1871..	3,518,000	4-64	5-50	4-44	5-48	1900..	5,322,000	7-16	9-59	8-07	9-90
1872..	3,611,000	5-04	5-74	4-87	7-11	1901*	5,371,315	7-19	9-78	8-72	10-79
1873..	3,668,000	4-80	5-67	5-23	10-64	1901..	5,403,000	7-15	9-72	8-67	10-73
1874..	3,825,000	5-26	6-33	6-10	8-76	1902..	5,532,000	7-79	10-49	9-18	11-56
1875..	3,887,000	5-32	6-34	6-10	8-46	1903..	5,673,000	8-59	11-64	9-11	10-88
1876..	3,949,000	4-71	5-70	6-20	8-09	1904..	5,825,000	9-17	12-13	9-55	12-40
1877..	4,013,000	4-41	5-50	5-86	8-10	1905..	5,992,000	9-02	11-88	10-57	13-15
1878..	4,079,000	4-37	5-49	5-76	7-49	1906..	6,171,000	9-73	12-99	10-90	13-49
1879..	4,146,000	4-46	5-43	5-90	7-42	1907..	6,302,000	8-18	10-71	8-18	10-44
1880..	4,215,000	4-38	5-53	5-90	8-03	1908..	6,491,000	11-24	14-80	11-81	17-34
1881*	4,324,810	5-54	6-85	5-90	7-82	1909..	6,695,000	9-26	12-71	12-56	19-93
1881..	4,337,000	5-52	6-83	5-88	7-79	1910..	6,917,000	10-85	14-67	11-48	16-68
1882..	4,384,000	6-28	7-62	6-18	7-91	1911*	7,206,643	12-31	16-34	12-18	17-04
1883..	4,433,000	6-60	8-03	6-48	9-68	1912..	7,365,205	14-16	18-48	13-33	18-62
1884..	4,485,000	5-68	7-11	6-94	12-90	1913..	7,527,208	17-70	22-41	14-89	19-19
1885..	4,539,000	5-59	7-23	7-72	10-80	1914..	7,692,832	16-40	21-21	16-56	24-21
1886..	4,589,000	5-49	7-23	8-50	13-48	1915..	7,862,078	12-40	16-93	17-24	31-56
1887..	4,638,000	6-18	7-71	7-69	8-95	1916..	8,035,584	15-51	21-42	16-22	42-27
1888..	4,688,000	6-01	7-66	7-84	9-61	1917..	8,180,160	21-36	28-45	18-17	60-93
1889..	4,740,000	6-45	8-19	7-79	9-18	1918..	8,328,382	23-62	31-31	21-41	69-24
1890..	4,793,000	6-58	8-33	7-52	8-71	1919..	8,478,546	27-56	36-91	27-45	82-21
1891*	4,833,239	6-25	7-98	7-52	8-44	1920..	8,631,475	34-01	40-52	35-20	91-07
1891..	4,844,000	6-24	7-96	7-50	8-42	1921*	8,788,483	41-96	49-64	41-09	60-11
1892..	4,889,000	5-79	7-55	7-52	8-65	1922..	8,903,550	35-91	42-91	39-05	52-03
1893..	4,936,000	5-93	7-73	7-46	8-28	1923..	9,028,240	37-16	44-65	36-81	48-15
1894..	4,984,000	5-52	7-29	7-54	8-79	1924..	9,150,940	37-34	44-43	35-50	40-50
1895..	5,034,000	5-04	6-75	7-58	8-52	1925..	9,268,700	31-71	37-93	34-41	37-89
						1926..	9,389,693	34-89	40-78	34-15	37-83
						1927..	9,519,220	36-42	42-07	32-57	37-67

¹ See the tables on pp. 812-5 for the figures on which this table is based.

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, by Principal Items, 1921-1927.

RECEIPTS.

NOTE.—See Table 2 on p. 810 for the figures on which this Table is based.

Items of Receipts.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—							
TAXATION—							
Customs.....	18-58	11-86	13-08	13-28	11-67	13-56	14-91
Excise.....	4-22	4-13	3-96	4-17	4-17	4-57	5-10
War Tax Revenue—							
Banks.....	0-14	0-15	0-14	0-14	0-13	0-13	0-12
Trust and Loan Companies.....	0-03	0-03	0-04	0-03	0-03	0-03	0-04
Insurance Companies.....	0-09	0-08	0-09	0-09	0-09	0-10	0-10
Business Profits.....	4-65	2-56	1-44	0-52	0-29	0-13	0-08
Income Tax.....	5-28	8-83	6-61	5-92	6-07	5-92	4-98
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.....	8-97	8-27	11-80	13-19	9-26	10-45	11-09
Total from Taxation.....	41-96	35-91	37-16	37-34	31-71	34-89	36-42
NON-TAX REVENUE—							
Interest on Investments.....	2-82	2-47	1-82	1-30	1-22	0-91	0-90
Post Office.....	3-04	2-96	3-21	3-15	3-11	3-23	3-05
Other Revenue.....	1-61	1-53	1-51	1-57	1-38	1-52	1-51
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts.....	49-43	42-87	43-71	43-37	37-42	40-55	41-88
Special Receipts.....	0-21	0-04	0-94	1-06	0-51	0-23	0-19
Grand Total Receipts.....	49-64	42-91	44-65	44-43	37-93	40-78	42-07

EXPENDITURE.

NOTE.—See Table 3 on p. 381 for the figures on which this Table is based.

Items of Expenditure.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture and Arts.....	0-62	0-65	0-69	0-74	0-62	0-61	0-61
Charges on Debt.....	16-00	15-64	15-33	15-00	14-63	14-01	13-73
Civil Government.....	1-00	1-12	1-12	1-15	1-12	1-15	1-14
Customs and Excise.....	0-69	0-75	0-72	0-74	0-83	1-03	1-06
Dominion Lands.....	0-45	0-47	0-47	0-40	0-37	0-39	0-45
Immigration.....	0-19	0-18	0-22	0-26	0-30	0-25	0-25
Indians.....	0-27	0-33	0-34	0-39	0-39	0-39	0-41
Legislation.....	0-27	0-43	0-29	0-25	0-26	0-45	0-48
National Defence (Military, Naval and Air Services).....	1-65	1-78	1-46	1-35	1-26	1-34	1-36
Pensions.....	4-25	4-06	3-65	3-65	3-76	3-96	3-98
Post Office.....	2-58	3-16	3-08	3-09	3-22	3-25	3-26
Public Works, Income.....	1-23	1-19	1-11	1-30	1-30	1-43	1-17
Royal C. M. Police.....	0-45	0-33	0-27	0-27	0-22	0-22	0-22
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	4-00	1-92	1-44	1-09	0-95	0-82	0-73
Soldiers' Land Settlement.....	0-39	0-24	0-19	0-17	0-15	0-13	0-13
Subsidies to Provinces.....	1-31	1-37	1-35	1-35	1-33	1-32	1-32
Trade and Commerce.....	0-22	0-41	0-27	0-31	0-41	0-43	0-39
Other Ordinary Expenditure.....	5-46	4-98	4-76	3-99	3-29	2-97	2-88
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	41-09	39-01	36-81	35-50	34-41	34-15	33-57
Special Expenditure.....	1-99	0-21	0-94	0-91	0-48	0-69	0-83
Other Disbursements—							
Capital Expenditure.....	4-55	1-83	1-09	1-19	1-79	1-79	2-05
Advances to Railways and Merchant Marine.....	12-48	11-00	9-29	2-75	1-17	1-14	1-10
Miscellaneous.....	-	-0-02	0-02	0-15	0-04	0-06	0-12
Grand Total Expenditure.....	60-11	52-03	48-15	40-50	37-89	37-83	37-67

3.—War Tax Revenue.

An account of the various war taxes imposed in 1915 and subsequently has already been given on p. 807 in the introduction to this section. For convenience of reference, the amounts received from these taxes since the beginning are segregated and the totals paid in to the Receiver-General are given in Table 8. The

taxes imposed on banks, trust and loan companies and insurance companies are collected by the Department of Finance. The excise war taxes, the business profits war tax and the income war tax are collected by the Customs and Excise Department, now the Department of National Revenue. The amounts of excise war taxes collected from different sources in the last six fiscal years are given in Table 9, while Table 10 contains the details by provinces for the latest year. The amounts collected in income war tax and business profits war tax are given by provinces for the two latest fiscal years in Table 11. (See also Tables 36 to 38 of this section).

8.—War Tax Revenue received during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-1927.

Years.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Customs and Excise Department. ¹	Total War Tax Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,355,327
1922	1,293,697	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,392	852,328	13,031,462	59,711,538	106,482,718	181,634,875
1924	1,236,957	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926	1,176,869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,097,106	157,296,320
1927	1,174,665	335,368	947,830	710,102	47,386,309	105,613,160	156,167,434
Total	14,402,128	3,569,567	8,593,825	196,922,036	427,801,519	702,537,749	1,353,826,823

¹Amounts paid in to Receiver-General.

9.—Summary of Excise War Taxes collected by the Department of Customs and Excise (now the Department of National Revenue), during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Licenses	119,118	68,420	58,020	36,211	35,666	37,036
Stamps	2,143,105	5,018,449	8,175,301	8,691,332	9,278,589	8,880,517
Matches	2,694,114	2,676,847	2,602,109	2,403,924	2,191,999	2,874,728
Automobiles	59,964	1,362,597	2,689,400	2,410,879	3,474,991	2,208,582
Confectionery	350,524	442,271	176,564	—	—	—
Playing cards	231,071	206,627	176,760	203,282	277,929	286,022
Cigars	—	289,524	357,495	323,557	321,807	311,701
Wines	122,974	159,370	151,580	66,840	95,459	118,080
Ale, beer and porter	1,246,523	2,612,463	4,234,539	4,669,337	5,466,628	5,198,503
Whiskey	708,544	—	—	—	—	—
Beverages and carbonic acid gas	—	372,235	162,282	38,938	38,279	27,550
Jewelry	108,147	—	—	—	—	—
Musical rolls, records, films, etc.	12,975	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	2,534,170	2,234,091	2,400,431	2,420,930	2,404,371	2,452,780
Embossed cheques	840,279	161,601	305,445	309,345	345,013	368,238
Embossed cheques (Departmental)	—	355,141	352,120	311,357	149,585	76,521
Sales, domestic	44,820,162	62,685,520	71,834,937	51,253,498	57,253,867	63,040,130
Other domestic war tax revenue	—	—	—	13,853	—	—
Domestic Total	55,991,670	78,645,156	93,676,983	73,153,281	81,334,184	86,780,388
Importations—						
Sales	16,698,589	28,576,735	29,155,141	15,453,872	16,771,226	18,365,540
Excise	1,212,355	768,002	836,723	723,685	1,122,924	1,577,400
Gross Total Excise Taxes	73,902,614	107,989,893	123,668,847	89,330,838	99,228,334	106,723,328

¹ Includes refunds, etc., \$246,125 in 1922, \$1,507,175 in 1923, \$2,992,471 in 1924, \$3,520,120 in 1925, \$1,131,229 in 1926 and \$1,110,168 in 1927.

10.—Excise War Taxes collected by the Customs and Excise Department (now the Department of National Revenue), by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

(Accrued Revenues.)

Provinces.	Licenses.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	290	27,778	—	—	26,973
Nova Scotia.....	1,126	220,451	—	473	954,113
New Brunswick.....	1,156	187,296	—	403	630,780
Quebec.....	10,395	2,524,149	1,607,309	3,823	20,815,847
Ontario.....	17,748	3,455,086	1,207,419	2,193,654	35,595,855
Manitoba.....	1,174	778,435	—	568	2,056,199
Saskatchewan.....	410	516,861	—	91	251,957
Alberta.....	964	496,219	—	681	861,837
British Columbia.....	3,827	671,857	—	8,889	2,744,777
Yukon.....	6	2,385	—	—	1,762
Total.....	37,036	8,880,517	2,874,728	2,208,582	63,940,130

Provinces.	Playing Cards.	Cigars.	Wines.	Ale, Beer and Porter.	Beverages, and carbonic acid gas.	Transportation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	201	—	8,900	—	17,306
New Brunswick.....	—	273	—	42,736	—	1,298
Quebec.....	86,463	172,274	—	3,278,466	22,215	1,944,393
Ontario.....	199,559	133,253	114,987	374,197	5,055	422,386
Manitoba.....	—	—	120	384,251	—	16,474
Saskatchewan.....	—	13	—	137,059	2	831
Alberta.....	—	471	87	531,307	248	6,402
British Columbia.....	—	5,216	2,886	441,537	30	43,682
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total.....	286,022	311,701	118,080	5,198,503	27,550	2,452,780

Provinces.	Embossed Cheques and Receipts.	Domestic Total.	Importations.		Total.
			Sales.	Excise.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	55,051	28,820	1,875	85,747
Nova Scotia.....	10	1,204,083	368,742	36,606	1,609,431
New Brunswick.....	1,513	877,239	402,856	23,634	1,308,728
Quebec.....	13,296	30,642,911	4,790,344	297,914	35,731,168
Ontario.....	117,577	43,861,587	7,090,197	831,885	51,783,669
Manitoba.....	142,358	3,300,622	1,801,337	93,902	5,195,860
Saskatchewan.....	63,400	911,594	672,767	73,648	1,658,010
Alberta.....	4,370	1,801,463	667,186	57,848	2,626,497
British Columbia.....	3,308	3,945,156	2,524,656	154,097	6,623,909
Yukon.....	22,406	4,161	16,419	991	21,572
Total.....	368,235	86,703,867	18,363,324	1,577,400	106,644,591
British Post Office Parcels.....	—	—	2,216	—	2,216
Embossed Cheques (Departmental).....	76,521	76,521	—	—	76,521
Grand Total.....	444,759	86,780,388	18,365,540	1,577,400	106,723,328¹

¹ Includes refunds of \$1,110,168

11.—Amounts collected under the Income War Tax Act and the Business Profits War Tax Act, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927.

Provinces.	1926.			1927.		
	Income War Tax.	Business Profits War Tax.	Total.	Income War Tax.	Business Profits War Tax.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	52,034	—	52,034	28,160	—	28,160
Nova Scotia.....	688,996	30,704	719,700	539,843	18,723	558,566
New Brunswick.....	712,000	74,822	786,822	524,820	11,426	536,246
Quebec.....	18,825,321	274,891	19,100,212	15,587,882	116,912	15,704,794
Ontario.....	26,470,428	448,114	26,918,542	22,631,659	287,199	22,918,858
Manitoba.....	3,421,455	15,110	3,436,565	2,393,250	105,758	2,499,008
Saskatchewan.....	875,942	67,417	943,359	658,257	30,860	689,117
Alberta.....	1,445,281	26,849	1,472,130	1,170,952	40,697	1,211,649
British Columbia.....	4,170,063	235,542	4,405,605	3,832,152	98,527	3,930,679
Yukon.....	42,749	—	42,749	19,334	—	19,334
Gross Total.....	56,704,319	1,173,449	57,877,768	47,386,309	710,102	48,096,411
Less Refunds.....	1,132,357	—	1,132,357	—	—	—
Net Total.....	55,571,962	1,173,449	56,745,411	47,386,309	710,102	48,096,411

4.—Inland Revenue.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S. 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue until 1918 had the control and management of standard weights and measures and of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, bridge and ferry tolls and rents. It administered the statutes which dealt with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. This Department also established the food standards, which were put into force by Orders in Council under the authority of section 26 of the Adulteration Act. By Order in Council dated May 18, 1918, the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue were amalgamated and combined under the name of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, under one Minister of the Crown. By Order in Council dated June 3, 1918, the administration of the Gas, Electric Light and Weights and Measures Inspection Acts, the Adulteration of Food, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Fertilizers, Proprietary and Patent Medicine and Inspection of Water Meters Acts was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, as from Sept. 1, 1918. On June 4, 1921, the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue was consolidated as the Department of Customs and Excise (11-12 George V, c. 26).

As from Apr. 1, 1927, the name of this Department, which collects the great bulk of the revenue of the Dominion, was changed to Department of National Revenue, by authority of 17 Geo. V., c. 34. This Act provides for three chief officers of the Department—the Commissioner of Customs, Commissioner of Excise and Commissioner of Income Tax, while an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may also be appointed. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, the gross amount of customs duties collected by the Department was \$158,966,367, as compared with \$143,933,110 in 1926 and \$120,222,454 in 1925. The total of excise duties and excise war taxes collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$155,863,241, as compared with \$142,598,565 in 1926 and \$128,336,181 in 1925. The total of income tax collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$47,-386,309, and of business profits war tax \$710,102.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing on July 1, 1927:—

Spirits—		Tobacco, per lb.....	\$ 0.20
When made from raw grain, per proof gal..	\$ 9.00	Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lb. per thousand.....	6.00
When made from malted barley.....	9.02	Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per thousand.....	11.00
When made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of customs duty, per proof gal.....	9.03	Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per standard lb.....	0.40
Malt, per lb.....	0.03	Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per standard lb.....	0.60
Malt, imported, crushed or ground, per lb....	0.05	Canada twist tobacco, per lb.....	0.20
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal.....	0.15	Snuff, per lb.....	0.20
		Cigars, per thousand.....	3.00

When however, any person is licensed by the Minister of Customs and Excise to manufacture patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations by the use of spirits in bond, subject to the Excise Act and regulations thereunder, the following duties of excise are collected:—when made from raw grain, \$2.40 per proof gallon; when made from malted barley, \$2.42 per proof gallon; when made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of customs duty, \$2.43 per proof gallon. Druggists licensed by the Minister of Customs and Excise to prepare prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, are also allowed to use limited quantities of spirits testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof, on payment of the above lower manufacturers' rates of duty. A drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty may be granted when spirits testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof are delivered in limited quantities to universities, scientific or research laboratories, or to hospitals for medicinal purposes only.

Revenue from Excise Duties.—The inland revenue collected from excise duties, other than war taxes, is shown by items for the past five fiscal years in Table 12. Tobacco, including cigarettes, is shown by the figures to be supplying more than 62 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

12.—Details of Excise Duties collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	7,985,838	9,371,063	9,393,661	10,932,578	13,904,584
Malt liquor.....	60,331	93,072	107,734	113,933	223,833
Malt.....	2,549,601	3,280,057	3,540,621	3,840,774	3,811,557
Tobacco.....	25,013,128	25,236,296	25,421,602	27,919,051	30,638,418
Cigars.....	622,035	608,685	561,606	539,300	536,845
Acetic acid.....	100	100	100	100	150
Manufacturers in bond.....	18,225	18,725	17,675	17,250	17,350
Other receipts.....	10,426	8,040	7,344	7,245	7,176
Totals.....	36,259,654	38,616,038	39,005,343	43,370,231	49,139,913

Statistics of Licenses and Distillation.—As a by-product of the collection of excise duties, statistics are compiled of excise licenses issued and of distillation; figures for recent years are given in Tables 13 and 14.

13.—Number of Excise Licenses issued during the fiscal years ended 1922-1927.

Description.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Distillers.....	10	11	14	16	18	20
Brewers and maltsters.....	79	74	75	79	87	93
Tobacco manufacturers.....	81	76	73	70	65	56
Cigar manufacturers.....	152	140	126	113	110	106
Petroleum refineries.....	14	16	16	18	21	21
Manufacturers in bond—						
Vinegar distillers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc.....	334	354	371	348	343	345
Chemical stills.....	149	163	166	164	156	151
Wood alcohol manufacturers.....	12	9	6	7	8	6
Malt vinegar brewers.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Still manufacturers and importers.....	14	10	16	17	18	24
Acetic acid manufacturers.....	2	2	2	2	2	3
Bonded warehouses.....	45	49	50	46	41	42
Rectifiers.....	1	1	1	1	1	—
Compounds.....	—	—	2	2	2	3
Canadian leaf stemmers.....	—	—	—	—	—	8

14.—Statistics of Distillation for the fiscal years 1923-1927.

Schedule.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Licenses issued.....No.	12	14	16	18	20
License fees.....\$	2,750	3,375	4,125	4,500	5,000
Grain, etc., for distillation—					
Malt.....lb.	4,222,031	4,847,035	8,549,177	6,109,455	12,650,807
Indian corn.....“	12,596,833	25,969,850	48,524,438	37,496,955	62,478,906
Rye.....“	9,936,928	11,866,009	18,750,531	12,506,822	21,129,081
Oats and other grain.....“	88,310	138,044	205,412	380,385	283,950
Wheat.....“	—	1,104,540	222,160	46,800	1,616,020
Total grain.....“	26,844,102	43,925,478	76,231,718	56,540,417	98,158,764
Molasses.....“	45,009,401	38,894,109	56,277,470	45,051,831	68,847,431
Proof spirits manufactured.....gal.	3,828,879	4,411,896	7,287,691	5,434,329	9,121,051
Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments—					
Gallons.....	204	638	3,795	6,153	1,585
Amount.....\$	1,840	5,746	34,163	55,480	14,272
Total duty collected plus license fees. \$	4,590	9,121	38,288	59,980	19,272

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco.—In Tables 15 and 16 are shown the quantities of spirits, malt liquor, malt, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco taken out of bond for consumption in the fiscal years ended 1901 to 1927, and the annual consumption of spirits, beer, wine and tobacco per head of population, together with the duties paid in the same years.

Between 1920 and 1927 the consumption of cigars fell from 270,089,761 to 175,335,838 and of tobacco from 23,049,012 lb. to 21,589,772 lb.; on the other hand, the consumption of cigarettes increased from 2,440,982,912 to 3,333,999,860.

Between 1923 and 1927 the consumption of spirits has risen from 729,678 gal. to 1,404,111 gal., and of malt liquor from 36,789,195 gal. to 51,726,251 gal.

15.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco taken out of Bond for Consumption in the fiscal years 1901-1927.

(For earlier years see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528.)

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco. ²
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1901.....	2,707,919	25,108,254	64,723,616	141,096,889	121,383,584	11,330,345
1902.....	2,933,183	27,623,767	71,440,519	151,780,516	134,236,034	11,569,632
1903.....	2,979,268	25,755,154	67,608,157	168,290,422	176,435,240	12,507,944
1904.....	3,481,287	27,335,985	75,430,347	180,485,202	211,302,041	12,574,524
1905.....	3,112,843	30,330,370	75,517,352	186,110,777	250,860,387	13,444,611
1906.....	3,545,785	33,250,637	85,699,102	193,827,342	269,334,939	14,517,911
1907.....	3,033,439	26,505,831	69,176,871	154,253,260	266,377,710	11,318,538
1908.....	3,918,657	38,800,380	98,579,733	200,133,255	384,809,344	15,971,609
1909.....	3,627,266	37,317,964	92,631,306	192,105,371	356,756,130	17,217,710
1910.....	3,777,156	38,558,210	95,166,134	205,820,851	451,095,138	17,961,279
1911.....	4,146,452	41,752,448	101,525,430	227,585,092	585,935,370	18,903,322
1912.....	4,562,382	47,518,647	114,029,523	252,718,242	782,663,841	21,419,046
1913.....	4,999,937	52,314,400	123,920,607	294,772,993	977,743,301	22,371,636
1914.....	4,762,618	56,060,846	133,794,639	288,219,892	1,166,023,170	22,248,760
1915.....	4,021,090	47,963,225	111,037,743	236,866,542	1,090,125,936	21,180,857
1916.....	3,629,324	39,638,877	89,476,590	207,647,808	1,082,324,710	20,698,241
1917.....	4,118,147	34,827,284	78,815,746	239,752,252	1,307,276,750	20,735,080
1918.....	4,591,972	28,442,427	59,626,049	254,445,945	1,664,709,933	21,780,168
1919.....	2,941,108	26,024,117	49,184,747	220,590,175	1,553,468,890	19,980,446
1920.....	3,816,124	36,863,867	69,975,631	270,089,761	2,440,982,912	23,049,012
1921.....	2,816,071	35,509,757	82,210,351	214,262,197	2,439,832,278	19,389,268
1922.....	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923.....	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924.....	899,291	43,717,823	105,466,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925.....	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926.....	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483
1927.....	1,404,111	51,726,251	126,967,976	175,335,838	3,333,999,860	21,589,772

¹ Nine months. ² Including snuff.

16.—Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco, and Excise and Customs Duties per head on these Commodities in the fiscal years 1901-1927.

(From the Report of the Department of Customs and Excise. For earlier years see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 529.)

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.				Duty.			
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Tobacco.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wines.	Tobacco.
	gal.	gal.	gal.	lb.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	.757	4.680	.099	2.375	1.574	.195	.047	.864
1902.....	.786	5.035	.090	2.371	1.631	.211	.048	.902
1903.....	.848	4.592	.094	2.483	1.766	.200	.049	.967
1904.....	.917	4.739	.092	2.664	1.913	.217	.049	1.005
1905.....	.895	5.123	.093	2.768	1.898	.214	.049	1.036
1906.....	.898	5.484	.095	2.898	1.879	.238	.052	1.100
1907 (nine months).....	.977	5.765	.095	3.048	2.035	.257	.054	1.317
1908.....	.939	6.146	.102	3.066	1.965	.268	.057	1.194
1909.....	.860	5.708	.091	3.105	1.794	.241	.050	1.101
1910.....	.883	5.713	.105	3.183	1.843	.242	.057	1.059
1911.....	.948	5.999	.114	3.323	1.988	.257	.059	1.157
1912.....	1.030	6.598	.114	3.679	2.170	.288	.063	1.336
1913.....	1.112	7.005	.131	3.818	2.340	.320	.076	1.462
1914.....	1.061	7.200	.124	3.711	2.249	.328	.079	1.438
1915.....	.872	6.071	.095	3.427	2.086	.379	.051	1.361
1916.....	.745	4.950	.062	3.329	1.951	.362	.033	1.454
1917.....	.698	4.188	.061	3.330	1.788	.304	.033	1.520
1918.....	.699	3.414	.061	3.612	1.810	.228	.036	1.698
1919.....	.391	2.948	.025	3.109	.942	.170	.015	2.520
1920.....	.624	4.100	.078	3.745	1.586	.243	.056	3.541
1921.....	.857	3.954	.077	3.272	2.256	.292	.074	3.245
1922.....	.360	4.375	.037	3.434	1.859	.308	.049	3.254
1923.....	.219	4.028	.037	3.243	2.006	.287	.057	2.883
1924.....	.239	4.790	.062	3.382	2.229	.372	.081	2.902
1925.....	.228	5.223	.066	3.317	2.109	.380	.086	2.884
1926.....	.270	5.617	.074	3.468	2.505	.405	.092	3.118
1927.....	.323	5.525	.091	3.603	2.982	.413	.106	3.395

5.—Provincial Subsidies.

Tables 17 and 18 show the aggregate amounts of the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for each of the fiscal years ended from 1922 to 1927 (Table 17), and the totals paid from Confederation to date (Table 18). The provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The Province of British Columbia received an additional grant of \$100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.¹ An additional grant of \$100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 42) and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act (2 Geo. V, c. 32). Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, such as compensation for lands, allowances for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, etc.

¹ See Canada Year Book, 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.

17.—Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1922-1927.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia.....	661,866	661,866	661,866	661,854	661,841	661,841
New Brunswick.....	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766
Quebec.....	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420
Ontario.....	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612
Manitoba.....	1,470,991	1,466,380	1,485,118	1,501,551	1,501,551	1,491,836
Saskatchewan.....	1,763,883	1,763,883	1,901,069	1,757,005	1,850,755	2,032,575
Alberta.....	1,628,638	1,628,638	1,651,537	1,674,435	1,674,435	1,643,942
British Columbia.....	738,816	738,816	738,816	738,816	738,816	738,816
Total.....	12,211,924	12,207,313	12,386,136	12,281,391	12,375,128	12,516,740

18.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1927.

Provinces.	Allowance for Government.	Allowance per head of Population.	Special Grants. ¹	Interest on Debt Allowance. ²	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,020,000	4,614,605	3,573,145	2,292,529	13,500,279
Nova Scotia.....	6,200,000	20,404,901	826,980	2,813,310	30,245,191
New Brunswick.....	5,600,000	15,557,147	8,730,000	1,212,380	31,099,527
Quebec.....	7,600,000	68,202,037	—	4,304,567	80,106,604
Ontario.....	8,000,000	85,361,169	—	3,889,203	97,250,372
Manitoba.....	5,405,000	12,970,240	11,600,677	10,679,531	40,655,447
Saskatchewan.....	3,956,667	10,369,644	11,906,250	8,918,250	35,150,811
Alberta.....	3,826,666	8,165,132	11,250,000	8,918,250	32,160,048
British Columbia.....	4,800,000	8,832,473	6,600,000	1,642,243	21,874,717
Total.....	48,408,333	234,477,348	54,487,052	44,670,263	382,042,996

¹ Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings. ² Allowance in lieu of debt.

6.—National Debt.

The gross national debt of Canada on Mar. 31, 1914, was \$544,391,369, as against assets of \$208,394,519, leaving a net debt of \$335,996,850. Comparatively small as was this debt, it was a debt incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility which, like the Intercolonial and Transcontinental railways and the canal system, remained assets, though perhaps not realizable assets of the

nation, or was expended as subsidies to enterprises, which, like the Canadian Pacific railway, though not government-owned, assisted greatly in extending the area of settlement as well as the productive and, therefore, the taxable capacity of the country. Broadly speaking, it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also, it was mainly held outside the country, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London being \$302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only \$717,453 payable in Canada.

The great changes brought about during the 13 years from 1914 to 1927 in our national debt have been:—(1) the enormous increase in net debt from \$335,996,-850 to \$2,347,834,370; (2) as having been largely incurred for war purposes, the gross debt is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, \$1,941,852,161 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1927; (4) the average rate of interest paid on interest-bearing debt has been considerably increased, the interest-bearing debt on Mar. 31, 1914, being \$416,892,576, with an annual interest charge of \$14,687,797, the average interest rate being thus only 3.52 p.c., while on Mar. 31, 1922, the interest-bearing debt was \$2,669,967,110, with an interest charge of \$137,881,774, the average rate of interest paid being 5.164 p.c. Had the rate of interest in 1922 been the same as in 1914, the interest charge in that year would have been some \$44,000,000 less than it actually was. Since 1922, the maturity of certain loans has enabled the Government to refund at lower and more normal peace-time rates of interest, with the result that the average rate of interest payable on the national debt has been slowly declining, standing at 5.015 p.c. on Mar. 31, 1927. Further, in these same five years the principal sum of the interest-bearing debt has been reduced by \$104,315,847. The net result of these two achievements is that the annual interest charge has in the last five years been reduced by the substantial amount of \$9,207,434.

The *interest-bearing* debt, the annual interest charge upon that debt and the average rate of interest, as at the end of each of the last eight fiscal years, have been as follows:—

	Total Interest-Bearing Debt. ¹	Annual Interest Charge.	Average Rate of Interest.
	\$	\$	p.c.
Mar. 31, 1920.....	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5.134
" 1921.....	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5.130
" 1922.....	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5.164
" 1923.....	2,653,869,212	136,007,667	5.125
" 1924.....	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5.092
" 1925.....	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4.992
" 1926.....	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4.996
" 1927.....	2,565,651,263	128,674,340	5.015

Since Mar. 31, 1927, the interest-bearing debt has been substantially reduced by the redemption and refunding operations of November and December, 1927, and the annual interest charge has been more than proportionately diminished. Specifically, the 5½ p.c. renewal loan of 1922, amounting to \$29,068,400 and maturing on Nov. 1, 1927, was paid off in cash with a resultant annual saving of \$1,598,762 in interest. Again, on Nov. 15, 1927, maturing 4 p.c. treasury notes amounting to \$8,000,000 were paid off in cash, saving an annual \$320,000 in interest. Further, on Dec. 1, 1927, \$63,437,250 of 5½ p.c. tax-free bonds matured and were partly paid off in cash, while the remaining \$45,000,000 was raised by 4 p.c. treasury notes maturing in 1930; thus an interest charge of \$3,489,049 was replaced by an interest

¹ The total of interest-bearing debt, as here given, includes bonds purchased and held by the Treasury for sinking funds.

charge of \$1,800,000. As a result of these transactions, the interest-bearing debt of the Dominion was reduced by \$55,505,650 and the annual interest charge by \$3,607,800, as compared with the above figures as of Mar. 31, 1927.

A summary account of the loans effected between 1914 and 1926 is appended.

War Loans.—The first Dominion domestic war loan was raised in November, 1915, under authority of c. 23 of the Statutes of that year (5 Geo. V, c. 23). It originally consisted of \$50,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 10-year gold bonds, issued at 97½ and maturing Dec. 1, 1925. As the issue was heavily over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 24,862 subscribers \$78,729,500, bank subscriptions \$25,000,000) and the extra money was needed, the Government increased the amount of the loan to \$100,000,000. In July, 1915, \$25,000,000 of 1-year and \$20,000,000 of 2-year 5 p.c. notes had been floated in the United States, with the object of stabilizing exchange and of relieving the pressure on London.

In September 1916, the second Canadian domestic war loan of \$100,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 15-year gold bonds was issued and again over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 34,526 subscribers \$151,444,800, bank subscriptions, \$50,000,000). In March of that year, a loan of \$75,000,000 in 5, 10 and 15-year 5 p.c. bonds had been floated in New York.

The third Canadian domestic war loan, composed of \$150,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 20-year gold bonds, issued at 96, was issued in March, 1917, and was again over-subscribed, 40,800 public subscribers applying for \$200,768,000, while the banks subscribed \$60,000,000. In Aug., 1917, \$100,000,000 of 5 p.c. 2-year notes were issued in New York at 98.

The fourth domestic war loan (First Victory Loan), was issued in November 1917. For the first time, subscriptions as low as \$50 were received towards an issue of \$150,000,000 5½ p.c. 5, 10 and 20-year gold bonds, the Minister of Finance reserving the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000. The subscribers numbered 820,035, and the subscriptions totalled \$398,000,000, or about \$50 per head of the population of Canada.

The fifth domestic war loan (Second Victory Loan), of \$300,000,000 5½ p.c. 5 and 15-year tax-exempt gold bonds, was issued at 100 and interest as of date Nov. 1, 1918; the end of the war, then clearly in sight, stimulated subscriptions. The applications numbered 1,067,879 and totalled \$660,000,000.

The sixth domestic war loan (Third Victory Loan) was raised at 100 and interest in November, 1919. It consisted of \$300,000,000 taxable 5-year and 15-year 5½ p.c. gold bonds. The subscriptions amounted to \$678,000,000.

A 5½ p.c. renewal loan, aggregating \$114,464,150 and due in 1927 and 1932, was floated in Canada in the autumn of 1922 to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1917. Largely for the same purpose, a \$100,000,000 5 p.c. loan was issued in New York.

In the autumn of 1923, a second renewal loan of \$200,000,000 at 5 p.c. was issued in Canada to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1918.

Refunding operations in 1924, to retire \$107,955,650 5-year Victory bonds, issued in 1919, and to redeem treasury bills held by banks, took the form of a domestic issue of \$50,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds and \$35,000,000 4 p.c. 2-year notes, and a short term issue in the New York market of \$90,000,000 4 p.c. 1-year treasury notes. An issue of \$24,000,000 in 4 p.c. 1, 2 and 3-year notes (\$8,000,000 of each) was also made in November, 1924.

A refunding loan of \$75,000,000 at 4½ p.c. due 1940 was issued in Canada in September, 1925, and 4 p.c. 1-year notes amounting to \$70,000,000 in New York. Securities redeemed included £5,000,000 4½ p.c. bonds due in London, \$90,000,000 4 p.c. notes due in New York, also \$8,000,000 4 p.c. notes and \$42,014,500 5 p.c. bonds of the 1915 war loan due in Canada.

In 1926, refunding issues dated Feb. 1, were made as follows:—in Canada, \$20,000,000 4½ p.c. 4-year bonds and \$45,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds; in New York, \$40,000,000 4½ p.c. 10-year bonds. Maturing securities included \$25,000,000 5 p.c. bonds due in New York April 1, and \$70,000,000 4 p.c. notes, called for redemption April 1.

The general result of these loans has been that in 1927-28 the great bulk of the Canadian national debt is owing to the Canadian people. At the end of the fiscal year 1926-27, the net funded debt of Canada payable in London was \$267,649,036, that payable in New York was \$225,894,000, while the net funded debt payable in Canada amounted to no less than \$1,941,852,161. The largest creditors of the Dominion Government are within the Dominion itself, and, as a consequence, the interest payments made on national debt account outside the country are a relatively small item. Summary and detailed statistics of the national debt as on Mar. 31, 1927, are given with comparative figures for previous years in Tables 19 to 22, while Table 23 shows the principal and interest of the national debt at Confederation and in each subsequent fiscal year.

19.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1921-1927.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total debt.....	2,902,482,117	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,184	2,726,298,717
Active assets.....	561,603,133	480,211,335	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837	379,048,085	378,464,347
Net Debt.....	2,340,878,984	2,422,135,802	2,453,776,869	2,417,783,275	2,417,437,686	2,389,731,099	2,347,834,370
Interest paid on debt.....	139,551,520	135,247,849	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604	130,691,493	129,675,367
Interest received on investments....	24,815,246	21,961,513	16,465,303	11,916,479	11,332,328	8,535,086	8,559,401

20.—Details of the Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash on hand and in banks.....	4,256,042	43,612,756	27,068,121	24,811,236	22,182,119
Specie reserve.....	130,150,335	103,427,038	123,976,668	99,093,810	100,935,933
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.....	75,433,038	92,418,747	88,922,335	93,678,049	97,452,299
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Govts.....	106,540,470	40,071,243	36,633,691	36,495,929	35,985,138
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board....	83,325,152	86,728,789	87,749,947	87,536,094	84,149,967
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	35,345,331	35,568,622	36,278,075	37,432,967	37,758,891
Total.....	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837	379,048,085	378,464,347

21.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, Mar. 31, 1923-1927.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Funded debt payable in					
London.....	304,770,796 ¹	301,786,046 ¹	274,447,490 ¹	270,962,177 ¹	267,649,036 ¹
Canada.....	1,937,031,954 ¹	1,895,088,856 ¹	1,895,112,087 ¹	1,920,128,841 ¹	1,941,852,161 ¹
New York.....	210,933,000	210,932,000	300,874,000	280,874,000	225,894,000
Dominion Notes.....	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404	172,167,639
Savings banks.....	31,791,106	34,211,540	33,611,133	32,830,544	31,922,043
Temporary loans.....	95,432,000	91,520,000	28,196,769	201,000	201,000
Bank Note circulation redemption fund.....	6,454,150	6,225,878	6,338,346	5,894,254	5,849,030
Trust funds.....	19,621,238	19,327,244	19,307,853	18,665,350	18,460,169
Province accounts.....	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,816
Miscellaneous.....	30,511,075	34,269,749	43,842,940	47,015,798	52,679,823
Total.....	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	2,768,779,185	2,726,298,717

¹Net figures, with amounts held as sinking funds deducted.

In addition to the direct liabilities of the Government of Canada, there are certain indirect liabilities arising out of the guaranteeing of securities for the railways, both before and after their acquisition by the public. The outstanding securities guaranteed as to principal and interest amounted on Mar. 31, 1927, to \$397,795,002 held by the public and \$58,157,951 held by the Minister of Finance. The amount guaranteed as to interest only (Grand Trunk Railway acquisition guarantees) was at the same date \$216,207,142.

The list of securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government was, at Mar. 31, 1927, as follows:—

Securities.	Amount Authorized.	Amount outstanding at March 31, 1927.	
		Held by the Public.	Held by the Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 p.c. deb. stock, due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0.....	9,359,997	9,359,997	-
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9.....	7,896,590	7,896,575	-
3. Canadian Northern Ont. Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0.....	35,770,000	34,229,997	1,540,003
4. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1960, £647,260-5-6.....	3,150,000	3,149,999	-
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 p.c. bonds due 1962, £14,000,000-0-0.....	68,040,000	34,992,000	33,048,000
6. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1962, £733,561-12-10.....	3,570,000	-	3,569,996
7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 p.c. bonds, due 1934.....	45,000,000	17,060,333	12,500,000
8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 p.c. bonds, due 1962, £3,280,000 0 0.....	15,940,800	8,440,848	7,499,952
9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds, due 1940.....	25,000,000	24,793,000	-
10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds, due 1940.....	25,000,000	24,743,000	-
11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ p.c. bonds, due 1946.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 p.c. bonds, due 1936.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. serial equipment bonds, 1923-38.....	22,500,000	17,250,000	-
14. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1954.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
15. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4 p.c. notes, due 1927.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	-
16. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds, due 1954.....	26,000,000	26,000,000	-
17. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds, due 1930.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	-
18. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds, due 1935.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	-
19. Canadian National Ry. Co., 1927, Guar. Deb. Stock, £7,176,801.....	34,879,253	34,879,253	-
	477,106,640	397,795,002	58,157,951
Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
20. Grand Trunk Ry. Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. gtd. stock, £12,500,000.....	60,833,333	60,833,333	-
Grand Trunk 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375.....	20,782,492	20,782,492	-
Great Western 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080.....	13,252,323	13,252,323	-
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455.....	119,839,014	119,839,014	-
Northern Ry. of Can., 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £308,215.....	1,499,980	1,499,980	-
	216,207,142	216,207,142	-

23.—Public Debt of Canada, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1927.

Fiscal Yrs.	Total debt.	Total assets.	Net debt.	Net debt per capita.	Increase or decrease of debt during the year. ¹	Interest paid on debt.	Interest received from active assets.	Interest paid per capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867.	93,046,052	17,317,410	75,728,642	22.73	—	—	—	—
1868.	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135	22.47	28,493	4,501,568	126,420	1.33
1869.	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	22.23	102,184	4,907,014	313,021	1.44
1870.	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742	22.64	2,350,423	5,047,054	383,956	1.46
1871.	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518	22.09	—503,225	5,165,304	554,384	1.47
1872.	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	22.76	4,480,554	5,257,231	488,042	1.45
1873.	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	27.22	17,661,390	5,209,206	396,404	1.42
1874.	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964	28.32	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1.50
1875.	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29.84	7,683,414	6,590,790	840,887	1.70
1876.	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31.54	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1.62
1877.	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	33.20	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1.69
1878.	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34.41	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1.73
1879.	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34.49	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1.74
1880.	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589	36.17	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1.84
1881.	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35.82	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1.75
1882.	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35.05	—1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1.76
1883.	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35.75	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1.73
1884.	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40.61	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1.72
1885.	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43.27	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,036	2.08
1886.	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48.63	26,751,415 ²	10,137,009	2,299,079	2.21
1887.	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49.01	4,155,668	9,682,929	990,887	2.09
1888.	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50.03	7,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2.10
1889.	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50.11	2,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2.14
1890.	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	49.56	3,170	10,656,841	1,082,271	2.01
1891.	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49.09	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1.98
1892.	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49.32	3,332,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2.00
1893.	300,054,525	58,373,435	241,681,040	48.96	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1.99
1894.	308,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	50.30	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2.09
1895.	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	50.27	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2.08
1896.	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50.82	5,422,506	10,502,430	1,370,001	2.06
1897.	332,530,131	70,991,635	261,538,496	50.86	3,041,163	10,645,663	1,443,004	2.07
1898.	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399	50.77	2,417,803	10,516,758	1,513,455	2.02
1899.	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447	50.63	2,317,048	10,855,112	1,590,448	2.07
1900.	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	49.89	—779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2.01
1901.	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49.69	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2.00
1902.	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49.13	3,349,086	10,975,935	1,892,224	1.98
1903.	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46.11	—10,222,101 ³	11,068,139	2,020,953	1.95
1904.	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44.78	—739,270 ⁴	11,128,637	2,236,256	1.91
1905.	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44.43	5,356,448	10,630,115	2,105,031	1.77
1906.	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43.27	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1.75
1907 ⁵ .	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41.84	—3,371,117	6,712,771	1,235,746	1.06
1908.	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	42.82	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1.69
1909.	476,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279	48.38	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1.73
1910.	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48.61	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1.89
1911.	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47.18	3,773,596	12,535,851	1,668,773	1.74
1912.	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46.15	—122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1.66
1913.	483,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41.76	—25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1.67
1914.	544,391,369	208,034,619	335,996,850	43.68	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1.68
1915.	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	57.16	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	2.00
1916.	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76.55	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2.67
1917.	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	107.48	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4.36
1918.	1,863,335,899	671,451,836	1,191,884,063	143.11	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5.74
1919.	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,033	185.60	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9.13
1920.	3,041,529,587	792,660,963 ⁶	2,248,868,624	260.54	674,337,591	107,527,089	17,086,981	12.46
1921.	2,902,482,117	561,603,133 ⁶	2,340,878,984	266.36	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15.88
1922.	2,902,347,137	480,211,335 ⁶	2,422,135,802	271.89	81,256,817	135,247,849	21,961,513	15.18
1923.	2,888,827,237	435,050,368 ⁶	2,453,776,869	271.79	31,641,067	137,892,735	16,465,303	15.27
1924.	2,819,610,470	401,827,195 ⁶	2,417,783,275	264.21	—35,993,954	136,237,872	11,916,479	14.89
1925.	2,818,066,523	400,628,837 ⁶	2,417,437,686	260.82	—345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14.54
1926.	2,768,779,184	379,048,085 ⁶	2,389,731,099	254.51	—27,706,587	130,691,493	8,535,086	13.92
1927.	2,726,298,717	378,464,347 ⁶	2,347,834,370	246.64	—41,896,729	129,675,367	8,559,401	13.62

¹ The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.² This amount includes \$10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.³ This amount included \$3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec.⁴ This amount takes into account \$5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6.⁵ Active assets only. ⁶ 9 months.

2.—Provincial Public Finance.

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3), and the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11), of having a considerable assured income in subsidies from the Dominion Treasury. Details of these payments are given for recent years in Tables 17 and 18 of this section. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, the provinces which by the voluntary action of their previously existing governments entered Confederation, raise considerable revenues through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water powers, etc., while the Prairie Provinces receive from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. Further, under section 92 of the British North America Act, Provincial Legislatures are given authority to impose direct taxation within the province for provincial purposes and to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

While the *laissez faire* school of political thought was predominant throughout the country, provincial receipts and expenditures were generally very moderate, as may be seen both for individual provinces and for the provinces collectively from Table 24. From the commencement of the twentieth century, however, the Canadian public, more especially in Ontario and the West, began to demand increased services from the government, particularly in respect of education, sanitation, and public ownership and operation of public utilities. The performance of these functions necessitated increased revenues, which had in the main to be raised by taxation. Among the chief methods of taxation to be employed has been the taxation of corporations and estates, succession duties showing a considerably increased yield even within the comparatively short period of ten years from 1916 to 1926 covered by the statements compiled by the Finance Branch of the Bureau of Statistics,¹ and published in part as Tables 25 and 27. Prominent among the objects of increased expenditure in this same period are education, public buildings, public works and enterprises, and charities, hospitals and corrections. The fact that provincial government is cheaper per head in the *laissez faire* eastern provinces is evident from Table 29, which gives the per capita ordinary revenue and expenditure for various fiscal years from 1881 to 1926. This, however, is not to be taken as evidence that the larger services rendered to the public in the western provinces are not worth what is being paid for them.

For the half-century subsequent to Confederation, the provincial accounts, published by each government according to its own system of accounting, were quite incomparable as among the provinces, a fact much regretted by students of provincial public finance. Upon the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, its Finance Branch undertook the work of placing the various provincial public accounts on a comparable basis, correlating, for example, the revenues derived from succession duties, taxation of corporations, sales of public lands, royalties on forest, mineral and fisheries products, as well as the expenditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. In the present issue an analysis is given of the provincial public accounts for the five fiscal years ended from 1922 to 1926. In it the various items of receipts and expenditures have

¹ The succession duties collected by the provinces in 1926 amounted in the aggregate to \$13,446,519, as compared with \$1,020,972 as recently as 1904, or a 13-fold increase in 22 years. The aggregate revenue raised by taxation of corporations, etc., increased from \$7,217,548 in 1916 to \$30,956,134 in 1926—a four-fold increase in 10 years. For the details for the years 1916 to 1920, see pp. 680 and 684 of the 1921 Year Book.

been classified under appropriate headings, and a uniform terminology has been adopted. The result is given in Tables 25 and 26, which present summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of each Provincial Government for each of the five provincial fiscal years from 1922 to 1926. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, while Table 27 supplies the same information for the provinces collectively. Similar figures for the years from 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book and for 1921 on pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for their latest fiscal years for which final data are available, ended 1926, was \$146,450,904, as compared with \$132,398,729 in 1925, \$127,896,047 in 1924, \$117,738,244 in 1923, \$116,156,699 in 1922, \$102,030,458 in 1921, \$92,653,023 in 1920 and \$50,015,795 in 1916. The total ordinary expenditure in 1926 was \$144,183,178, as compared with \$136,648,242 in 1925, \$135,159,185 in 1924, \$132,671,095 in 1923, \$112,874,954 in 1922, \$102,569,515 in 1921, \$88,250,675 in 1920 and \$53,826,219 in 1916. Thus the total ordinary revenue of the provinces shows an increase of 193 p.c. in the short space of 10 years, while the total ordinary expenditure shows an increase of 168 p.c. in the same period.

Considering the individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1926 is that of Ontario, \$52,039,855, Quebec being next with \$27,206,335 and British Columbia third with \$20,608,672. As regards total expenditure for the same year, that of Ontario was highest, \$51,251,781, Quebec second with \$26,401,480 and British Columbia third with \$19,829,522. In 1926, British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, *viz.*, \$36.26, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest, \$9.57.¹

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies, together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens, nearly sufficed to cover the whole expense of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available, but since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the analyses made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from \$15,718,146 in 1916 to \$76,683,166 in 1926—a five-fold increase in 10 years. This figure of total taxation is obtained by adding the totals under the items “succession duties”, “taxation of corporations, etc.” and “licenses and permits” in Table 27.

Provincial Assets and Liabilities.—The asset and liability statements of the provinces vary so greatly in their content that until recently no attempt has been made to publish any collective statement. In some instances natural resources, such as timber, mining, agricultural and school lands unsold, are shown as assets, while in others no account is taken of these. In other cases, Provincial Government buildings with lands connected therewith, also roads, bridges and public improvements, are considered as assets, while other provinces do not include them in their published statements. With a view to presenting the principal items which made up provincial assets and liabilities, a co-ordinated table (Table 28) has been compiled, in consultation with the various provincial Audit Departments. Indirect liabilities consist mainly, as shown by the footnotes, of guarantees of bonds and debentures.

¹ Reports giving details of the finances of Provincial Governments for 1923, 1924 and 1925 have been published. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

24. Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1926.

Fiscal Years.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture. ²	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yr.)	1,372,064	1,569,447	2,360,891	2,295,304	1,939,397	1,978,949	6,638,866	6,072,289
1873	484,979 ¹	401,662 ¹	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486	1,795,749	1,707,356
1874	403,013	442,767	686,826	676,111	591,465	589,794	1,983,603	1,908,283
1875	306,597	395,277	616,350	714,803	608,099	679,814	2,036,869	2,060,779
1876	524,144	353,226	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,330	2,329,868	2,283,025
1877	326,274	331,632	562,800	588,942	618,113	650,233	2,397,383	2,471,551
1878	312,684	334,133	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815	2,018,482	2,577,171
1879	288,062	313,845	394,205	503,051	526,685	616,132	2,201,215	2,715,549
1880	269,603	257,309	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671	2,342,412	2,830,023
1881	275,380	261,276	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1882	233,465	257,228	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236	3,419,371	3,628,229
1883	228,169	270,477	563,864	541,099	822,899 ³	943,824 ³	2,750,707	3,096,943
1884	280,271	279,445	586,861	572,768	650,466 ⁴	633,658	2,823,565	3,124,620
1885	248,222	266,318	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473	2,926,148	2,936,734
1886	233,978	304,467	633,145	656,348	634,574	623,593	2,949,562	3,032,607
1887	241,736	288,052	656,639	664,103	665,819	667,647	2,965,567	3,288,798
1888	254,209	279,939	712,951	668,400	664,880	640,806	2,738,768	3,365,032
1889	234,635	263,605	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051	3,628,544	3,543,619
1890	224,882	305,799	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735	3,537,407	3,894,413
1891	274,047	304,486	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1892	245,652	259,012	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483	3,458,404	4,446,640
1893	217,473	294,201	682,567 ⁵	642,385 ⁵	730,877	711,673	4,373,363	3,907,445
1894	282,468	280,596	888,213	862,842	619,298 ⁶	661,521 ⁶	4,258,728	4,267,946
1895	277,314	310,177	835,455	831,230	687,437	684,635	4,221,687	4,189,985
1896	273,496	287,631	841,160	853,893	698,437	701,452	4,327,910	4,099,707
1897	272,550	310,752	832,240	853,699	745,203	727,187	3,877,466	4,892,282
1898	276,183	301,700	855,960	849,330	708,809	727,050	4,176,140	4,415,370
1899	282,678	276,789	876,828	852,379	764,439	749,644	4,223,579	4,201,023
1900	282,056	308,494	1,014,123	937,261	758,989	794,477	4,451,578	4,433,386
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	1,100,346	4,563,432	4,516,554
1902	324,670	324,185	1,140,217	1,087,403	826,066	845,637	4,515,170	4,490,677
1903	318,766	327,662	1,243,581	1,177,331	801,410	816,295	4,699,773	4,596,061
1904	307,730	356,120	1,194,756	1,161,456	890,653	885,457	4,830,687	4,795,469
1905	313,445	334,734	1,324,531	1,303,708	865,637	874,420	5,039,001	4,989,906
1906	258,235 ⁷	264,135 ⁷	1,391,629	1,375,588	887,202	879,066	5,340,167	5,179,817
1907	350,479	346,081	1,438,167	1,539,169	969,939	960,093	5,370,595	4,767,070
1908	366,601	377,603	1,783,467	1,624,760	1,086,738	1,042,196	6,016,616	4,980,919
1909	375,374	366,938	1,632,979	1,653,508	1,259,827	1,255,382	6,082,187	5,539,880
1910	375,151	382,891	1,592,363	1,725,914	1,324,440	1,317,876	6,571,944	6,627,755
1911	374,798	398,490	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1912	485,565 ⁸	527,220 ⁸	1,870,056	1,832,075	1,417,722	1,409,049	8,070,109	7,386,680
1913	506,553	450,112	1,920,565	1,949,784	1,459,000	1,446,963	8,802,737	7,953,985
1914	525,555	445,396	1,885,458	2,098,893	1,505,229	1,493,774	9,000,377	8,624,368
1915	470,730	510,345	1,953,302	2,073,672	1,634,079	1,626,634	9,597,926	8,710,516
1916	508,455	453,151	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1917	496,053	487,113	2,118,620	2,344,009	1,572,814	2,166,904	10,441,114	9,907,672
1918	514,475	484,416	2,332,634	2,573,797	2,357,909	2,399,062	13,806,392	11,671,830
1919	501,915	655,409	3,280,313	3,280,282	2,182,420	2,595,937	12,666,352	12,371,131
1920	740,973	660,774	3,801,016	3,916,848	3,100,892	2,969,323	14,447,651	13,520,740
1921	769,719	694,042	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1922	748,888	687,241	4,791,208	4,791,998	3,226,727	2,985,877	21,609,396	16,575,977
1923	654,303	790,046	5,317,335	5,229,178	3,479,733	3,648,273	21,634,492	19,930,276
1924	738,431	715,882	5,461,383	5,579,525	3,725,286	3,835,522	23,170,733	21,567,293
1925	740,076	745,338	4,467,484	5,909,544	3,556,330	4,112,569	25,021,329	23,629,390
1926	832,551	756,114	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480

¹11 months only. ²Includes expenditure on capital account, except for 1900-1904. ³14 months. ⁴Contains \$250,000, proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt. ⁵For 9 months ended September 30. ⁶10 months. ⁷Nine months only, owing to change of fiscal year. ⁸Fifteen months, owing to change of fiscal year.

24.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1926—continued.

Fiscal Years.	Ontario.		Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yrs.).....	11,532,880	8,277,724	—	—	—	—
1873.....	3,141,298	3,099,634	—	138,658	—	—
1874.....	3,446,348	3,883,702	24,611 ⁷	61,177 ⁷	—	—
1875.....	3,156,606	3,617,522	74,534	133,390	—	—
1876.....	2,589,085	3,152,365	150,010 ⁸	145,248 ⁸	—	—
1877.....	2,502,449	3,131,998	99,608	92,958	—	—
1878.....	2,284,656	2,914,864	98,864	107,926	—	—
1879.....	2,287,951	2,954,712	135,311	151,086	—	—
1880.....	2,584,152	2,531,166	118,867	185,109	—	—
1881.....	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808	—	—
1882.....	2,880,450	2,931,825	255,208	232,189	—	—
1883.....	2,439,941	2,900,035	376,863	386,071	—	—
1884.....	2,820,555	3,207,890	302,962	501,710	—	—
1885.....	3,005,921	3,040,139	150,728 ⁷	229,278 ⁷	—	—
1886.....	3,148,660	2,181,450	485,326	484,002	—	—
1887.....	3,527,578	3,454,372	506,890	520,190	—	—
1888.....	3,602,862	3,544,835	841,894 ⁸	758,139 ⁸	—	—
1889.....	4,464,031	4,578,982	583,795	588,467	—	—
1890.....	3,434,259	3,907,428	585,709	708,302	—	—
1891.....	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432	—	—
1892.....	4,662,922	4,068,257	605,288	832,890	—	—
1893.....	4,091,914	3,907,145	633,116	798,188	—	—
1894.....	3,453,163	3,839,339	613,094	699,319	—	—
1895.....	3,585,300	3,758,595	703,172	704,946	—	—
1896.....	3,490,671	3,703,380	665,353	763,158	—	—
1897.....	4,139,848	3,767,676	683,706	780,109	—	—
1898.....	3,710,928	3,864,971	936,604	837,888	—	—
1899.....	4,103,478	3,717,404	776,234	972,462	—	—
1900.....	4,192,940	4,003,729	905,331	1,085,405	—	—
1901.....	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	—	—
1902.....	4,291,083	4,345,004	1,443,256	1,248,128	—	—
1903.....	5,466,653	4,888,983	1,352,218	1,262,292	—	—
1904.....	6,128,358	5,267,453	1,486,667	1,271,733	—	—
1905.....	6,016,176	5,396,017	1,860,900	1,398,431	618,432 ¹	118,602 ¹
1906.....	7,149,478	6,720,179	2,089,652	1,572,691	1,441,258 ²	1,364,352 ²
1907.....	8,320,419	7,714,246	2,118,784	1,824,381	—	—
1908.....	8,602,903	8,557,065	2,891,582	2,534,794	1,844,371 ⁴	2,091,613 ⁴
1909.....	7,477,921	7,545,040	3,376,893	2,752,774	2,199,984 ⁴	2,654,690 ⁴
1910.....	8,891,005	8,887,520	3,847,322	3,234,941	2,514,698 ⁴	2,220,866 ⁴
1911.....	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603 ⁴	2,575,145 ⁴
1912.....	10,042,001	10,287,992	7,046,675	4,339,540	4,385,831 ⁴	4,255,850 ⁴
1913.....	11,183,302	10,868,026	5,788,070	5,314,849	4,668,754 ⁴	4,656,800 ⁴
1914.....	11,121,382	11,819,311	5,512,163	5,638,659	6,372,540 ⁵	5,823,980 ⁵
1915.....	12,975,732	12,704,362	5,472,955	6,026,596	5,024,936 ⁶	5,368,649 ⁶
1916.....	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064 ⁶	5,258,756 ⁶
1917.....	18,269,597	16,518,223	6,292,986	6,860,355	5,631,910 ⁶	5,553,965 ⁶
1918.....	19,270,122	17,160,404	6,723,013	7,307,727	7,797,153 ⁶	6,828,596 ⁶
1919.....	20,692,166 ³	21,464,575	8,613,364	8,497,942	8,333,759 ⁶	8,125,203 ⁶
1920.....	25,981,517 ³	25,880,843	9,870,710	10,602,955	9,903,855 ⁶	8,707,833 ⁶
1921.....	30,411,396 ³	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,165 ⁶
1922.....	39,725,370 ³	37,458,395 ⁹	7,940,457	8,381,667	11,801,894	13,322,120
1923.....	34,818,729 ³	49,305,439	10,078,730	10,616,567	12,576,763	12,886,544
1924.....	41,721,961 ³	48,866,569	10,926,634	10,455,187	12,520,411	12,449,150
1925.....	48,013,852 ³	51,462,178	7,866,519 ¹⁰	6,824,155 ¹⁰	12,378,755	12,498,933
1926.....	52,039,855 ³	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483

¹Four months only. Province created Sept. 1, 1905. ²Fourteen months ended Feb. 28, 1907. ³Includes capital revenue for lands, which cannot be separated. ⁴Twelve months ended Feb. 28. ⁵Fourteen months ended April 30. ⁶Twelve months ended April 30. ⁷Six months. ⁸Eighteen months. ⁹Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated. ¹⁰For 8 months.

24.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1926—concluded.

Fiscal Years.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Total for all Provinces. ⁷	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yrs.)	—	—	519,036 ⁵	529,775 ⁵	24,363,134	20,723,488
1873	—	—	370,150	372,169	6,960,922	6,868,884
1874	—	—	372,418	583,360	7,508,284	8,145,194
1875	—	—	351,241	614,659	7,150,296	8,216,244
1876	—	—	381,120	728,310	7,198,714	7,903,378
1877	—	—	408,348	685,046	6,914,975	7,952,362
1878	—	—	430,786	514,879	6,375,743	7,777,791
1879	—	—	213,058 ⁶	186,715 ⁶	6,046,487	7,441,090
1880	—	—	390,908	446,575	6,922,545	7,366,106
1881	—	—	397,035	378,779	7,858,698	8,119,701
1882	—	—	405,583	474,428	8,375,454	8,707,254
1883	—	—	425,808	594,102	7,613,241	8,732,551
1884	—	—	503,174	590,629	7,967,554	8,910,820
1885	—	—	600,399	655,438	8,162,014	8,333,080
1886	—	—	514,720	772,211	8,599,965	8,054,678
1887	—	—	537,335	731,307	9,101,564	9,614,469
1888	—	—	598,252	788,955	9,413,816	10,046,106
1889	—	—	698,055	857,545	10,928,865	11,183,210
1890	—	—	835,463	954,021	9,928,737	11,132,195
1891	—	—	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815	11,628,353
1892	—	—	1,020,002	1,430,920	11,414,913	12,536,664
1893	—	—	1,019,206	1,431,438	11,748,516	11,692,475
1894	—	—	821,660	1,514,405	10,936,624	12,125,968
1895	—	—	896,025	1,906,924	11,206,390	12,386,492
1896	—	—	989,765	1,614,723	11,286,792	12,023,944
1897	—	—	1,383,048	1,569,071	11,934,061	12,900,776
1898	—	—	1,439,623	2,001,032	12,104,247	12,997,341
1899	—	—	1,531,639	2,156,474	12,558,875	12,926,175
1900	—	—	1,544,108	1,831,205	13,149,125	13,393,957
1901	—	—	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991	14,146,059
1902	—	—	1,807,925	2,537,373	14,348,387	14,878,407
1903	—	—	2,044,630	3,393,182	15,927,031	16,461,806
1904	—	—	2,638,260	2,862,794	17,527,111	16,600,482
1905	635,976 ^{1,2}	162,723 ^{1,2}	2,920,462	2,302,418	19,594,560	16,880,959
1906	1,425,059 ²	1,485,914 ²	3,044,442	2,428,126	23,027,122	21,169,868
1907	2,081,828 ²	2,450,375 ²	4,444,594	2,849,480	24,994,805	22,450,895
1908	2,849,650 ²	2,823,831 ²	5,979,055	3,686,350	31,420,983	27,719,131
1909	3,135,727 ²	2,650,441	4,664,501 ³	3,749,171 ³	30,205,393	28,167,824
1910	2,488,406 ²	4,002,394	8,874,742	6,382,993	36,480,071	33,783,150
1911	3,309,156 ²	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948	38,144,511
1912	4,100,113 ²	3,956,562	10,745,709	11,189,024	48,163,781	45,183,992
1913	5,399,905	5,225,584	12,510,215	15,412,322	51,819,101	53,278,425
1914	5,255,276	5,401,595	10,479,259	15,762,912	51,657,239	57,108,888
1915	5,143,590	5,714,032	7,974,496	11,942,667	50,247,746	54,677,473
1916	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795	53,826,219
1917	6,260,106	6,752,504	6,906,784	9,531,740	57,989,984	60,122,485
1918	7,660,762	8,803,808	8,882,845	9,023,269	69,345,305	66,052,909
1919	9,642,739	9,525,749	10,931,279	9,887,745	76,844,307	76,403,973
1920	10,919,776	10,423,356	13,861,603 ⁴	11,568,003	92,653,023	88,250,675
1921	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458	102,569,515
1922	9,324,890	11,235,192	16,987,869	17,436,487	116,156,699	112,874,954
1923	10,419,146	10,990,830	18,758,864	19,273,942 ⁴	117,738,244	132,671,095
1924	10,506,627	11,174,990	19,124,580	20,515,367 ⁴	127,896,047	135,159,185
1925	11,531,026	11,249,433	18,823,358	20,156,702 ⁴	132,398,729	136,648,242
1926	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522 ⁴	146,450,904	144,183,178

¹Four months only. Province created Sept. 1, 1905. ²Includes small sums of capital revenue and expenditure which cannot be separated. ³Nine months only, owing to change in fiscal year. ⁴Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income). ⁵Six months of 1871 and for the year 1872. ⁶Six months. ⁷See foot notes to figures for individual provinces when using these columns.

25.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts of Provincial

Sources of Receipts.	Prince Edward Island.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182	\$ 372,182
Agriculture.....	226,062	4,367	5,987	6,304	12,211
Lands.....	206	255	744	253	126
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	—	—	15	—	—
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	326	53	127	90	52
Fees.....	14,060	12,244	11,421	10,448	11,627
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	20,592	9,165	6,088	15,289	18,788
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	230,980	177,761	226,162	206,676	277,428
Licenses and Permits.....	76,718	67,426	101,745	108,471	129,967
Education.....	—	—	—	6,817	—
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	9,170	9,168	10,384	11,050	9,960
Interest.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds and Repayments.....	141	68	92	—	—
Public Utilities and Enterprises.....	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	2,451	1,614	3,484	2,496	210
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	748,888	654,303	738,431	740,076	832,551

Sources of Receipts.	Quebec.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	\$ 2,315,081	\$ 2,316,086	\$ 2,315,643	\$ 2,315,654	\$ 2,315,677
Agriculture.....	27,240	25,975	46	—	—
Lands.....	132,076	112,948	105,964	95,106	85,579
Mines and Mining.....	205,707	254,655	202,751	336,251	270,367
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	2,693,717	3,151,312	3,786,292	4,325,928	5,223,989
Game and Fisheries.....	336,965	392,125	339,484	345,003	374,278
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	105,369	75,495	69,168	49,577	12,622
Fees.....	1,157,636	1,240,266	1,585,670	1,376,826	1,408,588
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	3,005,293	2,620,337	2,977,851	2,423,149	2,257,278
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	2,180,755	2,413,444	2,594,869	3,326,387	3,757,634
Licenses and Permits.....	6,275,337	6,753,327	6,415,535	6,710,505	8,148,181
Education.....	—	—	—	5,005	—
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	862,333	769,597	853,378	827,693	836,056
Interest.....	199,164	316,469	429,506	593,343	601,172
Refunds and Repayments.....	147,136	75,378	112,642	96,263	86,465
Public Utilities and Enterprises.....	743,837	947,059	1,167,891	1,890,274	1,683,237
Miscellaneous.....	221,750	170,166	214,043	304,365	145,212
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	21,609,396	21,634,642	23,170,733	25,021,329	27,206,335

Sources of Receipts.	Saskatchewan.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	\$ 2,956,164	\$ 2,767,836	\$ 2,961,114	\$ 2,973,616	\$ 2,835,659
Agriculture.....	49,989	18,582	15,048	15,135	15,754
Lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	32,885	111,067	137,664	132,535	115,861
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	115,975	130,632	161,728	153,717	160,494
Fees.....	1,020,808	967,693	896,751	786,551	770,216
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	314,235	280,984	489,082	287,698	337,353
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	3,793,509	3,757,346	3,740,069	3,898,928	3,897,248
Licenses and Permits.....	808,904	1,106,710	1,468,156	1,400,908	2,537,915
Education.....	37,133	55,135	56,549	90,567	100,511
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	70,598	108,258	118,842	131,984	181,626
Interest.....	1,145,584	664,481	775,825	781,408	812,082
Refunds and Repayments.....	476,351	608,569	464,240	513,578	306,601
Public Utilities and Enterprises.....	354,147	847,219	757,569	721,717	660,286
Miscellaneous.....	625,612	1,152,251	477,774	490,413	485,792
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	11,801,894	12,576,763	12,520,411	12,378,755	13,317,398

¹These totals include capital revenue to the amount of \$1,218,059 in 1922, \$708,517 in 1923, \$1,181,038 in 1924, \$1,411,049 in 1925 and \$1,198,813 in 1926, received from the Department of Lands and Forests, and not separable into its items.

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1922-1926.²

Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.				
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
674,466	661,866	661,866	661,841	661,841	681,161	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766
16,751	13,676	12,685	14,649	68,061	2,902	1,078	3,197	2,166	2,744
41,341	20,481	21,896	21,196	13,717	3,680	2,755	2,069	3,712	2,492
548,318	729,469	747,597	365,284	700,180	45,069	58,683	40,639	37,707	36,037
-	-	-	-	15,336	646,455	891,511	1,121,814	913,872	897,741
34,514	26,575	26,374	28,248	28,748	95,187	88,841	97,913	100,858	101,228
3,236	4,645	11,337	9,643	32,526	57,162	46,586	51,612	32,890	56,655
228,553	226,696	282,516	246,047	255,779	76,549	73,235	73,474	67,192	132,083
120,740	222,679	135,846	253,408	536,635	241,753	152,609	163,124	290,530	293,775
623,440	614,619	777,950	678,341	1,010,799	497,744	420,451	280,444	280,603	737,505
838,768	1,124,592	1,035,705	752,327	851,757	664,243	842,855	955,030	910,316	1,031,629
117,861	144,196	143,374	132,680	118,581	54,062	76,879	72,044	59,706	57,980
494,283	496,450	518,326	510,456	521,996	118,335	111,882	158,436	160,611	145,361
336,209	296,465	363,369	362,441	388,644	22,775	15,359	11,540	10,792	24,247
1,336	5,650	6,503	2,381	-	520	160	-	-	-
660,868	709,542	663,272	378,997	484,799	1,693	9,614	5,764	5,408	5,764
20,524	19,734	52,767	44,542	55,166	17,437	20,467	21,320	13,201	14,846
4,791,298	5,317,335	5,461,383	4,467,484	5,744,575	3,226,727	3,479,732	3,725,286	3,556,330	4,206,833
Ontario.					Manitoba.				
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ³	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,899,467	2,716,190	2,716,198	2,716,224	2,716,244	1,656,907	1,776,166	1,798,879	1,037,901	1,804,169
89,836	123,847	184,926	204,299	164,551	3,347	5,296	3,141	2,758	3,942
174,884	194,735	206,641	215,548	216,535	41,692	50,073	43,956	32,904	29,523
569,211	562,208	593,162	572,425	799,837	-	-	-	-	-
4,198,217	2,402,091	4,229,384	5,127,528	4,361,994	-	93,054	99,803	72,459	112,265
731,096	592,739	640,758	680,959	661,487	52,619	129,018	139,563	79,714	146,031
427,662	423,853	529,538	492,807	401,822	167,043	213,702	402,365	261,908	386,087
1,097,705	1,087,088	1,103,638	1,132,719	1,204,620	341,328	461,629	-	-	-
6,523,245	3,858,261	4,175,198	5,786,893	8,761,863	168,503	290,850	455,808	592,257	422,199
3,319,753	2,709,004	3,495,525	5,521,502	6,876,199	2,986,949	2,559,848	2,910,712	2,342,583	3,605,745
9,709,506	9,137,044	10,195,425	10,929,928	11,326,438	791,062	1,292,018	1,756,059	1,152,992	1,739,981
551,901	648,762	766,133	797,781	740,714	190,860	289,657	238,311	81,730	163,365
1,010,459	719,520	1,032,621	993,427	1,373,112	141,332	185,385	191,370	133,969	181,748
886,036	949,811	1,294,346	1,215,272	1,197,418	890,774	1,412,378	1,444,806	1,001,668	1,204,267
139,994	229,185	473,739	881,459	541,302	24,648	4,141	3,349	4,541	801
6,466,984	7,528,051	9,047,033	9,770,591	9,781,127	408,590	1,058,865	1,067,225	814,794	421,739
1,049,354	845,736	1,037,780	974,490	1,014,592	74,803	385,668	371,284	254,341	360,075
31,725,370 ¹	31,418,728 ¹	41,721,961 ¹	48,013,852 ¹	52,639,855 ¹	7,940,457	10,078,730	10,926,634	7,866,519 ³	10,582,537
Alberta.					British Columbia.				
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,213,609	2,148,666	2,263,127	2,267,729	2,388,001	709,896	738,817	738,817	738,817	738,817
126,721	248,136	152,594	122,367	122,896	30,981	30,750	30,001	30,918	33,622
-	-	-	-	-	587,148	427,907	358,683	364,370	363,446
472,644	253,495	200,207	257,775	280,118	526,200	582,194	593,979	671,722	896,108
-	-	-	-	-	2,828,589	3,230,869	3,430,940	3,470,430	3,572,522
104,265	97,475	130,903	120,252	129,005	212,067	216,263	213,280	220,701	228,580
212,601	201,199	138,906	117,164	121,501	57,723	55,162	49,147	49,552	188,603
952,174	809,485	777,638	732,067	757,718	874,690	641,179	683,757	604,195	713,089
123,745	164,087	180,808	459,659	253,611	563,573	682,919	772,712	708,880	565,017
2,541,681	3,497,011	3,387,516	3,342,321	3,227,793	5,791,564	6,117,469	6,362,767	6,648,414	7,465,783
1,888,578	2,069,919	2,331,822	2,844,515	3,363,290	2,562,524	3,106,544	3,646,345	3,035,821	3,151,355
142,476	103,272	194,586	196,790	254,492	72,584	50,762	92,769	39,050	17,742
6,973	63,699	118,480	157,019	243,926	303,727	315,869	340,008	346,164	413,021
181,090	303,514	347,203	312,621	436,997	967,151	1,100,018	1,164,208	1,244,112	1,224,092
282,058	238,309	39,004	47,023	41,303	39,819	52,189	53,244	33,479	27,347
-	-	-	274,292	-	166,331	429,102	233,373	219,060	225,493
76,299	240,880	234,830	279,429	290,477	693,302	980,851	330,550	397,673	784,035
9,324,890	10,419,147	10,566,627	11,531,925	11,912,128	16,987,869	18,758,864	19,121,580	18,823,358	20,608,672

²For aggregate receipts for all provinces, see Table 27, p. 840.³All figures for 1925 (Manitoba) are for eight months only.

26.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditures of Provincial

Items.	Prince Edward Island.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	33,472	31,471	35,079	37,711	35,133
Legislation.....	29,474	36,367	28,246	26,357	26,489
Agriculture.....	38,181	25,600	29,450	25,286	24,175
Lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Administration.....	36,130	34,317	32,913	31,027	35,699
Health and Sanitation.....	536	689	493	8,662	456
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	98,813	147,626	103,154	118,705	119,580
Education.....	273,978	301,045	281,795	293,431	296,937
Hospitals.....	104,364	130,181	108,686	105,142	107,279
Correctional Institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—
Charities.....	5,320	6,093	4,797	5,774	6,197
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	700	700	350	550	1,100
Recreations and Amusements.....	—	—	—	—	—
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds.....	915	—	—	—	—
Interest Payments.....	59,070	64,052	69,240	66,474	74,647
Sinking Funds.....	—	—	10,470	15,720	15,720
Miscellaneous Payments.....	6,288	11,905	11,309	10,499	12,702
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	687,241	790,046	715,882	745,338	756,114

Items.	Quebec.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	983,703	1,149,767	1,177,183	1,217,482	1,631,490
Legislation.....	587,132	765,124	620,127	672,701	717,485
Agriculture.....	1,244,321	1,162,500	1,496,574	1,446,000	1,344,353
Lands.....	311,109	453,487	423,728	674,206	528,696
Mines and Mining.....	16,500	16,500	32,000	38,500	240,000
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	501,520	513,746	1,119,072	879,481	913,286
Game and Fisheries.....	125,000	146,000	163,170	164,000	166,600
Legal Administration.....	2,074,687	2,086,139	2,187,956	2,299,041	2,540,456
Health and Sanitation.....	133,171	241,370	249,580	277,900	298,157
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	3,330,286	5,190,336	5,205,208	5,984,455	6,792,044
Education.....	1,877,021	2,428,687	2,814,516	2,993,116	2,975,899
Hospitals.....	1,036,059	1,195,140	1,108,674	1,398,648	1,323,595
Correctional Institutions.....	305,000	368,053	386,371	374,954	406,455
Charities.....	78,770	42,820	35,635	31,410	33,935
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	106,642	163,885	132,550	151,951	150,217
Recreations and Amusements.....	10,417	11,936	11,497	12,019	12,803
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	127,013	146,800	166,000	146,934	161,100
Refunds.....	21,677	29,388	34,723	32,303	65,868
Interest Payments.....	2,641,479	2,894,883	3,246,466	3,645,263	3,682,572
Sinking Funds.....	505,156	529,271	557,480	740,397	996,547
Miscellaneous Payments.....	559,304	394,444	392,783	448,629	1,419,922
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	16,575,977	19,930,276	21,567,293	23,629,390	26,401,480

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1922-1926.

Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.				
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
264,257	268,669	299,844	297,576	392,988	153,095	161,334	160,929	160,265	151,203
123,399	120,291	132,938	157,666	127,253	98,465	97,559	97,969	123,646	97,178
46,745	46,621	54,670	68,843	88,525	61,625	69,324	80,283	90,110	89,305
96	253	329	4,152	—	9,539	5,318	5,862	5,635	3,620
42,914	43,037	50,022	75,824	16,543	2,325	2,113	1,407	1,715	676
3,112	2,987	3,050	3,050	—	85,772	175,663	141,003	114,518	101,670
2,166	3,582	5,877	7,535	5,566	28,790	34,446	41,541	52,222	63,144
71,027	97,016	44,360	69,629	136,383	48,313	54,930	47,828	66,228	59,409
4,128	4,763	4,518	3,160	43,087	9,122	11,039	15,244	19,022	28,445
1,089,965	1,082,899	1,396,843	1,510,482	1,819,208	688,537	1,058,371	1,076,649	1,135,118	1,160,114
721,528	780,823	791,291	793,782	761,798	450,913	485,180	525,280	585,082	637,158
825,967	823,541	780,119	811,595	784,367	225,842	227,425	296,548	298,455	297,363
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	586
34,277	28,725	30,809	26,513	63,076	29,904	21,799	24,558	25,840	24,933
10,464	16,427	19,183	20,934	22,735	11,085	10,425	44,161	12,169	5,301
11,541	12,559	11,549	11,608	13,207	10,373	11,961	11,055	8,453	11,719
19,271	20,081	22,121	19,641	21,195	6,687	4,933	3,350	5,596	7,900
8,359	12,193	3,701	2,275	106,925	—	—	—	—	—
1,030,239	1,327,322	1,383,616	1,639,057	1,787,243	886,750	954,018	1,011,865	1,107,098	1,027,842
359,489	405,768	437,820	241,325	—	81,965	137,036	141,086	171,389	175,799
123,054	131,621	106,865	204,897	136,944	96,775	125,399	108,904	130,008	135,410
4,791,998	5,229,178	5,579,525	5,969,544	6,327,043	2,985,877	3,648,273	3,835,522	4,112,569	4,078,775

Ontario.					Manitoba.				
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ²	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,093,344	2,192,565	2,270,681	2,336,191	2,397,377	434,367	509,543	504,394	372,187	571,239
518,300	929,791	470,497	732,988	433,921	315,897	215,084	180,687	141,663	160,228
883,902	1,156,461	1,287,993	1,336,766	1,395,098	113,439	105,059	100,095	34,489	97,967
97,850	101,700	110,157	112,755	110,895	—	—	—	—	—
112,515	172,367	147,859	118,319	133,986	—	—	—	—	—
740,360	1,138,768	934,564	1,294,186	1,315,420	—	—	—	—	—
283,350	336,482	333,062	307,563	358,962	5,664	21,760	33,868	23,994	48,988
1,082,402	1,943,065	1,116,663	1,196,581	1,073,874	680,968	781,010	628,151	418,057	642,252
313,474	362,580	372,174	365,640	366,683	30,000	35,000	25,000	16,667	25,000
2,161,979	6,305,038	6,434,893	6,073,360	6,659,999	844,475	1,014,815	961,779	655,189	961,590
9,499,905	10,972,931	10,505,321	10,760,736	10,516,440	1,583,898	2,150,027	2,092,556	1,208,157	2,002,202
3,421,939	3,948,473	3,597,549	4,065,098	3,942,836	413,493	717,825	777,529	590,222	720,876
1,083,731	1,119,054	879,013	966,335	945,616	80,388	88,927	88,835	58,329	95,211
318,321	336,875	397,886	573,959	482,708	349,830	165,724	203,402	134,861	203,608
1,466,525	2,009,254	2,311,965	2,140,248	2,255,070	379,844	498,823	479,694	347,202	497,114
55,302	117,641	108,575	189,576	197,052	15,063	9,343	2,040	—	—
517,728	204,536	167,513	146,097	182,556	52,830	56,743	46,229	4,945	21,978
195,110	282,488	314,918	361,695	154,808	36,220	52,862	54,556	15,331	126,582
11,638,501	13,821,621	16,026,730	17,062,604	17,062,681	2,807,417	4,011,969	4,152,841	2,613,179	4,027,201
1	48,595	30,083	1,453	822	—	—	12,500	101,461	147,085
973,846	1,204,954	1,048,473	1,320,028	1,264,797	237,874	182,053	111,023	88,322	82,531
37,458,395	49,305,439	48,866,569	51,462,178	51,251,781	8,381,667	10,616,567	10,455,187	6,824,155²	10,431,652

¹ Chargeable to Capital Account.² All figures for Manitoba for 1925 are for (8) eight months only.

26.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditures of Provincial

Items.	Saskatchewan.				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	1,075,286	1,072,272	1,031,405	1,000,406	967,648
Legislation.....	399,054	243,253	206,484	212,564	405,508
Agriculture.....	470,463	251,321	188,602	230,202	232,550
Lands.....	59,487	59,464	50,504	43,887	42,391
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Game and Fisheries.....	28,147	40,631	43,341	42,944	40,201
Legal Administration.....	1,279,402	1,168,716	1,167,384	1,079,486	1,079,369
Health and Sanitation.....	109,936	97,334	43,392	55,180	84,626
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	2,377,943	1,936,193	1,777,605	1,797,730	1,774,493
Education.....	2,880,068	3,065,650	2,977,105	2,996,743	3,748,948
Hospitals.....	872,346	1,014,131	885,121	763,224	913,949
Correctional Institutions.....	35,412	33,183	33,487	29,363	35,720
Charities.....	117,100	124,559	136,616	112,168	101,760
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	165,430	211,430	227,197	266,746	313,370
Recreations and Amusements.....	17,519	17,070	16,209	14,040	13,480
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds.....	25,935	30,022	16,793	14,480	15,517
Interest Payments.....	1,829,129	2,185,885	2,192,620	2,341,559	2,127,670
Sinking Funds.....	63,335	63,335	64,670	125,033	84,736
Miscellaneous Payments.....	1,515,128	1,271,095	1,369,615	1,372,128	1,279,547
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	13,322,120	12,886,544	12,449,150	12,498,933	13,212,483

27.—Combined Itemized Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	14,418,933	14,164,575	14,494,591	13,750,730	14,500,356
Agriculture.....	369,829	471,707	407,625	398,596	423,781
Lands.....	981,027	809,154	739,953	733,089	711,418
Mines and Mining.....	2,367,149	2,440,704	2,378,335	2,241,164	2,982,657
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	11,366,978	9,675,783	12,568,530	13,837,758	14,071,582
Game and Fisheries.....	1,599,598	1,618,139	1,686,195	1,701,015	1,751,452
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	1,147,100	1,151,330	1,151,128	985,154	1,120,366
Fees.....	5,703,503	5,519,515	5,817,130	5,217,953	5,640,407
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	11,081,679	8,281,891	9,365,515	10,822,763	13,446,519
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	21,966,378	22,357,553	23,806,014	26,245,755	30,956,134
Licenses and Permits.....	23,615,700	25,500,436	27,905,824	27,845,783	32,280,513
Education.....	1,166,877	1,368,663	1,563,768	1,410,126	1,453,385
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	3,017,210	2,759,828	3,341,853	3,272,376	3,906,806
Interest.....	4,628,753	5,058,495	5,830,806	5,521,657	5,788,919
Refunds and Repayments.....	1,112,003	1,213,649	1,152,815	1,578,727	1,003,819
Public Utilities and Enterprises.....	8,832,450	11,529,455	12,942,127	14,075,133	13,262,445
Miscellaneous.....	2,781,532	3,817,367	2,743,838	2,760,950	3,150,405
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	116,156,699¹	117,738,244¹	127,896,047¹	132,398,729¹	146,450,904¹

¹ These totals include capital revenue in Ontario to the amount of \$1,218,059 in 1922, \$708,517 in 1923, \$1,181,038 in 1924, \$1,411,049 in 1925 and \$1,198,813 in 1926, received from the Department of Lands and Forests and not separable into its items.

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1922-1926—concluded.

Alberta.					British Columbia.				
1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
945,794	865,325	811,406	842,870	882,176	2,396,717	2,219,615	2,124,994	2,069,837	1,970,971
250,233	407,707	250,525	242,447	312,665	150,549	194,103	204,021	298,827	196,910
731,359	470,875	401,527	412,917	392,303	182,184	206,283	205,515	252,578	238,926
34,735	39,997	42,856	140	—	372,254	191,183	188,154	218,635	140,232
—	—	—	—	—	123,704	181,319	162,092	187,894	179,741
—	—	—	—	—	352,556	476,970	746,374	409,360	737,802
37,987	32,148	26,728	27,044	22,963	44,927	74,927	43,393	58,928	79,363
1,213,487	1,114,392	1,090,054	1,091,600	1,100,875	902,170	993,055	988,934	973,484	1,014,122
254,631	214,266	149,252	97,909	96,141	73,153	87,552	92,853	79,144	87,369
1,094,892	922,932	1,223,534	1,054,544	1,212,052	3,094,182	3,456,857	3,394,341	3,713,988	3,087,774
2,444,994	2,248,474	2,007,193	2,082,425	2,155,953	3,097,922	3,283,702	3,432,412	3,071,373	3,065,661
630,293	723,399	715,145	855,903	758,276	1,378,671	1,375,102	1,464,821	1,190,776	1,183,436
97,206	82,020	80,414	78,825	—	179,718	109,772	116,877	110,251	108,233
38,592	43,116	39,134	61,383	133,743	135,556	99,896	165,865	143,712	176,319
310,671	340,954	343,910	370,380	404,968	707,721	660,262	669,526	665,046	720,558
—	9,696	8,993	6,699	4,134	28,841	22,349	22,888	25,597	24,768
5,968	2,638	10,053	49,122	28,899	79,940	121,599	606,093	79,686	840,957
12,807	14,182	50,739	25,757	10,025	21,364	3,967	22,426	3,163	12,821
2,537,743	2,921,827	3,448,100	3,472,715	3,799,411	3,066,467	3,321,539	3,583,886	3,847,977	3,777,658
177,494	210,932	274,747	305,347	388,183	—	1,606,612 ¹	1,678,182 ¹	1,936,836 ¹	1,598,897 ¹
416,307	326,000	200,380	171,406	191,561	1,007,891	587,273	601,720	819,610	587,004
11,235,192	10,999,830	11,174,690	11,249,433	11,894,328	17,436,487	19,273,942	20,515,367	20,156,702	19,829,522

¹ Charged to capital account (expenditure out of income).

of all Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1922-1926.

EXPENDITURES.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	8,380,035	8,470,561	8,415,915	8,334,525	9,000,225
Legislation.....	2,512,503	3,009,279	2,191,494	2,608,859	2,477,637
Agriculture.....	3,772,219	3,493,994	3,844,709	3,897,191	3,903,202
Lands.....	885,070	851,402	821,590	1,059,410	825,834
Mines and Mining.....	297,958	415,336	393,380	422,252	570,946
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	1,683,320	2,309,134	2,945,063	2,701,595	3,069,178
Game and Fisheries.....	557,031	689,976	690,980	684,130	785,517
Legal Administration.....	7,388,586	8,272,640	7,304,243	7,225,133	7,682,459
Health and Sanitation.....	928,151	1,054,593	952,506	923,284	1,029,964
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	14,781,082	21,115,066	21,574,006	22,043,571	23,586,854
Education.....	22,830,227	25,716,519	25,427,469	24,784,845	26,160,996
Hospitals.....	8,908,974	10,155,217	9,734,092	10,079,063	10,031,977
Correctional Institutions.....	1,781,465	1,801,009	1,584,997	1,618,057	1,591,821
Charities.....	1,107,670	869,607	1,038,702	1,115,620	1,226,339
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	3,159,082	4,512,160	4,234,536	3,975,226	4,370,433
Recreations and Amusements.....	149,056	212,555	192,806	267,992	277,163
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity	809,437	557,330	1,021,359	452,021	1,264,585
Refunds.....	322,387	425,102	497,864	455,004	492,636
Interest Payments.....	26,496,795	31,503,316	35,115,364	35,795,926	37,366,025
Sinking Funds.....	1,187,439	3,001,549 ²	3,227,038 ²	3,638,961 ²	3,357,789 ²
Miscellaneous Payments.....	4,936,467	4,234,750	3,951,072	4,565,577	5,110,418
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	112,874,954	132,671,695	135,159,185	136,648,242	144,183,178

² These totals include sinking funds of British Columbia, charged to capital account (expenditure out of income).

28.—Assets and Liabilities of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—The following list of items shows the classification of the accounts which are included in the following statement:—

ASSETS.

- (1) DOMINION GOVERNMENT, including (a) Provincial Debt Account, (b) Land Account, (c) Housing Act, (d) Common School Fund, (e) School Land Trust Fund, (f) Annual Subsidy, (g) Grant per capita, (h) Grant for Government, B.N.A. Act.
- (2) INVESTMENTS, including (a) Sinking Funds, (b) Inscribed Stock, (c) Victory Bonds, (d) Railway, (e) Debentures, (f) Registered Stock, (g) Farm Loans Board, (h) Land Titles Assurance Fund, (i) Liquor Board, (j) Rural Credits Loans, (k) Miscellaneous.
- (3) DEPOSITS, including (a) Sinking Funds, (b) Bank Balances, (c) Special Deposits, Trust Accounts, (d) Special Deposits, Bank Liquidation, (e) Cash.
- (4) CASH BALANCES, or in Banks.
- (5) UTILITIES, PROVINCIAL OWNERSHIP, including (a) Telephones, (b) Grain Elevators, (c) Hydro-Electric Power, (d) Machinery for Highway Construction (Inventory).
- (6) LANDS, including (a) Crown Lands, amounts outstanding and interest, (b) Former Indian Reservations, (c) Other Lands, including Soldiers' Land Act, Railway Subsidy Land repurchased and Fairview Works, Fairview, B.C., (d) Timber Dues, Bonus, etc., amounts outstanding, (e) Farm Settlement Board Land.
- (7) LOANS AND ADVANCES, including (a) Co-operative Creameries, (b) Co-operative Elevator Companies, (c) Railways, (d) Advances, Trust Accounts, etc., (e) Advances, (f) Education County Loan, (g) Public Utilities, (h) Due from Capital to Current, being amount advanced, (i) Loans to Banks, (j) Power Commission Temporary Loan, (k) Other Loans, (l) Seed Grain Advances, (m) Relief Aid to Municipalities, (n) Aids to Agriculture, Live Stock and Dairying, (o) Advances, Educational Purposes.
- (8) MISCELLANEOUS, including (a) Deferred Charges, (b) Trust Funds—cash for railway bondholders, (c) Drainage, Irrigation and Judicial Districts, (d) Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, (e) Secured Accounts, (f) Accounts receivable and Inventories, (g) Outstanding Revenue, (h) Patriotic Purposes (expenditure for), (i) Miscellaneous.
- (9) OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS, including (a) Provincial Government Buildings and Sites, (b) Roads and Bridges, (c) Demonstration Farms, (d) Other Expenditures, (e) Public Institutions (Plant, Livestock, Stores and Equipment), (c) Other Assets including Trust Accounts.

ASSETS.

Items.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	\$	\$	\$
Principal Assets—			
(1) Dominion Government.....	943,390	2,592,433	1,853,299
(2) Investments.....	438,519	4,629,500	10,801,422
(3) Deposits.....	—	2,864,755	—
(4) Cash Balances or in Banks.....	—	118,071	—
(5) Utilities, Provincial Ownership.....	—	467,369	3,955,820
(6) Lands.....	—	—	150,000
(7) Loans and Advances.....	—	4,492,661	1,039,397
(8) Miscellaneous.....	—	3,600,068	1,373,606
Total Principal Assets.....	1,381,909	18,764,857	19,173,544
(9) Other Miscellaneous Assets.....	—	23,752,857	23,818,068
(10) Natural Resources.....	—	—	—

LIABILITIES.

Direct Liabilities—			
(1) Dominion Government.....	50,000	1,537,000	1,430,717
(2) Debentures.....	1,873,000	35,253,324	22,680,090
(3) Bonds.....	—	—	10,911,977
(4) Stocks.....	—	434,000	1,733,842
(5) Treasury Bills.....	—	2,500,000	—
(6) Loans.....	595,944	299,000	—
(7) Bank Overdraft and Debit Balances.....	—	335,582	895,564
(8) Sinking Funds.....	—	252,883	2,616,602
(9) Miscellaneous.....	—	1,905,925	2,991,354
Total Direct Liabilities.....	2,518,944	42,517,714	43,260,146
(10) Indirect Liabilities.....	—	218,902	1,167,000

at the close of their respective fiscal years ended in 1926.

(10) NATURAL RESOURCES, including (a) Pine Timber, (b) Pulpwood, Timber, Ties, Poles, Hardwood, etc., (c) Mining Lands and Profits, (d) Water powers, (e) Unsold School Lands, (f) Fish, Game and Fur, (g) Crown Lands.

LIABILITIES.

- (1) DOMINION GOVERNMENT, including (a) Housing Act Loan, (b) Dominion Subsidy Paid in Advance, (c) Balance of Account, 1902, (d) Purchase of Property Q.M.O. Railway.
 (2) DEBENTURES, including (a) Provincial, (b) Administration Farm Loans Act.
 (3) BONDS, including (a) Provincial, (b) Government Bonds and Stock.
 (4) STOCKS, including (a) Stock inscribed, (b) Registered.
 (5) TREASURY BILLS.
 (6) LOANS, including (a) Loan Account, (b) Due Bank, (c) Temporary Loans, (d) Loans (Funded Debt), (e) Railways.
 (7) BANK OVERDRAFTS AND DEBIT BALANCES.
 (8) SINKING FUNDS, including (a) Replacement Reserves, (b) Municipal, (c) Invested, (d) Hydro-Electric Commission, etc.
 (9) MISCELLANEOUS, including (a) Certificates (Railway and Annuity), (b) Trust Funds and Deposits, (c) Mortgages (B.C. Building, London, England), (d) Interest, (1) on securities, (2) accrued (not due), (e) School Grants, (f) Accounts Payable, (g) Licenses paid in advance, (h) Liabilities for Capital Expenditure (including Railways, Bridges, Roads, etc.), (i) Outstanding Warrants, (j) Provincial Savings Office Deposits (not invested), (k) Miscellaneous.
 (10) INDIRECT LIABILITIES, including (a) Guarantee of Bonds and Loans in Nova Scotia, (b) Bonds guaranteed by Province of New Brunswick, (c) Debentures and Loans for Railways, Institutions, Schools, etc., in Quebec, (d) Guarantees of Debentures for Toronto University, Niagara Falls Park, Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission, Towns of Bruce Mines, Cochrane and Matheson, Township of Tisdale, Separate School Board, Town of Timmins and Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Ontario, (e) Principal and interest guaranteed for C.N.R. Securities, Municipal Debentures and Manitoba Farm Loan Association Securities (in addition interest only has been guaranteed on Municipal Debentures par value \$99,500, also rentals payable to N.P. Ry. Co. for certain railways leased) in Manitoba, (f) Guarantees of Principal and Interest on Securities, Railways, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Dyking Districts, Ore Reduction Co. and Agricultural Credits Commission in British Columbia.

ASSETS.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatch- ewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
8,527,404	61,081,592	16,607,407	29,275,908	43,743,636	14,776,334	179,401,403
5,625,729	46,359,597	16,332,590	12,278,250	2,713,330	12,699,774	111,878,711
1,208,889	—	—	1,327,417	—	1,037,247	6,438,308
2,215,677	3,919,986	742,358	—	161,872	792,918	7,950,882
8,511,363	142,473,413	21,649,831	9,996,569	23,449,995	—	210,504,360
—	2,357,465 ¹	—	—	—	5,712,705	8,220,170 ¹
15,031,187	—	635,219	2,921,598	26,147,664	39,666,735	89,934,461
—	5,071,931	12,446,231	1,393,234	7,817,318	6,601,983	38,304,371
41,120,249	259,000,339	68,413,636	57,192,976	104,033,815	81,287,696	650,369,021
10,618,922	123,869,289	30,848,360	30,698,509	42,931,213	72,155,578	358,692,796
—	691,250,000	15,031,865	40,000,000	35,117,140	—	781,399,005

LIABILITIES.

8,841,218	9,350,000	—	—	—	1,701,500	22,910,435
—	—	—	48,483,880	84,469,607	49,113,800	241,873,701
—	271,583,100	64,433,595	—	—	—	346,928,672
—	4,437,995	—	5,630,296	—	17,196,936	29,433,069
—	48,000,600	1,300,000	3,441,240	—	—	55,241,240
88,004,927	2,784,991	—	—	—	8,588,020	100,272,882
—	—	—	195,501	459,343	—	1,885,990
—	1,794,271	7,308,035	—	—	—	11,971,791
5,487,506	28,679,225	12,481,497	565,587	18,079,047	12,791,891	82,982,032
102,333,651	366,629,582	85,523,127	58,316,504	103,007,997	89,392,147	893,499,812
3,329,800	52,252,165	34,541,082	30,320,179	25,412,688	65,677,857	212,919,673

¹Including deposits received, \$2,263,645, deducted from total.

29.—Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1881-1911, and in each year from 1916 to 1926.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 24, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes.

(A) ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Fiscal Years.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for all Provinces.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1881.....	2.53	1.08	1.90	2.35	1.45	1.96	—	—	8.03	1.82
1891.....	2.50	1.47	1.91	2.32	1.96	3.88	—	—	9.77	2.21
1901.....	3.00	2.37	3.12	2.77	2.05	3.95	—	—	8.99	2.62
1911.....	4.00	3.30	3.83	3.50	3.71	9.65	5.48	8.84	26.73	5.65
1916.....	5.59	4.27	4.28	4.43	5.08	10.65	7.41	10.64	13.76	6.23
1917.....	5.49	4.16	4.22	4.72	6.61	11.14	8.42	12.17	14.68	7.10
1918.....	5.72	4.55	6.27	6.14	6.87	11.68	11.28	14.38	18.36	8.34
1919.....	5.61	6.35	5.74	5.54	7.27	14.67	11.69	17.50	21.99	9.08
1920.....	8.32	7.31	8.08	6.23	8.99	16.49	13.47	19.17	27.14	10.75
1921.....	8.69	8.76	7.46	6.74	10.37	15.34	15.56	18.84	29.01	11.63
1922.....	9.47	9.09	8.24	9.01	13.35	12.66	15.17	15.41	31.76	12.96
1923.....	7.43	10.03	8.80	8.87	11.53	15.81	15.78	16.78	34.48	12.98
1924.....	8.42	10.23	9.33	9.34	13.63	16.89	15.36	16.49	34.58	13.88
1925.....	8.48	8.32	8.82	9.93	15.47	11.98 ¹	14.86	17.69	33.58	14.16
1926.....	9.57	10.64	10.33	10.62	16.54	16.56	16.23	19.61	36.26	15.62

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

1881.....	2.40	1.12	1.87	2.63	1.35	3.64	—	—	7.66	1.88
1891.....	2.77	1.54	2.12	2.75	1.97	4.36	—	—	10.51	2.41
1901.....	3.05	2.37	2.75	2.74	1.85	3.87	—	—	12.80	2.63
1911.....	4.25	3.64	3.99	3.20	3.92	8.68	5.23	9.18	20.87	5.29
1916.....	4.98	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.67	11.10	8.12	12.12	22.05	6.71
1917.....	5.39	4.60	5.82	4.48	5.97	12.15	8.30	13.12	20.26	7.36
1918.....	5.39	5.02	6.38	5.19	6.23	12.69	9.88	15.59	18.65	7.94
1919.....	7.33	6.35	6.83	5.41	7.54	14.48	11.39	17.28	19.89	9.03
1920.....	7.42	7.53	7.73	5.82	8.96	17.72	11.85	18.30	22.65	10.24
1921.....	7.83	8.93	8.85	6.19	9.74	16.49	16.04	22.28	29.05	11.69
1922.....	7.77	9.08	7.62	6.91	12.59	13.37	17.12	18.57	32.58	12.60
1923.....	8.98	9.87	9.22	8.17	16.33	16.65	16.17	17.70	35.43	14.63
1924.....	8.16	10.46	9.60	8.69	15.96	16.16	15.27	17.54	37.10	14.67
1925.....	8.54	11.12	10.20	9.38	16.58	10.40 ¹	15.00	17.26	35.96	14.61
1926.....	8.69	11.72	10.02	10.31	16.29	16.32	16.10	19.58	34.89	15.38

¹For eight months only

3.—Municipal Public Finance.

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada, and after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849*. Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and six incorporated towns. In Nova Scotia there are no rural municipalities smaller than counties. In British Columbia, seven of the 33 cities had fewer than 1,000 people in 1921, while there are no towns at all and only six villages; again, in the same province the rural districts are mainly administered from the provincial capital, there being only 30 rural municipalities. Finally, in Saskatchewan and Alberta there exist local improvement districts, areas which have not as yet been organized into rural municipalities, where the taxes are levied, collected and expended by the Provincial Government. Such districts, however, may be regarded as on the way to become self-governing rural municipalities and their statistics are therefore included in Table 30, which gives statistics of the numbers and types of municipalities in 1926, except that the New Brunswick figures are for 1921.

30.—Number of Municipalities in Canada and in each Province, by Classes, 1926.

Provinces.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Counties.	Rural municipalities.	Local improvement districts.	Total number of municipalities.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	6	—	—	—	—	7
Nova Scotia.....	2	43	—	—	24	—	69
New Brunswick ¹	3	23	4	15	—	—	45
Quebec.....	24	93	286	74	989 ³	—	1,466
Ontario.....	26	146	156	37	563 ⁴	—	928
Manitoba.....	4	30	21	—	121	—	176
Saskatchewan.....	7	80	367 ⁵	—	301	18	773
Alberta.....	6	54	125	—	169	229	583
British Columbia.....	33	—	6	—	30	—	69
Canada.....	106	475	965	126	2,197	247	4,116

¹ From Census returns of 1921. ³ Including 9 independent rural municipalities. ⁴ Officially known as townships. ⁵ Including 6 summer resort villages.

1.—All Municipalities.

Municipal Assessments.—Throughout the Dominion, the chief basis of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities, though in certain provinces personal property, income and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations, while in the Prairie Provinces the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, *e.g.*, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the taxable valuations of buildings are less than 10 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in the table on pp. 797-799 of the 1926 Year Book.

* For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal systems of the provinces of Canada, see 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 102-115.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, due to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment as between provinces, as between classes of municipalities and as between municipalities of the same class from year to year. Such matters are more fully dealt with in the special report of the Bureau on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces".

Land valuations in the West, which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as among the various rural municipal districts.

Bonded Indebtedness.—Like other Canadian governing bodies, the municipalities of the greater part of Canada borrowed rather freely during the boom period of 1900-12, and again during the period of inflation between 1917 and 1920. The bonded indebtedness of Ontario municipalities rose from \$153,568,409 in 1913 to \$413,474,813 in 1926, while that of Quebec municipalities increased from \$132,078,584 in 1914 to \$246,541,730 in 1926, and a similar increase took place in other provinces. The recent growth in the bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table 31. The figures show that the municipal bonded indebtedness increased during the seven-year period in every province but Alberta. In Saskatchewan net debenture debt is shown for cities in 1920, 1921 and 1922, for towns and villages in 1922 and for all municipalities in 1923 and subsequently. In Alberta the statistics given represent principally net debenture debt in 1924, 1925 and 1926. All other provinces give total debenture debt throughout.

31.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1920-1926.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I. ¹	1,086,500	1,202,200	1,254,900	1,290,800	1,143,550	1,163,050	1,247,545
Nova Scotia...	19,192,462	22,451,743	23,541,759	24,248,782	25,348,664	25,722,635	26,281,152
New Brunswick ² ..	10,841,466	7,578,567	10,025,633	7,974,362	17,350,225	10,660,863	17,091,550
Quebec.....	190,204,326	194,877,251	207,883,993	214,260,791	230,424,908	231,358,779	246,541,730
Ontario.....	269,727,271	317,613,283	349,276,606	376,512,002	430,010,501	405,178,853	413,474,813
Manitoba.....	57,820,588	65,463,239	68,811,040	73,908,963	73,944,105	79,211,867	80,716,272
Saskatchewan..	34,989,751	35,040,336	52,787,655	51,709,772	49,448,911	46,732,040	44,769,529
Alberta.....	57,205,275	53,429,558	60,832,650	70,999,611	65,414,317	57,908,593	56,950,712
British Columbia....	96,107,911	97,495,984	98,761,630	96,273,987	96,106,151	99,055,201	102,853,228
Total.....	737,175,550	795,152,161	873,175,866	917,179,070	989,191,332	956,991,881	989,926,531

¹ The figures for 1920 to 1923 are for Charlottetown, Summerside and Montague only; for 1924, Charlottetown and Kensington; for 1925 Charlottetown, Kensington and Montague, and for 1926 returns were made by all urban municipalities but the towns of Georgetown and Alberton had no bonded debt.

² New Brunswick figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties in 1920 and 1926; 3 cities, 16 towns, 1 village and 13 counties in 1921; 2 cities, 9 towns and 10 counties in 1922; 1 city, 6 towns and 6 counties in 1923; 3 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1924; 2 cities, 13 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1925.

2.—Urban Municipalities.

The statistics of the rural and urban population of Canada, appearing on pages 116 to 123 of this issue of the Year Book, show that between 1901 and 1921 the urban population of Canada more than doubled, increasing from 2,014,222 to 4,352,442; further, this growth has been greater in the cities, more especially the larger cities, than in the towns and villages. The aggregation of great numbers of people into the cities within a comparatively short space of time has made it necessary for costly public services to be furnished to the newcomers. Problems of water supply, road and bridge building, police and fire protection, sanitation and sewerage, transportation, education, public health and recreation have been faced and more or less satisfactorily solved, often at great expense. Some municipalities, indeed, in the period before the war, considered it expedient to provide public services for prospective, as well as for existing population, and later found that the prospects did not become actualities as rapidly as they had expected. The result of the great actual growth and the great expectations of growth was a rapid increase in municipal taxation which has made municipal public finance a very important part of the public finance of Canada, attracting a very considerable amount of attention from theoretical students of public finance, from municipal officials, from bond houses and generally from the urban ratepayer.

Investigators of municipal public finance have, however, found great difficulties in pursuing their studies on account of the incomparability of the statistics collected by Provincial Governments, or the entire absence of such statistics, for, as late as 1919, only six provinces compiled and published their municipal statistics. Accordingly, in response to suggestions from the Union of Canadian Municipalities and the Municipal Improvement League of Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics undertook to collect independently through its Finance Branch the statistics for a fixed group of municipalities of 10,000 population or over, according to schedules and methods of compilation approved by the provinces. The results of the first investigation for the calendar year 1919 were published in summary form on pp. 570-80 of the 1920 Year Book, as well as in greater detail in a special report. Subsequently other reports appeared of the municipal statistics of urban municipalities of between 3,000 and 10,000 population and municipalities of between 1,000 and 3,000 population. The statistics of these later reports were summarized on pp. 802-5 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

In the 1925 edition of the Year Book, summary statistics were presented of 81 urban municipalities of 5,000 population and over reporting to the Bureau for the calendar year 1922 (see pp. 806-8). Details were published in a special report, obtainable on application to the Bureau of Statistics. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has also secured in comparable form and published a report on the statistics of 257 urban municipalities of between 1,000 and 5,000 population having an estimated aggregate population of 551,461 in 1922. The figures are for the calendar year 1922, and a summary of the financial statistics was given at pp. 808-12 of the 1925 Year Book. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Bureau.

Statistics of Canadian Cities in 1926.—The principal financial and other statistics of Canadian cities with a population of 10,000 and over have been compiled from the provincial reports for 1926 and are published as Table 32.

32.—Principal Financial and other Statistics of Canadian Cities with a Population of 10,000 and over, 1926.

Provinces and Cities.	Area.	Population.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Grand Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island:							
Charlottetown.....	850	12,000	6,373,717	181,573	181,339	1,763,503	1,153,336
Nova Scotia:							
Halifax.....	4,400 ¹	58,372 ²	46,974,200	3,310,658	3,310,658	16,235,176	16,235,176
Sydney.....	3,703 ¹	22,545 ²	12,612,466	1,187,547	1,187,528	4,547,842	4,547,842
Glace Bay.....	6,200 ²	17,007 ²	4,906,835	639,366	649,252	1,987,384	1,506,999
New Glasgow.....	2,640 ¹	11,500 ¹	5,996,520	349,229	349,229	1,278,884	941,401
Amherst.....	2,500 ¹	10,000 ¹	4,582,055	278,412	281,006	1,556,474	1,070,473
New Brunswick:							
Saint John.....	13,440	47,166	51,475,600	2,840,023	2,932,962	12,547,188	7,958,247
Moncton.....	1,382	20,000	22,745,692	1,246,679	1,234,464	3,841,424	3,852,865
Fredericton.....	17,360	8,114	8,831,450	605,990	508,624	1,094,722	764,187
Quebec:							
Montreal.....	32,155	952,875	820,046,050	62,105,371	62,889,780	187,221,982	156,792,912
Quebec.....	6,380	126,000	100,883,259	8,717,381	8,682,665	29,152,137	21,218,808
Verdun.....	1,426	42,247	26,269,600	1,687,259	1,722,065	8,307,976	5,633,518
Hull.....	4,000	35,233	18,267,298	1,385,690 ¹	1,383,447 ¹	5,943,300 ¹	3,579,507 ¹
Three Rivers.....	2,560	35,000	19,079,650	1,180,047	1,155,327	9,516,652	7,351,033
Sherbrooke.....	3,104	25,021	23,533,800	1,984,648	1,998,992	13,416,707	6,341,115
Outremont.....	975	22,430	67,003,968	984,726	947,364	5,315,782	4,610,554
Westmount.....	976	20,000	55,114,600	2,522,651	2,522,651	10,815,932	5,664,869
Lachine.....	2,996	15,234	22,937,345	1,088,592	1,090,465	7,380,654	4,734,965
Shawinigan Falls.....	1,280	13,112	19,251,164	444,250	386,192	2,591,263	1,970,018
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,091	11,500	5,945,538	501,738	473,402	2,510,117	1,440,020
Chicoutimi.....	1,200	11,025	6,966,623	631,630	602,983	2,290,288	1,597,381
Joliette.....	1,288	10,710	5,392,052	252,393	257,819	2,460,434	931,992
Lévis.....	2,222	10,568	5,207,817	335,610	311,669	2,152,087	1,317,322
Jonquière.....	1,800	10,500	3,761,054	367,373	364,037	1,490,487	899,500
Valleyfield.....	358	10,073	3,968,200	527,515	522,431	1,212,595	641,380
Ontario:							
Toronto.....	16,588	549,429	886,853,504	33,428,126	32,091,361	202,548,126	174,751,369
Hamilton.....	6,789	122,459	151,689,380	7,138,428	7,067,453	40,789,928	26,756,951
Ottawa.....	4,120	118,697	142,502,673	5,934,616	5,937,492	33,982,143	26,207,092
London.....	6,423	64,274	72,406,293				
Windsor.....	3,131	56,433	64,703,117	3,730,728	3,687,081	18,887,539	13,320,916
Brantford.....	3,159	27,410	26,772,632	1,477,057	1,514,588	6,994,255	6,002,322
Kitchener.....	2,996	25,592	21,565,091	1,324,997	1,300,975	7,124,215	4,872,502
Port William.....	9,865	22,339	30,685,718	1,399,665	1,353,042	13,849,011	13,649,886
St. Catharines.....	2,010	22,043	21,775,700	1,264,752	1,213,659	7,635,648	6,077,058
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,900	22,003	17,411,503	972,609	939,463	6,363,851	6,035,919
Kingston.....	2,641	21,689	17,346,882	898,032	894,526	3,235,936	2,874,371
Peterborough.....	2,827	21,495	22,616,490	948,083	914,082	6,948,290	5,825,282
Guelph.....	3,104	19,230	13,446,446	1,139,998	1,074,205	6,081,153	4,633,251
Stratford.....	2,835	19,064	14,289,225	876,813	857,235	6,491,529	4,202,117
Port Arthur.....	8,700	17,388	20,013,560	1,183,807	1,211,387	9,694,217	8,600,446
Niagara Falls.....	1,655	17,380	16,279,903	909,346	953,570	4,390,233	3,851,846
Oshawa.....	3,356	16,941	10,201,265	749,857	731,672	3,985,554	3,806,443
St. Thomas.....	1,800	16,746	16,471,835	907,714	907,382	3,451,048	2,647,340
Sarnia.....	1,584	16,058	16,612,292	1,001,129	899,334	3,047,181	2,287,072
Chatham.....	1,650	14,142	13,151,461	603,414	596,141	1,546,710	1,121,884
North Bay.....	2,100	14,007	8,432,417	579,153	572,008	3,057,439	2,930,014
Belleville.....	1,800	12,793	9,613,667	583,628	556,955	3,843,840	2,974,549
Ford City.....	1,677	12,689	17,638,282	726,076	712,725	4,360,227	4,218,976
Galt.....	1,600	12,604	11,098,636	647,450	652,852	5,029,860	3,947,555
Owen Sound.....	2,909	12,339	8,660,524	857,741	556,200	3,152,830	1,984,818
Timmins.....	740	11,002	5,639,402	464,175	496,597	1,473,904	1,425,345
Woodstock.....	1,525	10,140	6,821,711	515,704	494,409	1,611,743	1,339,355
Manitoba:							
Winnipeg.....	15,961	197,125	239,970,516	—	—	—	57,951,688 ³
Brandon.....	5,760 ¹	16,880	14,053,680	—	—	—	3,239,212 ³
St. Boniface.....	11,641	14,298	11,514,584	—	—	—	5,295,302 ³
Saskatchewan:							
Regina.....	8,408	37,329	39,534,586	2,837,888	2,750,194	19,309,908	13,649,621
Saskatoon.....	8,480	31,284	28,327,605	2,161,244	2,193,131	12,894,118	11,448,962
Moose Jaw.....	9,760	19,039	22,124,160	1,612,466	1,310,537	9,613,660	8,488,971
Alberta:							
Calgary.....	25,920 ¹	70,000 ¹	59,024,690	4,748,249	3,437,955	—	25,267,880
Edmonton.....	28,200 ¹	65,378 ¹	58,827,450	4,182,080	3,794,869	—	24,964,154
Lethbridge.....	6,944 ²	12,000 ¹	9,884,415	684,600	624,215	—	2,494,260
British Columbia:							
Vancouver.....	10,784	128,350	226,969,526	7,754,730	7,413,174	—	37,526,905
Victoria.....	4,637	38,750	54,153,634	2,820,186	2,834,975	—	19,283,223
New Westminster.....	3,481	18,000	19,515,467	1,086,319	1,034,466	—	5,813,168

¹For the year 1925. ²Census 1921. ³Debentures outstanding. ⁴No return.

4.—National Wealth and Income.

1.—National Wealth.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of the property within the nation, apart from undeveloped natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where incomes are thoroughly appraised. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvass of the individual. In the accompanying tables a fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is employed; it consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc.

It must be understood that statistics of this character are suggestive and indicative rather than strictly accurate. The concept of wealth is distinctly intangible, and there are numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature. The present survey, which includes the provincial distribution of Canadian wealth, places the estimated aggregate of the tangible wealth of the Dominion, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, at \$25,673,174,000 in 1925, as compared with \$22,195,302,000 in 1921. (Tables 33 and 33A.)

Aggregate and per capita Wealth of the Provinces, 1925.—As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first, with estimated aggregate wealth amounting to \$9,000,727,000, or 35.1 p.c. of the total, and Quebec second, with estimated wealth of \$6,288,284,000, or 24.5 p.c. of the whole. Saskatchewan was third, with estimated wealth of \$2,870,314,000, or 11.2 p.c. of the total for the Dominion.

While Ontario led in absolute wealth in 1925, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth; Saskatchewan held first rank with a per capita wealth of \$3,544, British Columbia second with \$3,539, and Alberta third with \$3,459. These figures may be compared with \$2,901 and \$2,495, the per capita wealth of Ontario and Quebec respectively. Further details are furnished in Tables 33A to 35.

33.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Analyses, 1921.

Provinces.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Wealth.	Population.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Population.	Wealth per Capita.
	\$	p.c.	No.	p.c.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	119,912,060	0.5	88,615	1.01	1,353
Nova Scotia.....	752,697,986	3.4	523,837	5.96	1,437
New Brunswick.....	597,596,369	2.7	387,876	4.41	1,541
Quebec.....	5,541,819,967	25.0	2,361,199	26.87	2,347
Ontario.....	7,353,397,816	33.1	2,933,662	33.38	2,507
Manitoba.....	1,650,495,868	7.4	610,118	6.94	2,705
Saskatchewan.....	2,845,642,985	12.8	757,510	8.62	3,757
Alberta.....	1,950,973,479	8.8	588,454	6.70	3,317
British Columbia.....	1,365,896,120	6.2	524,582	5.97	2,604
Yukon.....	16,869,792	0.1	4,157	0.14	4,058
Canada.....	22,195,302,443	100.0	8,788,483	100.0	2,525

¹Includes 7,988 persons in the Northwest Territories and 485 persons engaged in the Royal Canadian Navy.

33A.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Analyses, 1925.

Provinces.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Wealth.	Estimated Population.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Population.	Wealth per capita.
	\$	p.c.	No.	p.c.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	138,916,000	0.5	87,300	0.94	1,591
Nova Scotia.....	789,651,000	3.1	536,900	5.79	1,471
New Brunswick.....	643,528,000	2.5	403,300	4.35	1,596
Quebec.....	6,288,284,000	24.5	2,520,000	27.19	2,495
Ontario.....	9,000,727,000	35.1	3,103,000	33.48	2,901
Manitoba.....	1,839,819,000	7.2	632,400	6.82	2,909
Saskatchewan.....	2,870,314,000	11.2	809,900	8.74	3,544
Alberta.....	2,066,688,000	8.1	603,300	6.51	3,459
British Columbia.....	1,983,420,000	7.7	560,500	6.05	3,539
Yukon.....	31,827,000	0.1	3,500	0.04	—
Canada.....	25,673,174,000	100.0	9,269,000¹	100.0¹	2,772

¹ Includes 8,600 population in North West Territories, or 0.09 p.c.

Wealth of Canada, by Items, 1925.—In the items included in Table 34 all duplication has been excluded. In any consideration of the individual items, it should be remembered that each item covers only the portion of wealth which is mentioned in the description of the item. For example, the item of Fisheries includes only capital invested in primary operations, but capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments is included under Manufactures, though it might also be considered as part of the wealth connected with Fisheries. In the same way, the items for Manufactures do not include lands and buildings in urban centres, which are shown under the heading of Urban Real Property.

The total agricultural wealth in 1925 was \$7,832,942,000, the largest item in our national wealth, and 30.51 p.c. of the whole. This amount included the value of agricultural production in 1925, or \$1,708,567,000, to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in the preparation for the new crop.

The second largest element in the national wealth was urban real property. This includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, to which was added one-third to provide for under-valuation by assessors and for roads, bridges and sewers. The estimated value, as based on returns for 1925 received in the Bureau from the municipalities, was \$6,928,000,000, or 26.99 p.c. of the total wealth of the Dominion.

The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment, and distributed by provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest item, amounting to \$2,881,366,000, or 11.22 p.c. of the total.

Other important items include the tangible value of the forests, amounting to \$1,341,613,000, or 5.23 p.c.; stocks in process, raw material and finished products of manufacturing establishments, to which was added 100 p.c. as an estimate of the value of manufactured goods in the hands of dealers, the whole amounting to \$1,324,464,000, or 5.16 p.c.; and household furnishings, clothing, and other personal property, amounting to \$1,200,000,000, or 4.67 p.c.

On the basis of the estimated population of 1925, the per capita investment in agricultural wealth was \$846, in urban real property \$748, in steam railways \$311, in the forests \$145, and in household furnishings and personal property, \$129. The per capita wealth of all kinds was \$2,772. Further details of the items are presented in Table 34.

34.—An Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Distribution of Component Items, 1925.

Items.	Aggregate Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Average Amount per head of Population.
	\$	p.c.	\$
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock, 1925).....	6,124,375,000	23.86	662
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders, 1925.....	1,708,567,000	6.65	184
Total agricultural wealth, 1925.....	7,832,942,000	30.51	846
Mines (capital employed, 1925).....	632,075,145	2.46	68
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations).....	1,341,613,000	5.23	145
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations).....	25,732,645	0.10	3
Central electric stations (capital invested in equipment, materials, etc.).....	380,705,000	1.48	40
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings, 1925).....	907,671,000	3.54	98
Manufactures (materials on hand, stocks in process, estimate for amount in dealers' hands, 1925).....	1,324,464,000	5.16	143
Construction, custom and repair (estimate of capital invested in machinery, tools and materials on hand, 1925).....	75,337,000	0.29	8
Trading establishments (estimate of value of furniture and fixtures and delivery equipment, 1925).....	175,000,000	0.68	19
Steam Railways (investment in road and equipment, 1925).....	2,881,366,000	11.22	311
Electric Railways (investment in road and equipment, 1925).....	219,321,511	0.86	24
Canals (amount expended on construction to March 31, 1926).....	190,329,325	0.74	21
Telephones (cost of property and equipment, 1925).....	210,535,795	0.82	23
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property, and estimate for under-valuation by assessors, and for roads, sewers, etc.).....	6,928,000,000	26.99	748
Shipping (estimated for 1925 from 1918 census).....	143,000,000	0.56	16
Imported merchandise in store (one-half imports during year 1925).....	445,082,000	1.73	48
Automobiles (estimates of value of automobiles registered in 1925).....	500,000,000	1.95	54
Household furnishings, clothing, etc. (estimated from production and trade statistics, 1925).....	1,200,000,000	4.67	129
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the public, 1925.....	260,000,000	1.01	28
Total estimated wealth, 1925.....	25,673,174,000	100.0	2,772

Analyses by Provinces and Classes of Wealth.—In Table 35 will be found detailed statistics of the wealth of each province, by leading items. In this table the specie holdings,—for example, the holdings of the Dominion Government at Ottawa,—are distributed among the provinces by population, since they are an asset of Canada as a whole rather than of the particular locality in which they happen to be deposited.

35.—Estimated National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces and Chief Component Items, 1925.

NOTE.—For fuller description of items, see Table 34.

Classification of Wealth.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm values.....	66,007,000	130,231,000	137,531,000	1,081,664,000	1,718,993,000
Agricultural products.....	23,869,000	39,120,000	39,506,000	282,739,000	477,159,000
Total agricultural wealth..	89,876,000	169,351,000	177,037,000	1,364,403,000	2,196,152,000
Mines.....	1	59,456,860 ¹	3,070,322	83,449,054	258,967,755
Forests.....	—	50,143,000	86,577,000	432,878,000	233,999,000
Fisheries.....	975,292	7,880,136	3,690,824	2,026,431	3,235,510
Central electric stations.....	266,000	6,244,000	5,254,000	118,018,000	186,698,000
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings).....	605,000	34,023,000	22,331,000	279,427,000	433,890,000

¹ One firm operating in Prince Edward Island included with Nova Scotia.

35.—Estimated National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces and Chief Component Items, 1925—concluded.

Classification of Wealth.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufactures (materials on hand, stocks in process, estimate for amount in dealers' hands).....	910,000	26,742,000	38,120,000	383,721,000	728,494,000
Construction, custom and repair.....	105,000	1,574,000	1,183,000	27,536,000	31,144,000
Trading establishments.....	500,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	52,000,000	64,000,000
Steam railways.....	19,842,000	102,590,000	139,111,000	344,867,000	784,199,000
Electric railways.....	—	9,838,934	3,058,664	61,706,714	98,936,161
Canals.....	—	1,475,040	44,388	38,263,901	150,546,023
Telephones.....	814,164	7,225,038	3,615,041	39,186,041 ²	76,020,252 ²
Urban real property.....	8,000,000	181,000,000	63,000,000	2,425,000,000	2,766,000,000
Shipping.....	1,001,000	15,132,000	3,714,000	48,845,000	36,398,000
Imported merchandise in store	52,000	10,676,000	13,322,000	123,157,000	226,647,000
Automobiles.....	2,000,000	15,700,000	13,100,000	67,100,000	236,300,000
Household furnishings, clothing, etc.....	11,000,000	70,000,000	52,000,000	326,000,000	402,000,000
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the public.....	2,500,000	15,100,000	11,300,000	70,700,000	87,100,000
Total estimated wealth, 1925.	138,910,000	789,651,000	643,528,000	6,288,284,000	9,000,727,000
Percentage.....	0.5	3.1	2.5	24.5	35.1

Classification of Wealth.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm values.....	554,449,000	1,410,811,000	846,525,000	178,164,000	—	6,124,375,000
Agricultural products.....	142,046,000	416,022,000	245,662,000	42,444,000	—	1,708,567,000
Total agricultural wealth.....	696,495,000	1,826,833,000	1,092,187,000	220,608,000	—	7,832,942,000
Mines.....	4,948,621	3,732,909	86,735,632	107,257,567	24,456,425	632,053,145
Forests.....	29,797,000	59,691,000	90,067,000	358,461,000	—	1,341,613,000
Fisheries.....	847,681	82,727	158,557	6,830,365	5,122	25,732,645
Central electric stations.	18,655,000	4,568,000	7,843,000	32,436,000	723,000	380,705,000
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings).....	31,098,000	8,151,000	17,944,000	80,152,200	49,800	907,671,000
Manufactures (materials on hand, stocks in process, estimate for amount in dealers' hands).....	36,763,000	10,117,000	22,347,000	76,719,000	531,000	1,324,464,000
Construction, custom and repair.....	3,820,000	2,027,000	1,891,000	6,057,000	—	75,337,000
Trading establishments.....	14,000,000	12,000,000	11,000,000	12,000,000	—	175,000,000
Steam railways.....	326,390,000	507,272,000	356,945,000	295,980,000	4,170,000	2,881,366,000
Electric railways.....	15,048,453	3,576,206	6,151,836	21,004,543	—	219,321,511
Canals.....	—	—	—	—	—	190,329,352
Telephones.....	19,303,835	27,590,087	22,201,735	14,523,122	56,080	210,535,795
Urban real property.....	486,000,000	216,000,000	231,000,000	552,000,000	—	6,928,000,000
Shipping.....	1,138,000	54,000	—	36,504,000	214,000	143,000,000
Imported merchandise in store.....	20,164,000	6,619,000	8,016,000	35,287,000	222,000	445,082,000
Automobiles.....	35,200,000	54,300,000	37,300,000	38,900,000	100,000	500,000,000
Household furnishings, clothing, etc.....	82,000,000	105,000,000	78,000,000	73,000,000	1,000,000	1,200,000,000
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the public.....	17,700,000	22,700,000	16,900,000	15,700,000	300,000	260,000,000
Total estimated wealth, 1925.....	1,839,819,000	2,870,314,000	2,086,688,000	1,983,420,000	31,827,000	25,673,171,000
Percentage.....	7.2	11.2	8.1	7.7	0.1	100.0

² Estimated division of Bell Telephone capital between Ontario and Quebec made and added to statistics from other companies in each province, to make provincial total.

2.—National Income.

The national income of Canada is necessarily less than its national production, a total for which is suggested in the general survey of production on pages 184-189 of this volume. If, as pointed out there, there is no reason to suppose that those whose activities are not connected with the production of "form-utilities" are less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than others, the total value of the production of 1925 must have been not less than \$5,200,000,000.

In order to arrive at the figure of national income, however, certain heavy deductions from the above amount must be made—deductions especially connected with the maintenance of the industrial equipment of the country—providing not only for depreciation but for obsolescence and replacement by new and improved apparatus of production. Altogether, the charges under this head may have been not less than \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. This would leave the 1925 income of the Canadian people at somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4,800,000,000.

Incomes assessed for Income War Tax in Canada.—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable period of time, the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution by classes of the total national income. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in Great Britain and in the United States.

In Canada, the income tax is a newer thing than in either of the above-mentioned countries; also, in a newer country than either, incomes are to a greater degree received in kind. Both of these considerations render it improbable that so large a percentage of the total national income of Canada is brought under the notice of the income tax authorities as in Great Britain or the United States. Nevertheless, the data collected by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue, in the course of its administration of the income war tax, are significant both with regard to the total income assessed and with regard to the distribution of that income among various classes of the population, as well as by size of income groups.

In Canada, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, 3,696 corporations and 190,561 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$912,410,429; in the following year 8,236 corporations and 290,584 individuals paid income tax on \$1,462,529,170; in the fiscal year ended 1923, 6,010 corporations and 281,182 individuals paid income tax on \$1,092,407,925; in the fiscal year ended 1924, 5,569 corporations and 239,036 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$1,108,027,871; in the fiscal year ended 1925, 6,236 corporations and 225,514 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$999,160,248; in the fiscal year ended 1926, 5,738 corporations and 209,539 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$1,003,110,646. In the fiscal year ended 1927, after the exemption limit had been raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for married and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for single persons, 116,029 individuals and 5,777 corporations paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$744,184,891. See Tables 36 to 38 for further details.

36.—Amount of Income assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1923-1927.

Provinces.	Amount of Income Assessed.				
	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,618,325	2,301,305	1,590,134	1,841,389	1,564,607
Nova Scotia.....	35,671,544	33,785,631	22,613,331	19,997,318	14,586,443
New Brunswick.....	28,450,436	22,809,357	19,500,707	19,098,829	14,727,822
Quebec.....	270,549,115	296,331,345	288,731,449	267,852,358	214,172,270
Ontario.....	469,654,705	473,015,674	436,971,432	466,678,836	330,875,841
Manitoba.....	86,665,622	92,286,842	73,497,253	67,156,023	50,118,276
Saskatchewan.....	56,568,615	50,778,824	40,415,300	35,848,382	27,080,457
Alberta.....	49,736,832	53,310,467	41,874,721	42,586,566	29,766,879
British Columbia.....	90,871,659	81,525,976	72,390,078	80,619,635	60,602,251
Yukon.....	1,621,072	1,882,450	1,575,843	1,431,310	690,045
Total.....	1,092,407,925	1,108,027,871	999,160,248	1,003,110,646	744,184,891

37.—Number of Individual and Corporate Tax Payers by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Income class.	Number.	Amount.	Income class	Number.	Amount.
		\$			\$
Under \$2,000.....	39,881	501,146	\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	747	1,527,756
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	21,167	805,175	\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	403	1,207,563
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	16,462	273,105	\$30,000 to \$50,000.....	574	3,073,376
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	12,316	359,150	\$50,000 and over.....	294	4,718,891
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	7,343	368,389			
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	5,311	821,063	Total.....	116,029	18,177,593
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	2,869	362,509	Unclassified amount.....	—	231,641
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	2,139	400,496			
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	1,620	397,375			
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	3,584	1,997,167	Refunds.....	—	18,409,234
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	1,319	1,364,433			
			Net Total.....	—	18,043,261

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Income class.	Number.	Amount.	Income class.	Number.	Amount.
		\$			\$
\$ 2,000 to \$ 3,000.....	1,201	142,447	\$25,000 to \$30,000.....	161	399,391
\$ 3,000 to \$ 4,000.....	514	74,683	\$30,000 to \$50,000.....	410	1,399,389
\$ 4,000 to \$ 5,000.....	375	95,089	\$50,000 and over.....	865	25,124,296
\$ 5,000 to \$ 6,000.....	274	96,688			
\$ 6,000 to \$ 7,000.....	338	230,306	Total.....	5,771	29,602,949¹
\$ 7,000 to \$ 8,000.....	194	101,650	Unclassified amount.....	—	188,857
\$ 8,000 to \$ 9,000.....	178	109,451			
\$ 9,000 to \$10,000.....	125	96,241	Total.....	—	29,791,806
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	550	654,903	Refunds.....	—	443,758
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	322	460,258			
\$20,000 to \$25,000.....	264	608,225	Net Total.....	—	29,343,048

¹ Totals include 6 corporations paying \$9,932 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of taxpayers.

38.—Income Tax paid, by Occupations of the Tax Payers, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Classes.	Number.	Amount.	Classes.	Number.	Amount.
		\$			\$
Agrarians.....	3,248	223,801	Family corporations.....	279	318,150
Professionals.....	6,387	1,248,191	All others.....	10,199	3,300,884
Employees.....	81,456	7,838,527	Unclassified.....	—	231,642
Merchants, retail.....	8,124	950,688			
Merchants, wholesale.....	833	255,680	Total.....	116,029	18,409,234
Manufacturers.....	863	378,941	Refunds.....	—	365,973
Natural resources.....	119	47,641			
Financial.....	4,393	2,897,915	Net Total.....	—	18,043,261
Personal corporations.....	128	717,174			

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Classes.	Number.	Amount.	Classes.	Number.	Amount.
		\$			\$
Agrarians.....	45	54,596	Unclassified.....	—	188,857
Merchants, retail.....	1,042	2,033,838			
Merchants, wholesale.....	739	1,994,352	Total.....	5,777	29,791,806
Manufacturers.....	1,950	13,593,412	Refunds.....	—	443,753
Natural resources.....	257	2,857,728			
Financial.....	583	2,459,733	Net Total.....	—	29,343,048
Transportation and public utilities.....	306	4,875,878			
All others.....	855	1,733,412	Grand Total Individuals and Corporations.....	—	47,386,309

II.—CURRENCY AND BANKING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

I.—Canada's Monetary System.

Historical.—Early trade in Canada was carried on by barter, which at times resulted (*e.g.*, in transactions between Indians and fur traders) in the adoption of beads, blankets, etc., as recognized media of exchange. Later, during the French period in Canada, while barter still formed perhaps the most important means of exchange between individuals and merchants, a more or less satisfactory currency system developed. Beaver and other furs, tobacco and wheat were at times used as substitutes for currency, the last-named being at one time a legal tender. A makeshift currency system was also developed during the French *régime*, when playing cards stamped with a value and redeemable yearly on the receipt of bills of exchange on Paris came into circulation. Other paper money was also issued, and the total amount outstanding at the time of the cession was estimated at 80,000,000 livres, which was nearly all lost to its holders.

The British Government next sought to establish a uniform standard of colonial currency, but since at this time French coinage again began to come into circulation and the Spanish dollar also rivalled the English shilling as the most common medium of exchange, this was not universally possible. English sovereigns were over-rated in terms of dollars in an endeavour to encourage their circulation. A rate of 5s. to the dollar was set in Halifax and was in use in government accounting systems, while in Montreal York currency (the rates prevalent in New York), giving the dollar an exchange value of 7s. 6d. or 8s., was in common use.

Canadians again became more or less familiar with the characteristics of paper money as a result of the experiences of the various neighbouring northern States during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the war of 1812 this familiarity was increased by the establishment of an army bill office, issuing bills of various denominations, redeemable on presentation. The growing volume of trade between Canada and the United States also resulted in a tendency toward a decimal coinage, and in 1853 a measure was passed providing for the adoption of a decimal currency, with a dollar equivalent to the American dollar; the British sovereign was made legal tender at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$. An Act of 1857 requiring all government accounts to be kept in dollars and cents came into force on Jan. 1, 1858; the formal adoption of decimal currency in the province of Canada dates from that time.

By the Uniform Currency Act of 1871 (34 Vict., c. 4), the decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion, the British sovereign was made legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ and the United States eagle legal tender for \$10, while authority was taken to coin a Canadian \$5 gold piece. No Canadian gold coinage was, however, issued prior to the establishment of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint in 1908, the first coins then struck being sovereigns similar to those of Great Britain, but with a small "C" identifying them as having been coined in Canada. In May, 1912, the first Canadian \$10 and \$5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage has so far been limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country, and when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and American gold coin serve the purpose equally well.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves, but 5-dollar and 10-dollar gold pieces weighing respectively 129 and 258 grains, 9-10 pure gold by weight, have been coined, the Canadian gold dollar thus containing 23.22 grains of pure gold. These coins were first issued in 1912, authority to issue them having been conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns, which are legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$, and other gold coins, and the 5-dollar, 10-dollar and 20-dollar gold coins of the United States, which contain the same weight of gold as Canadian gold coins of these denominations, are also legal tender. These, however, are almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. The gold coinages of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened on Jan. 2, 1908, are given in Tables 1 and 2. Table 3, compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years. The American gold, it will be seen, greatly preponderates, and there is a considerable additional amount held by the banks, as it is legal tender in both countries.

1.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the calendar years 1925-1927.

Description of Coins.	1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.
Gold Sovereigns.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian \$5's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian \$10's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver.....	-	-	-	50,000.00	117,024.00	574,000.00
Bronze.....	10,003.60	22,100.00	21,459.00	28,200.00	35,539.00	37,500.00
Nickel (5c.).....	10,002.50	126,000.00	46,679.00	168,500.00	264,281.00	249,000.00

2.—Gold Coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908-1927.¹

Years.	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency. ¹	Years.	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency. ¹
	£	\$	\$		£	\$	\$
1908.....	636	3,095.20	—	1914.....	14,891	72,469.53	1,500,090
1909.....	16,273	79,195.27	—	1915.....	—	—	—
1910.....	28,012	136,325.07	—	1916.....	6,111	29,740.20	—
1911.....	256,946	1,250,470.53	—	1917.....	58,845	286,379.00	—
1912.....	—	—	1,477,710	1918.....	106,516	518,377.87	—
1913.....	3,715	18,079.67	1,890,620	1919.....	135,889	661,326.47	—

¹Authority to issue Canadian gold coins was conferred in 1910. No gold coins have been struck since 1919.

3.—Composition of Canadian Gold Reserves on Dec. 31, 1905-1927.

Years.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1905.....	3,990,717	29,494,298	—	—	33,485,015
1906.....	7,375,857	31,040,149	—	—	38,416,006
1907.....	5,366,478	33,529,889	—	—	38,896,367
1908.....	6,261,715	54,909,076	—	—	61,170,791
1909.....	6,537,227	62,988,474	—	—	69,525,701
1910.....	6,304,524	68,261,279	—	222,934	74,788,737
1911.....	6,900,095	93,507,764	—	222,934	100,630,793
1912.....	4,554,691	98,648,736	650,185	222,934	104,076,546
1913.....	6,391,375	106,642,969	2,118,210	222,934	115,375,488
1914.....	4,482,524	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,345	94,625,639
1915.....	29,606,990	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201	120,334,881
1916.....	29,333,111	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002	119,597,793
1917.....	27,476,790	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856	120,142,605
1918.....	27,362,255	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439	121,260,824
1919.....	27,661,192	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222	119,211,834
1920.....	26,728,016	35,896,485	3,387,125	35,090,344	101,101,970
1921.....	26,729,501	35,896,305	3,385,690	18,558,557	84,570,053
1922.....	26,730,576	67,941,550	3,340,650	34,572,504	132,585,280
1923.....	27,212,790	41,090,395	3,336,490	46,026,852	117,666,527
1924.....	26,342,019	77,173,105	3,327,125	34,905,387	141,747,636
1925.....	29,894,943	67,135,310	3,315,730	37,512,195	137,858,178
1926.....	32,133,941	72,423,610	3,221,930	23,415,643	131,195,124
1927.....	28,948,085	51,179,390	3,089,010	47,516,079	130,732,564

Token Currency.—Canadian silver dollars weighing 360 grains, 37-40 fine, are provided for by the Currency Act of 1910, but no silver dollars have ever been struck by the Mint. Fifty, twenty-five, ten and five-cent pieces of weight proportionate to their respective fractions of the dollar, and of the same fineness, are in circulation, but, by c. 9 of the Statutes of 1920, the standard of fineness was reduced to 8-10ths. In 1921 the coinage of a nickel five-cent piece weighing 70 grains was authorized, and a number of these coins have appeared.¹ Silver coins are legal tender only up to ten dollars, nickel coins to five dollars, and bronze coins to twenty-five cents. Table 4 shows the *net* issue of silver and bronze coins (that is, the value issued less the value withdrawn) by years from 1901.

¹Net nickel coinage issued in 1922-1927 was \$69,000, \$127,000, \$74,488, \$125,983, \$168,394 and \$248,919 respectively, a total of \$813,784 on Dec. 31, 1927, (8.5 cts. per capita).

4.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-1927.

NOTE.—Figures supplied by the Mint.

Years.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued		Amount per Head.		Net amount of Bronze Coin Issued		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	cts.	cts.
1901.....	420,000	8,279,924	7·8	1·53	41,000	676,429	0·8	11·0
1902.....	774,000	9,053,924	14·0	1·64	30,000	706,429	0·5	12·8
1903.....	633,850	9,687,774	11·1	1·70	40,000	746,429	0·7	13·1
1904.....	350,000	10,037,774	5·9	1·71	25,000	771,429	0·4	13·1
1905.....	450,000	10,487,774	7·4	1·72	20,000	791,429	0·3	13·0
1906.....	807,461	11,295,235	12·8	1·79	41,000	832,429	0·6	13·2
1907.....	1,194,000	12,489,235	17·9	1·88	32,000	864,429	0·5	13·0
1908.....	38,541	12,527,776	0·6	1·80	21,604	886,033	0·3	12·8
1909.....	648,700	13,176,476	9·0	1·83	39,300	925,333	0·5	12·9
1910.....	1,151,186	14,327,662	15·4	1·91	42,020	967,353	0·6	12·9
1911.....	1,343,001	15,670,663	18·6	2·18	54,275	1,021,628	0·8	14·2
1912.....	1,303,237	16,973,900	17·7	2·30	49,977	1,071,605	0·7	14·5
1913.....	927,131	17,901,031	12·3	2·38	55,572	1,127,177	0·7	15·0
1914.....	626,198	18,527,229	8·1	2·41	35,057	1,162,234	0·4	15·1
1915.....	61,344	18,588,573	0·8	2·36	50,354	1,212,588	0·6	15·4
1916.....	1,179,516	19,768,089	14·7	2·46	110,646	1,323,234	1·4	16·5
1917.....	1,790,941	21,559,030	21·9	2·64	116,800	1,440,034	1·4	17·6
1918.....	2,329,091	23,888,121	28·0	2·87	131,777	1,571,811	1·6	18·9
1919.....	3,196,027	27,084,148	37·7	3·19	115,011	1,686,822	1·4	19·9
1920.....	1,300,702	28,384,850	15·1	3·29	208,961	1,895,783	2·4	22·0
1921.....	40,191	28,344,659	0·5	3·22	60,543	1,956,326	0·7	22·0
1922.....	—	28,151,444 ¹	0·0	3·16	11,742	1,968,068	0·1	22·1
1923.....	—	28,052,347 ¹	0·0	3·11	19,118	1,987,186	0·2	22·0
1924.....	—	27,863,502 ¹	0·0	3·04	11,430	1,998,616	0·1	21·8
1925.....	—	27,713,019 ¹	0·0	2·99	21,854	2,020,470	0·2	21·8
1926.....	—	27,433,463 ¹	0·0	2·92	23,363	2,043,833	0·2	21·8
1927.....	—	27,104,534 ¹	0·0	2·84	36,363	2,080,196	0·4	21·9

Dominion Notes.—An important part of the Canadian monetary system is the paper currency of the Dominion Government. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914, (5 Geo. V, c. 4), the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to and including \$50,000,000 against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of that amount. By c. 4, Acts of 1915, "An Act respecting the Issue of Dominion Notes", the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to \$26,000,000 without any reserve of gold, \$16,000,000 of the notes to be against certain specified Canadian railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.² Notes

¹The decrease shown in recent years is due to the withdrawal of worn and mutilated silver coins from circulation.

²The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10), authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7), the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5) by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions, 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. In 1878 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13), the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least was to be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21), the limit was raised to twenty-five millions, but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43), the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. In 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), this amount was raised to fifty millions and in 1915 to seventy-six millions, under the conditions stated in the text. The Finance Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 3), makes provision, in case of war, panic, etc., for the issue of Dominion notes against approved securities; this emergency arrangement was made a permanent feature by c. 48 of the Statutes of 1923.

may be issued to any additional amount in excess of \$76,000,000, but (except as provided by the Finance Act, 1914—see foot-note on page 858) an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes normally approximate to gold certificates. Under the Act, the Government issues notes of the denominations of 25 cents, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. In addition, "special" notes of the denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$50,000 (first issue of the last-mentioned September, 1918), are issued for use between banks only, the purpose being as a safeguard against theft. Table 5 gives the main statistics of Dominion note circulation and the reserve on which it has been built since 1890, Table 6 statistics of gold held by the Minister of Finance from 1919 to 1927, while Table 7 shows the use of notes of different denominations during the past six years.

5.—Dominion Note Circulation and Reserves at June 30, 1890-1927.

Years ended June 30.	Notes in circulation.					Reserves of Specie.	Circulation uncovered by Specie. ⁴	Percentage of Specie Reserve to Circulation.
	Notes, \$1, 2, 4 and 5, and fractionals. ¹	Large notes, \$50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000. ²	Total.					
			Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. ³			
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	p.c.
1890.....	6,665,942	8,691,950	15,357,892	3.20	65.3	3,285,515	10,125,711	21
1891.....	6,768,666	9,407,650	16,176,316	3.34	68.2	3,887,027	10,452,623	24
1892.....	6,898,348	10,384,350	17,282,698	3.53	72.0	5,061,577	10,414,455	29
1893.....	7,136,743	11,311,750	18,448,493	3.73	76.1	6,449,348	10,052,479	35
1894.....	6,967,818	13,093,900	20,061,718	4.09	83.5	8,292,405	9,822,647	41
1895.....	7,059,331	12,460,900	19,520,231	3.87	79.0	7,761,084	9,812,481	40
1896.....	7,377,096	12,995,100	20,372,196	4.00	81.6	8,758,252	9,667,295	43
1897.....	7,519,345	14,798,750	22,318,095	4.34	88.6	10,723,649	9,650,780	48
1898.....	8,157,243	14,020,950	22,178,193	4.26	86.9	10,813,739	9,417,788	49
1899.....	8,770,165	15,466,300	24,236,465	4.60	93.9	13,061,775	9,228,024	54
1900.....	9,640,473	16,454,450	26,094,923	4.90	100.0	12,476,044	11,672,213	48
1901.....	10,161,809	17,736,700	27,898,509	5.19	105.9	14,578,117	11,394,769	52
1902.....	11,029,985	21,750,400	32,780,385	5.92	120.8	18,901,639	11,932,080	58
1903.....	12,173,248	26,832,950	39,006,198	6.87	140.2	25,930,594	11,128,938	56
1904.....	12,581,833	28,992,950	41,574,783	7.13	145.5	23,422,625	16,205,492	66
1905.....	13,045,820	34,288,400	47,334,220	7.89	161.0	28,890,837	16,062,098	61
1906.....	14,633,576	35,307,850	49,941,426	8.09	165.1	29,013,931	18,980,829	58
1907.....	15,939,131	42,377,400	58,316,531	9.25	188.7	34,989,270	21,380,595	60
1908.....	15,279,675	47,778,450	63,058,125	9.71	198.2	39,141,184	21,950,275	62
1909.....	15,860,149	63,145,150	79,005,299	11.80	240.8	55,363,266	21,695,367	70
1910.....	17,871,477	71,414,250	89,285,727	12.90	263.3	66,409,121	20,929,940	74
1911.....	19,840,695	79,468,250	99,308,945	13.78	281.2	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912.....	22,982,588	88,949,650	111,932,238	15.19	310.0	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913.....	28,845,737	87,517,800	116,363,537	15.45	315.3	94,943,499	21,420,038	81
1914.....	24,586,448	89,595,650	114,182,098	14.84	302.8	92,663,575	21,518,523	81
1915.....	25,183,685	126,937,050	152,120,735	19.34	394.7	89,573,041	62,547,693	59
1916.....	27,283,425	148,213,750	175,497,175	21.84	445.7	114,071,032	61,426,143	66
1917.....	29,498,409	149,069,600	178,568,009	21.82	445.3	119,110,113	59,457,896	67
1918.....	32,623,514	248,716,000	281,339,514	33.78	689.4	114,951,618	166,387,896	41
1919.....	35,084,194	265,665,650	300,749,844	35.47	723.9	118,268,407	182,481,437	39
1920.....	37,203,890	254,812,400	292,016,290	33.83	690.4	95,538,190	196,478,100	33
1921.....	24,403,934	234,365,250	268,769,184	30.58	624.1	83,854,487	184,914,697	31
1922.....	31,404,161	201,344,250	232,748,411	26.13	533.3	85,495,068	147,253,343	37
1923.....	33,276,533	200,869,900	234,146,433	25.93	529.2	121,025,725	113,120,708	52
1924.....	34,816,442	175,492,150	210,308,592	22.98	469.0	96,732,954	113,575,638	46
1925.....	32,294,827	176,096,650	208,391,477	22.48	458.8	116,263,994	92,127,483	54
1926.....	32,512,285	143,200,630	175,712,915	18.71	381.8	94,999,481	80,713,434	54
1927.....	33,845,891	143,160,021	177,005,915	18.59	379.4	105,700,181	71,305,734	60

¹Includes Provincial notes amounting to \$32,857 in 1890 and reduced gradually to \$27,624 in 1927.

²Includes issue of \$50,000 notes, 1919-1927.

³Per capita circulation in 1900 is taken as 100.

⁴The circulation uncovered by specie reserve was to a considerable extent covered between 1890 and 1910 by the holdings of guaranteed debentures, amounting to \$1,946,666. Since 1914 it has been covered in the main by the holding against it of \$16,000,000 of guaranteed Canadian railway securities and of other approved securities. On June 30, 1927, the Dominion notes outstanding against securities approved under the Finance Act, 1923, and c. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, amounted to no less than \$41,950,000.

6.—Gold held by the Minister of Finance during the years 1919-1927.¹

Years.	Gold Reserve held on Savings Bank Deposits.	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes.	Total Gold held by Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	4,909,675	118,489,692	123,399,367
1920.....	4,067,897	98,751,773	102,819,670
1921.....	3,666,009	84,568,064	88,234,073
1922.....	3,293,287	89,939,108	93,232,395
1923.....	3,154,358	120,651,627	123,805,985
1924.....	3,308,575	107,257,428	110,566,003
1925.....	3,241,490	119,744,819	122,986,309
1926.....	3,162,930	109,369,550	112,532,480
1927.....	3,083,440	107,417,631	110,501,071

¹Yearly averages.

7.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, Mar. 31, 1921-1927.

Denominations.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.....	15,387,109	15,921,295	16,491,335	16,294,009	16,943,454	17,428,021
2.....	11,335,549	11,854,372	12,051,573	11,617,597	12,231,463	12,609,981
4.....	36,735	35,791	34,915	34,259	33,547	33,071
5.....	1,886,410	2,154,470	2,975,625	1,959,850	428,672	700,147
50.....	3,750	3,750	150	650	650	650
500.....	2,728,500	3,034,000	2,022,000	1,826,000	1,790,500	1,736,000
1,000.....	4,999,000	6,019,000	4,209,000	3,306,000	3,344,000	4,103,000
500 special.....	13,500	2,000	—	—	—	—
1,000 special.....	931,000	935,000	982,000	555,000	648,000	433,000
5,000 special.....	142,505,000	124,845,000	96,840,000	24,240,000	16,600,000	9,950,000
50,000 special.....	60,350,000	76,550,000	79,700,000	145,550,000	129,200,000	123,800,000
Fractional currency.....	1,257,163	1,275,372	1,290,715	1,301,036	1,335,494	1,346,145
Provincial notes.....	27,710	27,710	27,691	27,687	27,624	27,624
Total.....	241,461,426	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404	172,167,639

Bank Notes.—Bank notes form the chief circulating medium in use in Canada. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not in normal times legal tender.

In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (Sept. 1 to Feb. 28-29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve" funds. In the event of war or panic, the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on the excess at 5 p.c. If a bank desires to extend its circulation, it may also do so by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in the central gold reserves.

In case of insolvency, the notes of a bank are a first lien upon its assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the bank circulation redemption fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p.c. of their average circulation not covered by gold or Dominion notes deposited in the central gold reserves established in 1913. The sum thus secured is available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table 8. Table 9 brings together the statistics of the quantity of circulating media in the hands of the general public, yearly averages being used where possible.

8.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Paid up Capital.	"Rest Fund".	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund ¹ (Deposited with Minister of Finance).	Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. per capita. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1892.....	61,626,311	24,511,709	1,314,240	33,788,679	6.91	79.0
1893.....	62,009,346	25,837,753	1,790,619	33,811,925	6.85	78.3
1894.....	62,063,371	27,041,235	1,817,511	31,166,003	6.37	72.8
1895.....	61,800,700	27,273,500	1,814,089	30,807,041	6.12	69.9
1896.....	62,043,173	26,526,632	1,831,191	31,456,297	6.18	70.6
1897.....	62,027,703	27,087,782	1,864,937	34,350,118	6.68	76.3
1898.....	62,571,920	27,627,520	1,938,660	37,873,934	7.28	83.2
1899.....	63,726,399	28,958,989	2,033,865	41,513,139	7.89	90.2
1900.....	65,154,594	32,372,394	2,221,128	46,574,780	8.75	100.0
1901.....	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	9.36	107.0
1902.....	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,401	55,412,598	10.02	114.5
1903.....	76,453,125	47,761,536	2,971,260	60,244,072	10.62	121.4
1904.....	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	10.60	121.1
1905.....	82,655,828	56,474,124	3,448,463	64,025,643	10.68	122.1
1906.....	91,035,604	64,002,266	3,923,531	70,638,870	11.44	130.7
1907.....	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	12.02	137.4
1908.....	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	11.00	125.7
1909.....	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	11.04	126.2
1910.....	98,787,929	79,970,346	4,844,475	82,120,303	11.87	135.7
1911.....	103,009,256	88,892,256	5,353,838	89,982,223	12.57	143.7
1912.....	112,730,943	102,090,476	6,211,881	100,146,541	13.60	155.4
1913.....	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	13.98	160.0
1914.....	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	13.60	155.4
1915.....	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	13.37	152.8
1916.....	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	15.77	180.2
1917.....	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	19.69	225.0
1918.....	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	23.85	272.6
1919.....	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	25.82	295.1
1920.....	123,617,120	128,756,690	6,122,715	228,800,379	26.51	303.0
1921.....	129,096,339	134,104,030	6,417,287	194,621,710	22.15	253.1
1922.....	125,456,485	129,627,270	6,493,593	166,466,109	18.69	213.6
1923.....	124,373,293	126,441,667	6,662,665	170,420,792	18.88	215.8
1924.....	122,409,504	123,841,668	6,347,378	166,136,765	18.16	207.5
1925.....	118,831,327	123,295,868	6,026,617	165,235,168	17.83	203.8
1926.....	116,638,254	125,441,700	5,790,572	168,885,995	17.99	205.6
1927.....	121,666,724	130,320,897	5,861,646	172,100,763	18.08	206.6

¹This fund is in cash, i.e., gold or Dominion notes.²Circulation per capita in 1900 is taken as 100.

9.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, 1900-1927.

Years.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.	
	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount. ¹	Per capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900.....	7,911,998	1.49	635,429	.11	46,574,780	8.75
1901.....	8,279,924	1.53	676,429	.12	50,601,205	9.36
1902.....	9,053,924	1.64	706,429	.13	55,412,598	10.02
1903.....	9,687,774	1.70	746,429	.13	60,244,072	10.62
1904.....	10,037,774	1.71	771,429	.13	61,769,888	10.60
1905.....	10,487,774	1.72	791,429	.13	64,025,643	10.68
1906.....	11,295,235	1.79	832,429	.13	70,638,870	11.45
1907.....	12,489,235	1.88	864,429	.13	75,784,482	12.03
1908.....	12,527,776	1.80	886,033	.13	71,401,697	11.00
1909.....	13,176,476	1.83	925,333	.13	73,943,119	11.04
1910.....	14,327,662	1.91	967,353	.13	82,120,303	11.87

¹Yearly average.

9.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, 1900-1927—concluded.

Years.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.	
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount. ²	Per Capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	15,670,663	2.18	1,021,628	.14	89,982,223	12.49
1912.....	16,973,900	2.30	1,071,605	.15	100,146,541	13.60
1913.....	17,901,031	2.38	1,127,177	.15	105,265,336	13.98
1914.....	18,527,229	2.41	1,162,234	.15	104,600,185	13.60
1915.....	18,588,573	2.36	1,212,588	.15	105,137,092	13.37
1916.....	19,768,089	2.46	1,323,234	.17	126,691,913	15.77
1917.....	21,559,030	2.64	1,440,034	.18	161,029,606	19.69
1918.....	23,888,121	2.87	1,571,811	.19	198,645,254	23.12
1919.....	27,084,148	3.19	1,686,822	.20	213,919,261	23.82
1920.....	28,384,850	3.29	1,895,783	.22	228,800,379	26.51
1921.....	28,344,569	3.22	1,956,326	.22	194,621,710	22.15
1922.....	28,151,444	3.16	2,037,068 ⁴	.23 ⁴	166,466,109	18.69
1923.....	28,052,347	3.11	2,183,186 ⁴	.24 ⁴	170,420,792	18.88
1924.....	27,863,502	3.04	2,269,104 ⁴	.25 ⁴	166,136,765	18.16
1925.....	27,713,019	2.99	2,416,941 ⁴	.26 ⁴	165,235,168	17.83
1926.....	27,433,463	2.92	2,608,698 ⁴	.28 ⁴	168,885,995	17.99
1927.....	27,104,534	2.84	2,893,980 ⁴	.30 ⁴	172,100,763	18.08

Years.	Dominion Notes, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5 and fractional. ¹		Total.		
	Amount. ²	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Index Number per Capita. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900.....	9,997,044	1.88	65,119,251	12.24	100.0
1901.....	10,595,169	1.97	70,152,727	13.06	106.7
1902.....	11,442,138	2.07	75,615,089	13.67	111.7
1903.....	12,321,172	2.17	82,999,447	14.63	119.5
1904.....	12,813,912	2.20	85,393,003	14.66	119.8
1905.....	13,499,894	2.25	88,804,740	14.82	121.1
1906.....	14,797,483	2.40	97,564,017	15.81	129.2
1907.....	15,973,227	2.53	105,111,373	16.68	136.3
1908.....	15,615,082	2.41	100,430,588	15.47	126.4
1909.....	16,235,774	2.43	104,280,702	15.58	127.3
1910.....	18,098,111	2.62	115,513,429	16.70	136.4
1911.....	21,497,429	2.98	128,171,943	17.79	145.3
1912.....	27,277,341	3.70	145,469,387	19.75	161.3
1913.....	29,067,278	3.86	153,360,822	20.37	166.4
1914.....	26,964,063	3.51	151,253,711	19.66	160.6
1915.....	25,881,570	3.29	150,819,823	19.18	156.7
1916.....	27,857,543	3.47	175,640,779	21.86	178.6
1917.....	31,221,311	3.82	215,249,981	26.31	214.9
1918.....	34,146,836	4.10	258,252,022	31.01	253.3
1919.....	35,492,643	4.19	283,182,874	33.40	272.8
1920.....	37,272,725	4.22	296,353,737	34.33	280.5
1921.....	33,825,582	3.85	258,748,277	29.44	240.5
1922.....	31,888,024	3.58	228,542,645	25.65	209.6
1923.....	33,387,155	3.70	234,043,480	25.92	211.8
1924.....	34,332,178	3.75	230,601,549	25.20	205.9
1925.....	32,175,284	3.47	227,540,412	24.55	200.6
1926.....	32,675,174	3.48	231,603,330	24.67	201.6
1927.....	32,323,314	3.40	234,422,591	24.63	201.2

¹Dominion notes of larger denominations in hands of banks are not included, but a small amount of provincial notes, amounting to \$27,687 in 1927, is included.

²Yearly average. ³Per capita circulation in 1900=100.

⁴Includes nickel coinage. See footnote on p. 857.

2.—Banking in Canada.

Historical.—In the early days of banking quite the chief function of banks was to issue promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand; where the bank's credit was good these notes passed freely from hand to hand, creating the chief circulating medium in the Canadas, and in various cases in the Maritime Provinces were preferred to those issued by the provincial governments.

The lack of a uniform circulating medium in Canada was felt by the merchants of Montreal toward the end of the eighteenth century, and the prospectus of a proposed bank of issue to be known as the Canada Banking Company was issued in 1792. This scheme, however, depended chiefly on the co-operation of British capital and was frustrated by the outbreak of war with the French. A second project in 1808 for the incorporation of a Bank of Canada failed to secure the assent of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

At the close of the war of 1812, the army bill currency was withdrawn, and public attention once more turned to the expediency of securing a currency through the establishment of banks. The Bank of Montreal began business toward the end of 1817 as a private institution, under articles of association based on the first charter of the Bank of the United States. In the following year under similar articles of association the Quebec Bank was established, as well as the Bank of Canada at Montreal and the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston. The three Lower Canadian institutions obtained their provincial charters in 1822, while the Bank of Upper Canada was superseded by a second Bank of Upper Canada, established at York (Toronto) as a chartered bank in 1821. Meanwhile the Bank of New Brunswick had been incorporated in 1820, while in Nova Scotia the Halifax Banking Co. (private) commenced business in 1825, and the Bank of Nova Scotia received a regular charter in 1832. All of these earlier banks made note issue their main business.

The Bank of British North America, previously incorporated in Great Britain, commenced business in Canada in 1836, while Molsons Bank was established in 1853, the Bank of Toronto in 1855, the Banque Nationale in 1860 and the Banque Jacques-Cartier (later the Banque Provinciale du Canada) in 1862. The Union Bank was established in 1866, the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1867, the Merchants' Bank of Halifax (now the Royal Bank) in 1869, the Dominion Bank in 1871, the Bank of Hamilton in 1872, the Banque d'Hochelaga in 1873, the Bank of Ottawa in 1874, the Imperial Bank in 1875 and the Standard Bank in 1876.

The Canadian Banking System.¹—A brief *résumé* of the Canadian banking system must emphasize its growth, from the beginning closely related to the Montreal produce and export trade, its development of the branch bank system in order to meet the demands of a rapidly moving frontier of settlement, its adaptation to the requirements of the grain and cattle trade of the west, and the consolidation during later years of the features which tended towards its early success. The development of a stable system has been accompanied by failures, particularly marked about the middle of the 19th century, but progress has nevertheless been steady, based on sound principles and adapted as closely as could be to the particular needs of the country.

The branch bank forms perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Canadian system as it exists today, and for a country such as Canada, vast in area and with a small population, the plan has proved a good one. A result of the growth of branch banks has been the partially centralized system that now obtains—centralized as to banks, of which there are now 11², rather than as to districts, as in the partially centralized system of the United States.

¹ For details regarding Canadian bank note issue, see page 860. ² Dec. 31, 1927.

A second peculiarity of the system may be noted—the existence and operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Through this body, which was incorporated in 1900 and acts under the authority of the Dominion Treasury Board, co-operation of individual banks is facilitated and encouraged. The association supervises clearing house transactions, appoints curators to supervise the affairs of banks which have suspended business and oversees the printing and issue of notes to its members. Adherence to similar principles and a linking together of the credit of the system result from the co-operation secured through the association.

The elimination of weaker banks and their amalgamation with more stable ones has been a progressive move towards greater efficiency. Co-operation between the banks and the Dominion Government has been made permanent through the medium of periodic returns and the regulation of note issues and reserves.

Apart from the many detailed services rendered to its clients, the Canadian banking system may be said, in addition, to perform three main functions. In brief, they are as follows:—

1. To put into circulation the paper currency which forms the circulating medium for small exchanges.
2. To provide a mechanism of exchange by the issue of bills of exchange, etc.
3. To form a means by which the credit of the banks and unused deposits may be put to immediate productive use.

Banking Legislation.—Note issue was formerly considered as the chief function of the banks, and banking legislation dealt mainly with such issue. In 1830 the Banking Act was amended so that the total amount of notes of less than \$5 in circulation might not at any one time exceed one-fifth of the paid-up capital, that no notes under \$1 might be issued and that all issues of less than \$5 might be limited or suppressed by the Legislature. In 1841, in the first session of the Canadian Legislature after the Union, the Banking Act imposed a tax of 1 p.c. upon the bank note circulation, together with provisions for the double liability of shareholders. In 1850 a new Act prohibited any bank other than those incorporated by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter from issuing notes. The tax on circulation was abolished, and instead a deposit with the Government of \$100,000 in provincial debentures was required; for the first time monthly bank statements were required to be furnished to the Government.

In 1871, the first Dominion Bank Act provided for a minimum capital of \$500,000, the restriction of bank note issue to notes of \$4 and upwards, the redemption by banks of their own notes at any of their offices, the limitation of dividends until a reasonably large reserve fund had been accumulated, the holding of Dominion notes to the extent of at least one-third of the cash reserve, the prohibition of a bank lending money on its own stock and the forfeiture of the charter of any bank which left any of its liabilities unpaid for 90 days; also, in order that the double liability might be effectively enforced, banks were required to transmit certified lists of shareholders to the Minister of Finance. The charters were granted for ten years only, so as to facilitate the contemplated decennial revisions of the Act.

The first revision of the Bank Act took place in 1881. The noteholder was now recognized as prior creditor and the banks were prohibited from issuing notes under \$5, while notes of higher denominations were to be multiples of this sum. Dominion notes were to constitute not less than 40 p.c. of a bank's cash reserve, and banks were upon request to pay in Dominion notes sums not exceeding \$50.

At the second revision of the Bank Act (1891), the chief change was the establishment of the bank note circulation redemption fund, founded as a consequence of

the losses to which the noteholders of insolvent banks were still subjected through being unable to turn their notes into cash. It was provided that bank notes should bear interest from the day of suspension of the bank until the date when their redemption was undertaken by the liquidator. If this was not done within two months, the Minister of Finance was authorized to redeem them out of the bank note circulation redemption fund. Such expenditure, if not made good out of the assets of the failed bank, was to be financed by contributions from the other banks *pro rata* to circulation.

At the third regular revision of the Bank Act, in 1901, the Canadian Bankers' Association was given authority to appoint an inspector to supervise the bank note circulation and see that no bank issued circulation in excess of its paid-up capital. In 1908, after the financial crisis of 1907, provision was made for emergency circulation during the crop-moving season from October to January, during which banks were allowed to issue excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined paid-up capital and reserve or rest fund, this emergency circulation to be taxed at the rate of 5 p.c. per annum. In 1912 the period during which emergency circulation might be issued was extended to the six months from September to February inclusive.

At the fourth revision, which took place in 1913, the Bank Act was amended by providing for the establishment of central gold reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes, issuing additional notes of their own against such deposit. A shareholders' audit was also provided for. As a consequence of the war, the provision for emergency circulation was extended to cover the whole year in 1914, while banks were authorized to make payments in their own notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes.

The fifth revision of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 32), resulted in numerous important changes. The qualifications of provisional directors were re-defined in sec. 11, while provision was made for keeping records of attendance at directors' meetings and bringing them to the notice of shareholders. Annual and special statements were given further attention and more complete returns were required from the banks, particularly in cases where operations other than banking were carried on (sec. 54). Detailed provisions were added regarding a shareholders' audit of the affairs of the banks (sec. 56), while the personal liability of directors in case of distribution of profits in excess of legal limits was fixed by sec. 59. Regulations regarding loans were amended (sec. 76) and annual returns to the Minister regarding real and immovable property were required (sec. 79). Registration of security for loans was provided for (sec. 88a); monthly and special returns were to be made when called for by the Minister (sec. 112); certain loans were prohibited (sec. 146); and the punishment of directors and other bank officials making false statements of a bank's position was provided for in sec. 153.

Banking Statistics.—In Table 10 is given a historical summary of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, the latter group only being considered when determining the ordinary financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, other assets being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets.

10.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns.

Calendar Years.	LIABILITIES.				
	Liabilities to Shareholders.		Liabilities to the Public.		
	Capital Paid up.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit. ¹	Total Liabilities to the Public. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867 (6 mos.)	30,926,470	—	9,346,081	31,375,316	43,273,969
1868	30,507,447	—	9,350,646	33,653,594	45,144,854
1869	30,782,637	—	9,539,511	40,028,090	50,940,226
1870	33,031,249	—	15,149,031	48,763,205	65,685,870
1871	37,095,340	—	20,914,637	56,287,391	80,250,974
1872	45,190,085	—	25,296,454	61,481,452	90,864,688
1873	54,690,561	—	27,165,878	65,426,042	98,982,668
1874	60,388,340	—	27,904,963	77,113,754	116,412,392
1875	64,619,513	—	23,035,039	74,642,446	104,609,356
1876	66,804,398	—	21,245,935	72,852,686	99,614,014
1877	65,206,009	—	20,704,338	74,166,287	99,810,731
1878	63,682,863	—	20,475,586	70,856,253	95,538,831
1879	62,737,276	—	19,486,103	73,151,425	96,760,113
1880	60,052,117	—	22,529,623	85,303,814	111,838,941
1881	59,534,977	—	28,516,692	94,346,481	127,176,249
1882	59,799,644	—	33,582,080	110,133,124	149,777,214
1883	61,390,118	—	33,283,302	107,648,383	145,938,095
1884	61,579,021	18,149,193	30,449,410	102,398,228	137,493,917
1885	61,711,566	17,879,716	30,720,762	104,014,660	138,762,695
1886	61,662,093	17,817,693	31,030,499	111,449,365	146,954,260
1887	60,860,561	17,873,582	32,478,118	112,656,985	149,704,402
1888	60,345,035	18,529,911	32,205,259	125,136,473	163,990,797
1889	60,229,752	19,766,426	32,207,144	134,650,732	173,029,602
1890	59,974,902	21,127,838	32,834,511	135,548,704	173,207,587
1891	60,790,697	22,821,501	33,061,042	148,396,968	187,332,325
1892	61,626,311	24,511,709	33,788,679	166,668,471	208,062,169
1893	62,009,346	25,837,753	33,811,925	174,776,722	217,195,975
1894	62,063,371	27,041,235	31,166,003	181,743,890	221,066,724
1895	61,800,700	27,273,500	30,807,041	190,916,939	229,794,322
1896	62,043,173	26,526,632	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086
1897	62,027,703	27,087,782	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,660,708
1898	62,571,920	27,627,520	37,873,934	236,161,062	281,076,056
1899	63,726,399	28,958,989	41,513,139	266,504,528	318,624,033
1900	65,154,594	32,372,394	46,574,780	305,140,242	356,394,095
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	50,601,205	349,573,327 ²	420,003,743
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	55,412,598	390,370,493 ²	466,963,829
1903	76,453,125	47,761,536	60,244,072	424,167,140 ²	507,527,550
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	61,769,888	470,265,744 ²	554,014,076
1905	82,655,828	56,474,124	64,025,643	531,243,476 ²	618,678,633
1906	91,035,604	64,002,266	70,638,870	605,968,513 ²	713,790,553
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	75,784,482	654,839,711 ²	769,026,924
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	71,401,697	658,367,015 ²	762,077,184
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	73,943,119	783,298,880 ²	882,598,547
1910	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	909,964,839 ²	1,019,177,601
1911	103,009,256	88,892,256	89,982,223	980,433,788 ²	1,097,661,393
1912	112,730,943	102,090,476	100,146,541	1,102,910,383 ²	1,240,124,354
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	105,265,336	1,126,871,523 ²	1,287,372,534
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	104,600,185	1,144,210,363 ²	1,309,944,006
1915	113,982,741	113,020,310	105,137,092	1,198,340,315 ²	1,353,629,123
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	1,418,035,429 ²	1,596,905,337
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	1,643,203,020 ²	1,866,228,236
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	1,912,395,780 ²	2,184,359,820
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	2,189,428,885 ²	2,495,582,568
1920	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	2,438,079,792 ²	2,784,068,698
1921	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	2,264,586,736 ²	2,556,454,190
1922	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	2,120,997,030 ²	2,364,822,657
1923	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	2,107,606,111 ²	2,374,308,376
1924	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	2,130,621,760 ²	2,438,771,001
1925	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	2,221,160,611 ²	2,532,832,064
1926	116,638,254	125,441,700	168,885,995	2,277,192,043 ²	2,604,601,786
1927	121,666,774	130,320,897	172,100,763	2,415,132,261 ²	2,758,324,713

¹ Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments.

² Includes amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada, not included in deposits prior to 1901.

³ Includes other liabilities to the public.

10.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1927—concluded.

Note.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns.

Calendar Years.	ASSETS.					Percentage of Liabilities to the Public to Total Assets.
	Specie and Dominion Notes (including Deposits in Central Gold Reserves 1913-1927).	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities elsewhere than in Canada.	Total Loans.	Total Assets. ¹	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1867 (6 mos.)..	-	-	-	53,889,703	78,294,670	55.27
1868	-	-	-	52,299,050	79,860,976	56.53
1869	-	-	-	56,433,953	86,283,693	59.04
1870	-	-	-	66,276,961	103,197,103	63.65
1871	-	-	-	84,799,841	125,273,631	64.06
1872	-	-	-	106,744,665	148,862,445	61.04
1873	-	-	-	119,274,317	166,056,595	56.60
1874	-	-	-	131,680,111	187,921,031	61.95
1875	-	-	-	136,029,307	186,255,330	56.17
1876	-	-	-	127,621,577	183,499,801	54.29
1877	-	-	-	125,681,658	181,019,194	55.14
1878	-	-	-	119,682,659	175,450,274	54.45
1879	-	-	-	113,485,108	173,548,490	55.75
1880	-	-	-	102,166,115	184,276,190	60.69
1881	-	-	-	116,953,497	200,613,879	63.39
1882	-	-	-	140,077,194	227,426,835	65.86
1883	-	-	-	143,944,957	228,084,650	63.98
1884	-	-	-	130,490,053	219,998,642	62.50
1885	-	-	-	126,827,792	219,147,080	63.32
1886	-	-	-	132,833,313	228,061,872	64.44
1887	-	-	-	139,753,755	230,393,072	64.98
1888	-	-	-	141,002,373	243,504,164	67.35
1889	-	-	-	149,958,980	253,789,803	68.18
1890	-	-	-	153,301,335	254,546,329	68.05
1891	-	-	-	171,082,677	269,307,032	69.56
1892	17,794,201	-	-	193,455,883	291,635,251	71.34
1893	19,714,648	-	-	206,623,042	302,696,715	71.75
1894	22,371,954	-	-	204,124,939	307,520,020	71.87
1895	22,992,872	-	-	203,730,800	316,536,510	72.50
1896	22,318,627	-	-	213,211,996	320,937,643	72.39
1897	24,178,151	-	-	212,014,635	341,163,505	74.06
1898	25,330,564	-	-	223,806,320	370,583,991	75.86
1899	26,682,970	-	-	251,467,076	412,504,768	77.24
1900	29,047,382	-	-	279,279,761	459,715,065	77.52
1901	32,088,501	11,331,385	13,031,176	388,299,888	531,829,324	78.97
1902	35,478,598	9,804,998	14,487,632	430,662,670	585,761,109	79.72
1903	42,510,574	11,186,607	14,896,472	472,019,689	641,543,226	79.11
1904	50,307,871	10,705,202	15,560,145	509,011,993	695,417,756	79.67
1905	56,590,323	8,833,626	18,820,985	559,814,918	767,490,183	80.61
1906	61,287,581	9,360,614	20,460,670	655,869,879	878,512,076	81.25
1907	70,550,520	9,546,927	21,198,817	709,975,274	945,685,708	81.32
1908	80,654,276	9,522,743	19,788,937	670,170,833	941,290,619	80.96
1909	95,558,461	11,653,798	21,707,363	762,195,546	1,067,007,534	82.72
1910	104,735,626	14,741,621	21,696,967	870,100,890	1,211,452,351	84.13
1911	120,146,690	10,637,580	22,848,170	926,909,616	1,303,131,260	84.23
1912	132,853,405	9,388,968	22,586,119	1,061,843,991	1,470,065,478	84.36
1913	141,872,884	9,995,237	23,183,162	1,111,993,263	1,530,093,671	84.14
1914	165,845,957	11,697,603	22,707,738	1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84.20
1915	208,438,854	12,814,898	31,553,091	1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84.75
1916	230,113,831	29,717,007	117,902,686	1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86.82
1917	265,389,567	181,078,854	183,341,125	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88.38
1918	351,762,841	162,821,026	252,936,568	1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89.81
1919	370,775,723	214,621,625	256,270,715	1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90.60
1920	367,165,054	120,356,255	210,826,991	1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90.86
1921	335,081,032	166,688,146	156,552,503	1,781,184,115	2,841,782,079	89.96
1922	305,522,425	198,826,031	90,131,491	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89.62
1923	291,999,879	242,292,315	112,642,627	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92.16
1924	266,961,330	314,099,097	135,597,860	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90.28
1925	259,714,043	358,344,887	147,563,292	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90.80
1926	252,754,268	343,595,936	127,765,375	1,632,379,658	2,864,019,213	90.94
1927	252,188,447	324,580,796	133,314,843	1,839,905,273	3,029,680,616	91.04

¹Includes other assets.

Bank Assets and Liabilities.—Tables 11 and 12 show in detail the assets and liabilities of Canadian chartered banks for the four years 1924 to 1927, the figures being yearly averages of the totals shown in the monthly statements made to the Minister of Finance.

11.—Assets of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1924-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Assets.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Quick Assets—				
Current gold and subsidiary coin.....	85,296,966	61,739,609	64,930,816	72,825,694
Dominion notes.....	150,446,230	140,505,501	124,510,953	114,850,338
Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	6,347,378	6,026,917	5,790,572	5,861,646
Deposit in central gold reserves.....	57,281,700	57,468,933	63,339,499	64,512,415
Notes of other banks.....	14,885,399	15,055,772	14,954,097	15,846,532
United States and other foreign currencies ¹ ..	26,896,899	27,766,337	24,767,533	22,757,460
Cheques of other banks.....	108,568,475	121,671,912	107,968,362	126,422,960
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada.....	4,679,352	5,101,136	4,727,124	5,193,750
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	7,819,605	8,583,316	11,520,189	9,790,411
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	66,701,920	59,921,935	59,261,609	61,793,595
Total Quick Assets.....	502,027,025	503,841,368	481,743,754	499,854,201
Other Liquid Assets—				
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities.....	314,099,097	358,344,887	343,595,936	324,580,796
Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....	135,597,860	147,563,292	127,765,375	133,314,843
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.....	52,864,890	59,597,468	61,455,745	63,075,762
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds.....	109,035,615	120,086,639	140,230,894	185,652,795
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	181,705,220	225,461,687	250,080,998	268,536,339
Total Other Liquid Assets.....	793,302,682	911,053,973	923,128,948	975,160,535
Other Assets—				
Other current loans and discounts in Canada	979,153,750	962,845,185	934,022,544	1,024,272,671
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada.....	181,651,237	220,098,549	261,415,615	269,337,398
Loans to the Government of Canada.....	—	—	—	—
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	13,467,969	18,234,969	18,084,219	15,801,827
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.....	68,954,363	64,410,578	69,008,011	67,603,817
Overdue debts.....	12,813,926	10,879,402	9,537,377	8,700,427
Real estate other than bank premises.....	7,579,417	8,620,949	8,300,000	7,765,627
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank..	3,745,652	4,464,047	5,594,014	6,257,770
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off.....	71,871,773	73,085,749	70,551,133	70,499,930
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	55,659,929	62,541,017	73,171,325	75,083,687
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	11,199,288	9,543,275	9,462,273	9,402,726
Total Other Assets.....	1,406,097,304	1,374,723,720	1,459,146,511	1,554,665,880
Grand Total Assets.....	2,701,427,011	2,789,619,061	2,864,019,213	3,029,680,616

¹Not available prior to 1924.

12.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1924-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Liabilities.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities to the Public—				
Notes in circulation	166,136,765	165,235,168	168,885,995	172,100,763
Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc.	53,862,784	34,510,533	31,294,876	45,418,748
Advances under the Finance Act.	23,415,875	16,470,833	14,679,166	19,204,167
Balances due to Provincial Governments.	34,760,335	23,823,256	21,615,975	25,573,744
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada.	511,218,736	531,180,578	553,322,935	596,069,007
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada.	1,198,246,414	1,269,542,584	1,340,559,021	1,399,062,201
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	332,533,491	362,103,660	330,399,153	349,008,560
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada.	12,887,711	12,173,493	11,508,311	12,487,069
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.	5,758,400	7,438,125	6,444,964	6,723,874
Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.	31,631,012	33,268,477	38,065,329	44,760,541
Bills payable.	8,971,846	11,236,765	11,072,863	8,720,888
Acceptances under letters of credit.	55,659,929	62,541,017	73,171,325	75,083,687
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	27,103,578	3,367,575	3,581,873	4,111,464
Total Liabilities to the Public.	2,438,771,001	2,532,832,064	2,604,601,786	2,758,324,713
Liabilities to Shareholders—				
Capital paid up.	122,409,504	118,831,327	116,638,254	121,666,774
Amount of rest or reserve fund.	123,841,666	123,108,366	125,441,700	130,320,897
Total Liabilities to Shareholders.	246,251,170	241,939,693	242,079,121	251,987,671
Grand Total Liabilities.	2,685,022,171	2,774,771,757	2,846,680,907	3,010,312,384

In Tables 13 and 14 will be found statistics showing the position of the individual chartered banks on December 31, 1927.

13.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1927.

Chartered Banks.	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin.	Dominion Notes.	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.	Due from other Banks.	Securities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.	30,683,977	62,283,904	20,500,000	53,421,825	124,819,058
Bank of Nova Scotia.	8,969,927	19,626,471	6,500,000	15,355,506	51,446,294
Bank of Toronto.	358,856	5,593,320	4,880,866	10,893,671	23,855,035
Banque Provinciale du Canada	176,549	270,600	-	5,445,214	11,315,997
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	10,209,694	12,754,644	11,500,000	42,112,356	92,777,946
Royal Bank of Canada.	21,571,548	16,331,554	15,000,000	64,052,210	130,844,094
Dominion Bank.	2,167,598	9,655,661	1,900,000	12,778,109	21,549,733
Standard Bank of Canada.	503,547	3,686,187	2,300,000	6,981,717	17,043,001
Banque Canadienne Nationale.	864,958	2,315,881	8,000,000	10,504,210	31,756,890
Imperial Bank of Canada.	991,086	6,248,200	3,264,466	11,162,031	22,777,398
Weyburn Security Bank.	21,294	37,994	200,000	2,290,434	1,258,742
Total	76,519,034	138,803,816	74,045,332	234,997,283	529,444,178

**13.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada,
Dec. 31, 1927—concluded.**

Chartered Banks.	Loans and Discounts.			Total Assets. ¹
	Call Loans in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada.	Call and Current Loans outside of Canada.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	35,320,606	284,111,165	204,954,805	850,046,744
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	27,457,071	82,369,973	34,252,478	262,024,787
Bank of Toronto.....	17,488,487	61,686,361	—	131,488,757
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	11,222,131	19,172,706	—	51,061,003
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	30,096,820	229,594,024	70,192,416	535,437,777
Royal Bank of Canada.....	60,023,558	233,171,325	234,852,132	862,645,719
Dominion Bank.....	15,688,105	59,235,616	7,315,195	141,482,753
Standard Bank of Canada.....	15,325,308	53,431,146	—	104,976,985
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	12,664,786	71,159,093	1,325,220	147,787,136
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	16,677,825	66,547,909	2,300,000	137,965,079
Weyburn Security Bank.....	—	2,065,263	100,000	6,744,565
Total.....	241,964,697	1,162,544,551	555,292,246	3,231,658,305

¹Includes other assets.

**14.—Principal and Total Liabilities of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada,
Dec. 31, 1927.**

Chartered Banks.	Capital (paid up).	Reserves.	Notes in Circulation.	Due to Dominion and to Provincial Governments.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	29,916,700	30,916,700	45,181,461	31,413,042
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	10,000,000	20,000,000	15,190,166	3,522,436
Bank of Toronto.....	5,000,000	7,000,000	8,712,523	3,240,939
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	4,000,000	1,500,000	4,417,028	1,397,241
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	28,167,722	13,236,255
Royal Bank of Canada.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	42,143,133	28,854,546
Dominion Bank.....	6,000,000	8,000,000	7,844,817	2,354,325
Standard Bank of Canada.....	4,823,400	2,900,000	6,912,490	5,725,927
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	5,500,000	5,500,000	13,305,899	2,207,181
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	7,000,000	7,500,000	10,161,265	2,817,264
Weyburn Security Bank.....	524,560	250,000	710,545	207,666
Total.....	122,764,660	133,566,700	182,742,049	94,976,822

Chartered Banks.	Deposits.			Due to Other Banks.	Total Liabilities. ¹
	Demand in Canada.	Notice in Canada.	Outside of Canada.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	186,420,614	394,319,686	100,649,250	13,973,589	847,585,439
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	37,821,298	128,443,001	33,711,833	3,998,678	261,257,773
Bank of Toronto.....	36,444,650	62,763,087	—	4,042,055	130,285,780
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	5,685,420	33,560,198	—	71,915	50,708,880
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	127,898,346	239,728,835	48,127,577	20,516,241	532,786,462
Royal Bank of Canada.....	169,036,389	297,789,925	187,594,335	31,708,714	860,035,678
Dominion Bank.....	34,311,164	69,217,182	2,874,246	5,124,804	141,362,229
Standard Bank of Canada.....	24,248,031	53,807,979	—	4,516,357	103,400,023
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	25,960,952	91,522,129	1,468,547	704,480	147,013,489
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	34,623,933	70,403,831	—	2,504,687	135,883,888
Weyburn Security Bank.....	1,980,609	2,972,687	—	18,951	6,705,783
Total.....	684,431,406	1,444,528,540	374,425,788	87,180,473	3,217,025,734

¹Includes other liabilities.

Deposits, Loans and Discounts.—As an index of the course of banking business, of the nature of many transactions undertaken and of the general security of bank assets, loans and discounts are of great value. They illustrate clearly the channels into which a large proportion of the potential earning power of the banks is directed, and, by providing a comparison between investments made in lending operations inside and outside of Canada, afford essential information regarding the conduct by a bank of one of its most important activities.

Bank deposits, the demand deposits being to a large extent the product of lending operations, by which credit is advanced on security, followed by the deposit of the proceeds of a loan, are also of considerable importance, and, on account of their derivation, are one of the most valuable records of the volume of business done at any time. Actual deposits of cash (mainly deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day) are, of course, included with the amounts deposited after the granting of loans.

Tables 15 and 16, following, give the deposits and loans of Canadian chartered banks for the years 1923 to 1927.

15.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and elsewhere, for the calendar years 1923-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits by the public of Canada—					
Payable on demand.....	523,170,930	511,218,736	531,180,578	553,322,935	596,069,007
Payable after notice or on a fixed day.....	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414	1,269,542,584	1,340,559,021	1,399,062,201
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....	302,265,063	332,533,491	362,103,660	330,399,153	349,008,560
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	84,893,053	88,623,119	58,333,789	52,910,934	70,992,492
Total Deposits.....	2,107,606,111	2,130,621,760	2,221,160,611	2,277,192,043	2,415,132,261

16.—Loans of Chartered Banks in Canada and elsewhere, for the calendar years 1923-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.....	98,874,726	109,035,615	120,086,639	140,230,899	185,652,795
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	198,047,516	181,705,220	225,461,687	250,080,998	268,536,339
Current loans in Canada ¹	1,125,813,594	1,048,118,113	967,255,763	1,003,030,550	1,091,876,489
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	161,594,273	181,651,237	220,098,549	261,415,615	269,337,398
Loans to governments.....	13,158,705	13,467,969	18,234,969	18,084,219	15,801,827
Overdue debts.....	9,443,664	12,813,926	10,879,402	9,537,377	8,700,427
Total Loans.....	1,606,932,483	1,516,792,080	1,562,017,009	1,682,379,658	1,839,905,275

¹Includes loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

Bank Reserves.—The Bank Act contains no specific provisions as to the amount of gold to be held against either note circulation or general liabilities of a bank. It requires, however, that 40 p.c. of whatever cash reserves a bank finds it expedient to carry shall be in Dominion notes. A second provision instructs the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion notes, to the extent that the notes are held by the banks, is reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other cash element in bank reserves is specie in hand. In addition to this cash on hand, Canadian banks carry three other kinds of assets which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are:—(1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York (the favourite call loan market); and (3) readily marketable securities. These are shown, together with net liabilities, in Table 17. In Table 18 the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserve is shown.

17.—Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1927.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Specie and Dominion Notes.	Cash Due from			Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.
		Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	17,794,201	2,058,538	20,728,669	22,787,207	—
1893.....	19,714,648	2,651,533	17,318,101	19,969,634	—
1894.....	22,371,954	3,439,354	18,904,416	22,343,770	—
1895.....	22,992,872	4,915,458	23,183,161	28,098,619	—
1896.....	22,318,627	7,147,788	17,207,798	24,355,586	—
1897.....	25,178,151	11,149,437	22,060,471	33,209,908	—
1898.....	25,330,564	11,078,459	21,849,137	32,927,596	—
1899.....	26,682,970	11,872,548	24,136,270	36,008,818	—
1900.....	29,047,382	6,972,195	15,443,217	22,415,412	28,228,469 ¹
1901.....	32,088,501	5,598,939	12,811,524	18,410,463	40,020,238
1902.....	35,478,598	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659
1903.....	42,510,574	5,638,954	11,192,232	19,831,186	38,025,662
1904.....	50,307,871	7,523,615	16,817,357	24,340,972	41,212,007
1905.....	56,590,323	9,960,566	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955
1906.....	61,287,581	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639
1907.....	70,550,520	6,027,157	15,363,728	21,390,885	52,907,513
1908.....	80,654,276	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075
1909.....	95,558,461	10,311,864	31,779,144	42,091,008	119,728,263
1910.....	104,735,696	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530
1911.....	120,146,690	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704
1912.....	132,853,405	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070
1913.....	135,267,623	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,602,615
1914.....	159,775,124	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696
1915.....	200,113,021	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692
1916.....	207,797,164	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760
1917.....	210,475,400	17,855,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643
1918.....	256,656,174	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308
1919.....	257,429,889	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204
1920.....	259,462,332	17,669,923	62,100,182	79,770,105	200,098,050
1921.....	255,474,332	12,857,830	60,885,266	73,745,346	172,137,325
1922.....	251,169,892	10,309,844	87,972,048	98,279,642	178,457,544
1923.....	234,501,513	8,090,470	54,358,289	62,448,759	198,047,516
1924.....	235,743,196	7,819,605	66,701,920	74,521,525	181,705,220
1925.....	230,011,447	8,583,316	59,921,935	68,505,251	225,461,687
1926.....	214,182,302	11,520,189	59,261,609	70,781,798	250,080,998
1927.....	210,433,492	9,790,411	61,793,595	71,584,006	268,536,339

¹ Average of six months, July to December, 1900.

17.—Bank Reserves with Liabilities, 1892-1927—concluded.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Securities.				Total Reserves.	Total Net Liabilities. ¹
	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian municipal, British, Foreign and Colonial, other than Canadian.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	3,173,714	7,709,634	7,060,065	17,943,413	58,524,821	200,590,342
1893.....	3,221,223	9,223,577	5,919,928	18,364,728	58,049,010	209,917,600
1894.....	3,152,962	10,634,982	7,893,695	21,681,639	66,397,363	214,163,371
1895.....	2,792,147	9,423,850	9,566,175	21,782,172	72,873,663	222,531,570
1896.....	2,802,821	9,310,414	11,505,439	23,618,674	70,292,887	225,090,083
1897.....	3,049,525	12,559,340	13,728,645	29,337,510	87,725,569	244,627,721
1898.....	4,898,081	16,529,414	17,241,967	38,669,462	96,927,622	271,451,376
1899.....	4,952,525	16,622,875	15,023,469	36,598,869	99,290,657	307,537,537
1900.....	8,163,571	14,364,547	19,561,005	42,089,123	121,780,386	344,672,898
1901.....	11,331,385	13,031,176	30,440,258	54,802,819	145,322,021	405,915,468
1902.....	9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	160,911,236	451,052,607
1903.....	11,136,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	164,251,394	489,439,303
1904.....	10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	180,905,675	534,147,781
1905.....	8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	204,834,909	595,027,264
1906.....	9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	217,277,455	684,185,650
1907.....	9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	216,834,084	737,505,039
1908.....	9,522,743	19,788,937	42,651,006	71,962,686	254,031,984	726,443,676
1909.....	11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	341,522,507	844,098,072
1910.....	14,741,621	21,696,987	56,194,734	92,633,342	357,341,003	974,731,187
1911.....	10,637,580	22,848,170	60,909,240	94,394,990	356,457,461	1,044,712,367
1912.....	9,388,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,055,850	384,860,354	1,178,577,787
1913.....	9,995,237	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,891,473	379,329,682	1,222,752,292
1914.....	11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	424,418,919	1,251,372,615
1915.....	12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	502,004,738	1,298,018,989
1916.....	29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	685,538,519	1,520,438,686
1917.....	131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	812,192,530	1,771,264,882
1918.....	162,821,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	949,144,061	2,071,307,749
1919.....	214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	1,009,242,853	2,363,044,215
1920.....	120,356,255	210,826,991	48,031,228	379,214,474	918,544,961	2,608,151,194
1921.....	166,688,146	156,552,503	45,728,878	368,969,527	870,324,280	2,393,459,361
1922.....	198,826,031	90,131,491	43,208,758	332,166,280	860,073,353	2,219,372,799
1923.....	242,292,315	112,642,627	46,857,264	401,792,206	896,789,994	2,222,479,569
1924.....	314,099,097	135,597,860	52,864,890	502,561,847	994,531,788	2,314,701,740
1925.....	358,344,887	147,563,292	59,597,468	565,505,647	1,089,484,032	2,396,104,380
1926.....	343,595,936	127,765,375	61,455,745	532,817,056	1,067,862,154	2,481,678,160
1927.....	324,580,796	133,314,843	63,075,762	520,971,402	1,071,525,239	2,616,056,053

¹Net liabilities are obtained by deducting from total liabilities to the public, as shown in Table 10, the items "notes of other banks", "cheques on other banks", "loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted", which represent indebtedness within the system and are counterbalanced by credits within the system.

18.—Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities, 1892-1927.¹

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are based upon the averages of the monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from banks outside of Canada.	Call and short loans else- where than in Canada.	Securities.	Total Reserves.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1892.....	8.8	11.3	—	8.9	29.0
1893.....	9.4	9.5	—	8.7	27.6
1894.....	10.4	10.4	—	10.1	30.9
1895.....	10.4	12.6	—	9.8	32.8
1896.....	9.9	10.8	—	10.5	31.2
1897.....	10.3	13.6	—	11.9	35.8
1898.....	9.3	12.1	—	14.2	35.6
1899.....	8.7	11.7	—	11.8	32.2
1900.....	8.4	6.5	—	12.2	27.1
1901.....	8.0	4.5	10.0	13.5	36.0
1902.....	7.9	4.4	10.2	13.1	35.6
1903.....	8.9	4.0	7.7	13.0	33.6
1904.....	9.4	4.5	7.7	12.1	33.7
1905.....	9.5	4.9	8.6	11.3	34.3
1906.....	8.9	3.7	8.7	10.4	31.7
1907.....	9.5	2.9	7.2	9.7	29.3
1908.....	11.1	5.5	8.3	9.9	34.8
1909.....	11.3	5.0	14.2	9.9	40.4
1910.....	10.7	4.8	11.5	9.5	36.5
1911.....	11.5	4.8	8.7	9.0	34.0
1912.....	11.3	4.3	8.9	8.1	32.5
1913.....	11.1	3.4	8.1	8.5	31.1
1914.....	12.8	3.9	9.0	8.2	33.9
1915.....	15.4	5.0	9.2	9.1	38.7
1916.....	13.7	6.4	10.8	14.2	45.1
1917.....	11.9	4.0	8.9	21.1	45.9
1918.....	12.4	2.8	7.8	22.8	45.8
1919.....	10.9	2.7	6.9	22.2	42.7
1920.....	9.9	3.1	7.7	14.5	35.2
1921.....	10.7	3.1	7.2	15.4	36.4
1922.....	11.3	4.4	8.0	15.0	38.7
1923.....	10.6	2.8	8.9	18.1	40.4
1924.....	10.2	3.2	7.9	21.7	43.0
1925.....	9.6	2.9	9.4	23.6	45.5
1926.....	8.6	2.8	10.1	21.5	43.0
1927.....	8.0	2.7	10.3	19.9	40.9

¹See Table 17 for actual amounts.

Chartered Banks in Canada.—During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same, 36 in 1881 and 1891 and 34 in 1901, but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to 25 in 1913 and to 11 in December, 1927. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table 10, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table 19, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, showing a growth from 123 at Confederation to 3,870 at Dec. 31, 1927, besides 191 branches in other countries. Table 20 gives the number of branches of the various banks, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1927, while Table 21 contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which has proceeded very rapidly in recent years.

19.—Number of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1916, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Provinces.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1916. ¹	1924. ¹	1925. ¹	1926. ¹	1927. ¹
Prince Edward Island.....	—	9	10	17	33	31	28	28
Nova Scotia.....	5	89	101	111	141	140	134	138
New Brunswick.....	4	35	49	82	124	108	101	103
Quebec.....	12	137	196	784	1,138	1,100	1,072	1,105
Ontario.....	100	349	549	1,154	1,401	1,338	1,326	1,357
Manitoba.....	—	52	95	200	249	233	224	227
Saskatchewan.....	—	30	87	413	452	426	427	436
Alberta.....	—	—	—	247	299	274	269	280
British Columbia.....	2	46	55	187	200	187	186	193
Yukon.....	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....	123	747	1,145	3,198	4,040	3,840	3,770	3,870

¹Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

20.—Number and Location of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1927.

Chartered Banks.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
Bank of Montreal.....	1	14	14	124	241	37
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	9	42	38	21	138	8
Bank of Toronto.....	—	—	—	12	97	11
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	4	—	20	273	27	—
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	7	21	6	84	185	49
Royal Bank of Canada.....	7	61	23	77	267	78
Dominion Bank.....	—	—	1	6	92	11
Standard Bank of Canada.....	—	—	1	1	173	9
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	—	—	—	502	28	16
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	5	109	8
Weyburn Security Bank.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	28	138	103	1,105	1,357	227

Chartered Banks.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
Bank of Montreal.....	63	65	45	1	18	623
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	17	9	5	—	40 ¹	327
Bank of Toronto.....	38	13	7	—	—	178
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	—	—	—	—	—	324
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	88	56	64	2	14	576
Royal Bank of Canada.....	142	77	54	—	116	902
Dominion Bank.....	5	6	2	—	2	125
Standard Bank of Canada.....	20	21	1	—	—	226
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	7	7	—	—	1	561
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	26	26	15	—	—	189
Weyburn Security Bank.....	30	—	—	—	—	30
Total.....	436	280	193	3	191	4,061

¹Includes one sub-agency.

21.—Number of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks in other Countries, with their Location, Dec. 31, 1927.

Banks and Location.	Branches.	Banks and Location.	Branches.
The Bank of Montreal—		The Canadian Bank of Commerce—	
Newfoundland.....	5	Newfoundland.....	2
England.....	2	Barbados.....	1
France.....	1	Brazil.....	1
United States.....	3	Cuba.....	1
Mexico.....	7	Great Britain.....	1
		Jamaica.....	1
		Mexico.....	1
The Bank of Nova Scotia—		St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	1
Newfoundland.....	12	Trinidad.....	1
Jamaica.....	11 ¹	United States.....	4
Cuba.....	8		
Dominican Republic.....	2	The Royal Bank of Canada—	
Porto Rico.....	3	Newfoundland.....	5
United States.....	3	Cuba.....	55
England.....	1	Porto Rico.....	3
		British West Indies.....	12
Dominion Bank—		Haiti.....	3
Great Britain.....	1	Dominican Republic.....	6
United States.....	1	Martinique.....	1
		Guadeloupe.....	2
		Central and South America.....	25
Banque Canadienne Nationale—		Spain.....	1
France.....	1	Great Britain.....	1
		United States.....	1
		France.....	1

¹ Includes one sub-agency.

Clearing House Transactions.—The appended table shows for the years 1923 to 1927 the total volume of clearings in the clearing houses of Canada. These figures, it may be added, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches of the banks in each district.

22.—Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1923-1927.

Clearing Houses.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	30,970,260	29,796,999	31,805,295	31,005,956	31,888,238
Brantford.....	52,924,931	46,050,667	50,714,484	55,117,564	63,699,310
Calgary.....	272,438,886	343,415,332	355,320,700	393,910,637	436,380,347
Chatham.....	—	29,916,684	30,170,495	35,577,758	40,639,402
Edmonton.....	217,371,339	220,329,390	239,350,281	259,611,167	286,632,841
Fort William.....	49,754,115	48,122,905	43,110,272	48,102,058	51,979,079
Halifax.....	152,328,563	148,486,237	153,908,814	150,800,486	160,582,907
Hamilton.....	301,554,611	255,781,872	250,224,656	268,402,609	296,401,045
Kingston.....	34,886,661	35,733,539	36,429,859	38,293,485	43,841,462
Kitchener.....	51,889,983	48,875,860	49,231,111	51,757,833	60,999,516
Lethbridge.....	31,976,083	27,718,555	28,410,029	29,565,725	31,865,310
London.....	151,868,946	140,877,832	136,640,609	142,856,910	167,784,864
Medicine Hat.....	17,688,504	16,463,676	15,359,364	15,462,821	18,017,757
Moncton.....	50,243,509	41,537,923	41,258,871	44,207,861	45,999,129
Montreal.....	5,493,105,775	5,353,492,000	5,143,250,794	5,646,347,421	6,771,872,658
Moose Jaw.....	63,910,782	58,471,697	61,186,405	64,190,200	69,893,412
New Westminster.....	29,251,758	30,816,486	33,049,660	39,253,105	41,565,489
Ottawa.....	353,699,360	332,140,501	328,862,264	338,607,358	374,560,769
Peterborough.....	39,376,920	40,621,725	40,564,340	41,685,282	46,265,622
Prince Albert.....	18,010,599	16,572,708	17,347,717	20,193,963	21,205,563
Quebec.....	303,116,299	291,476,519	296,868,697	319,659,403	349,324,254
Regina.....	190,195,987	179,302,867	225,429,504	241,153,813	259,731,291
Saint John.....	141,395,039	133,734,811	131,306,092	136,226,527	134,755,457
Sarnia.....	—	—	—	32,039,147	35,507,682
Saskatoon.....	89,106,604	83,355,957	91,330,856	103,237,691	111,929,059
Sherbrooke.....	43,320,228	41,432,014	42,169,656	44,259,486	47,348,680
Toronto.....	5,591,568,205	5,255,433,826	4,914,651,845	5,196,428,183	6,484,986,731
Vancouver.....	750,693,482	803,051,359	807,197,610	888,704,118	924,784,859
Victoria.....	105,229,802	108,146,581	101,269,481	110,885,953	119,552,545
Windsor.....	176,443,115	164,187,469	172,716,001	219,129,742	243,913,678
Winnipeg.....	2,528,311,969	2,682,695,199	2,892,376,615	2,708,415,756	2,794,528,267
Total.....	17,332,632,215	17,008,039,190	16,761,512,377	17,715,099,018	20,568,437,223

Bank clearings, though generally regarded as a leading barometer of business conditions, are defective in that they record only inter-bank transactions—transactions through which one bank becomes either the debtor or the creditor of another. They do not record the numerous transactions in which the transfer of value is made within a single bank, as, for example, where the purchaser and the seller of values that are paid for by cheque carry their accounts in the same bank. As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations, there being only 11 in December, 1927 as compared with 18 in 1923, inter-bank transactions are bearing a steadily decreasing proportion to the total of business transacted, a fact which goes far to explain the smallness of the increase in bank clearings from 1923 to 1927, as shown in Table 22.

Bank Debits.—Since bank clearings have ceased to be a satisfactory measure of general business, the Bureau of Statistics in 1923 took up with the Canadian Bankers' Association the advisability of securing a record of bank debits, *i.e.*, of all cheques charged against accounts at any bank. The Bankers' Association agreed to secure from January, 1924, the monthly aggregate figures of the amount of cheques charged to accounts at all banking offices situated in the clearing house cities of Canada, and the figures of cheques charged to accounts (bank debits) are given for the first four years for which the record was compiled in Table 23. The Weyburn Security Bank, operating in southern Saskatchewan, has voluntarily added a record of all cheques charged to accounts at any of its branches.

It will be noted, as establishing the need of the newer record, that bank debits for 1927 show an increase of 33 p.c. over those of 1924, while bank clearings in the later year show an increase of only 21 p.c. The bank debits are a comparable record for the four years; the bank clearings, owing to the reduction in the number of banks, are not a comparable record.

23.—Bank Debits at the Clearing House Cities of Canada, by Individual Cities, calendar years 1924-1927.

Clearing House Centres.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces—				
Halifax.....	249,104,107	291,519,137	310,156,211	324,547,787
Moncton.....	73,359,527	72,670,817	80,079,852	84,077,248
Saint John.....	262,397,740	208,309,576	214,503,609	219,119,014
Total.....	584,861,374	572,499,530	604,739,672	627,744,049
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	7,502,004,244	7,765,597,874	9,133,357,705	11,779,679,473
Quebec.....	533,783,980	606,288,225	653,974,690	745,180,824
Sherbrooke.....	97,202,878	103,338,392	122,139,414	119,046,018
Total.....	8,132,991,102	8,475,224,491	9,909,471,809	12,643,906,315
Ontario—				
Brantford.....	85,522,249	97,420,194	104,344,131	120,130,422
Chatham.....	83,843,366	72,552,158	78,113,391	92,586,934
Fort William.....	94,542,523	80,641,924	93,312,892	98,596,600
Hamilton.....	551,817,813	561,986,629	625,859,573	677,172,777
Kingston.....	63,623,168	60,684,605	64,839,958	74,495,420
Kitchener.....	95,723,382	101,458,597	107,791,171	123,259,396
London.....	265,782,161	258,399,664	294,440,263	355,621,944
Ottawa.....	1,957,362,315	2,019,304,868	1,868,014,198	1,922,946,801
Peterborough.....	69,005,106	74,622,879	76,225,782	84,632,905
Sarnia.....	—	—	96,815,933	103,209,342
Toronto.....	7,659,055,119	7,587,940,228	8,209,525,043	10,536,876,258
Windsor.....	283,117,899	321,031,895	379,061,316	452,282,232
Total.....	11,209,395,041	11,236,043,641	11,998,343,651	14,641,811,031

23.—Bank Debits at the Clearing House Cities of Canada, by Individual Cities, calendar years 1924-1927—concluded.

Clearing House Centres.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Prairie Provinces—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	48,518,157	51,160,658	50,324,105	51,370,740
Calgary.....	638,161,968	622,214,679	717,869,597	734,173,249
Edmonton.....	343,500,746	368,310,143	398,020,461	437,356,863
Lethbridge.....	58,854,511	58,423,735	67,394,727	64,105,290
Medicine Hat.....	51,545,072	41,053,260	35,076,705	40,757,596
Moose Jaw.....	97,032,711	105,510,363	110,068,208	109,425,240
Prince Albert.....	24,529,364	24,528,983	28,605,444	31,358,667
Regina.....	299,873,256	376,635,145	404,126,726	441,328,792
Saskatoon.....	117,115,462	126,233,796	146,930,427	160,732,823
Winnipeg.....	3,792,888,543	4,182,585,261	3,877,247,424	4,004,980,180
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank..	33,043,169	43,391,860	49,982,244	51,396,596
Total.....	5,505,062,959	6,000,047,883	5,885,646,068	6,126,986,036
British Columbia—				
New Westminster.....	59,364,225	64,256,015	77,071,830	82,663,727
Vancouver.....	1,409,852,038	1,475,010,772	1,553,256,186	1,595,939,598
Victoria.....	255,947,472	302,978,424	329,504,802	374,452,342
Total.....	1,725,163,735	1,842,245,211	1,959,832,818	2,053,055,667
Grand Total for Canada.....	27,157,474,211	28,126,064,756	33,358,034,018	36,093,503,098

Bank Amalgamations and Insolvencies.—Two tables are appended which may be of interest to students of Canadian banking history. The first, showing bank insolvencies since 1867, gives the capital paid up, reserve, assets and liabilities of insolvent banks, and shows also the payments p.c. to noteholders and depositors. In the majority of cases, both these classes of creditors have received payment in full. The table of bank absorptions gives the dates of absorption of the 33 banks which were incorporated with other institutions between 1867 and 1927.

24.—Canadian Bank Insolvencies since 1867.

Name.	Date of Suspension.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Paid to Note-holders.	Paid to Depositors.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Commercial Bank of N.B..	1868	600,000	—	671,420	1,222,454	100	100
Bank of Acadia ¹	April, 1873	100,000	—	106,914	213,346	—	—
Metropolitan Bank.....	Oct., 1876	800,170	—	293,379	779,225	100	100
Mechanics' Bank.....	May, 1879	194,794	—	547,238	721,155	57½	57½
Bank of Liverpool.....	Oct., 1879	370,548	—	136,480	207,877	100	96½
Consolidated Bank of Can..	Aug., 1879	2,080,920	—	1,794,249	3,077,202	100	100
Stadacona Bank.....	July, 1879	991,890	—	341,500	1,355,675	100	100
Bank of Prince Ed. Island..	Nov. 28, 1881	120,000	45,000	1,108,000	953,244	59½	59½
Exchange Bank of Canada..	Sept., 1883	500,000	300,000	2,868,884	3,779,493	100	66½
Maritime Bank of Dom. of Canada.....	Mar., 1887	321,900	60,000	1,409,482	1,825,993	100	100
Pictou Bank.....	Sept., 1887	200,000	—	74,364	277,017	100	100
Bank of London in Canada..	Aug., 1887	241,101	50,000	1,031,280	1,310,675	100	100
Central Bank of Canada.....	Nov., 1887	500,000	45,000	2,631,378	3,231,518	100	99½
Federal Bank.....	Jan., 1888	1,250,000	150,000	3,449,499	4,869,113	100	100
Commercial Bank of Manitoba.....	June 30, 1893	552,650	50,000	1,341,251	1,951,151	100	100
Banque du Peuple.....	July 15, 1895	1,200,000	600,000	7,761,209	9,533,537	100	75½
Banque Ville Marie.....	July 25, 1899	479,620	10,000	1,766,841	2,267,516	100	17½
Bank of Yarmouth.....	Mar. 6, 1905	300,000	35,000	388,660	723,660	100	100
Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906	1,500,000	700,000	15,272,271	15,920,307	100	100
Sovereign Bank of Canada..	Jan. 18, 1908	3,000,000	—	16,174,408	19,218,746	100	100
Banque de St. Jean.....	April 28, 1908	316,386	10,000	560,781	326,118	100	30½
Banque de St. Hyacinthe...	Jan. 24, 1908	331,235	75,000	1,172,630	1,576,443	100	100
St. Stephen's Bank.....	Mar. 10, 1910	200,000	55,000	1,549,830	818,271	100	100
Farmers Bank.....	Dec. 19, 1910	567,579	—	1,997,041	2,616,683	100	1
Bank of Vancouver.....	Dec. 14, 1914	445,188	—	912,137	1,532,786	100	1
Home Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 17, 1923	1,960,591	550,000	24,889,049	27,434,709	100	1

¹Liquidation incomplete. ²This bank was only in existence for 3 months and 26 days. Only some of its notes were redeemed on its re-opening for a few days. The Dominion Government received 25 cents on the dollar on several thousand dollars worth of the notes which it held.

25.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.¹

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date. ²
Bank of Montreal.....	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.....	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.....	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America.....	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants Bank.....	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molson Bank.....	Jan. 20, 1925
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Gore Bank.....	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia.....	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Co.....	May 30, 1903
	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.....	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships Bank.....	Feb. 29, 1912
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Bank of Hamilton.....	Dec. 31, 1923
	Union Bank of P.E.I.....	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick.....	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank.....	Nov. 14, 1914
Royal Bank of Canada.....	The Bank of Ottawa.....	April 30, 1919
	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank.....	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank.....	July 2, 1918
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Union Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 31, 1925
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Niagara District Bank.....	June 21, 1875
	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
Banque d'Hochelaga ³	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924
	Banque Nationale.....	April 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick.....	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	Merchants Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank.....	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada.....	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada.....	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	April 15, 1913

¹The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.

²Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorption.

³The Banque d'Hochelaga after absorbing the Banque Nationale adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Government and Other Savings Banks.¹—There are two classes of Dominion Government Savings Banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings Banks, under the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Government Savings Banks, attached to the Department of Finance. The former were established under the Post Office Act of 1867 (31 Vict., c. 10), in order “to enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings, to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all money deposited by him together with the interest due thereon”. On Mar. 31, 1927, the number of offices authorized to transact business was 1,367, and the number of savings accounts was 77,580. Statistics of deposits are given in Table 27. The Government Savings Banks proper, under the authority of the Finance Department, are established in the leading cities of Canada under the management of the Assistant Receiver-General, and in other places in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. Statistics of their deposits are given in Table 28 and for the two systems combined in Table 29.

¹The system of Government of Ontario Savings Offices, established as sub-Treasury Offices of the Province, conducts a purely savings bank business, paying 3 p.c. on deposits, all of which are repayable on demand. The system has been in operation for about six years, during which time total deposits have grown to \$20,000,000, number of depositors to approximately 60,000, and the number of offices to 15, mostly in the western sections of the province. The province effects a saving by utilizing deposits for governmental purposes, rather than procuring funds by means of bond issues.

A similar system is in operation in Manitoba, where 4 or 5 sub-Treasury Offices of the Province had about 45,000 accounts and deposits of about \$15,000,000 in September, 1925.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846, and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Dec. 31, 1927, a paid-up capital of \$1,858,700, savings deposits of \$57,797,829, and total liabilities of \$58,803,512. Total assets amounted to \$62,801,791, including over \$44,000,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on Dec. 31, 1927, deposits of \$12,986,314, a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 and total assets of \$16,163,378.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (154 reported to the Provincial Government in 1926) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Loans granted in 1926 numbered 15,843, amounting to \$4,496,956. Profits realized amounted to \$468,034. (See p. 763.)

Historical statistics of Post Office savings banks, of Dominion Government savings banks, of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec are given in Table 26.

26.—Deposits with Government and other Savings Banks,¹ June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1927.

NOTE.—Figures for all years not given here will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

Years.	Postal Savings Banks.	Dominion Government Savings Banks.	Other Savings Banks (Montreal City and District and Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec).	Total.	Amount per head of Population.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	204,589	1,483,219	3,369,799	5,057,607	1-50
1870.....	1,588,849	1,822,570	5,369,103	8,780,522	2-54
1875.....	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,597	3-55
1880.....	3,945,669	7,107,287	6,681,025	17,733,981	4-21
1885.....	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971	9-29
1890.....	21,990,653	19,021,812	10,905,987	51,921,452	10-83
1895.....	26,805,542	17,644,956	13,128,483	57,578,981	11-41
1900.....	37,507,456	15,642,267	17,425,472	70,575,195	13-26
1905.....	45,368,321	16,649,136	25,050,966	87,068,423	14-53
1906.....	45,736,488	16,174,134	27,399,194	89,309,816	14-47
1907.....	47,453,228	15,088,584	28,359,618	90,901,430	14-10
1908.....	47,564,284	15,016,871	28,927,248	91,508,403	14-12
1909.....	45,190,484	14,748,436	29,867,973	89,806,893	13-41
1910.....	43,586,357	14,677,872	32,239,620	90,503,849	13-08
1911.....	43,330,579	14,673,752	34,770,386	92,774,717	12-87
1912.....	43,563,764	14,655,564	39,526,755	97,746,083	13-27
1913.....	42,728,942	14,411,541	40,133,351	97,273,834	12, 92
1914.....	41,591,286	13,976,162	39,110,439	94,677,887	12-31
1915.....	39,995,406	14,006,158	37,817,474	91,819,038	11-68
1916.....	40,008,418	13,519,855	40,405,037	93,933,310	11-69
1917.....	42,582,479	13,633,610	44,139,978	100,356,067	12-27
1918.....	41,283,479	12,177,283	42,000,543	95,461,305	11-46
1919.....	41,654,960	11,402,098	46,799,877	99,856,935	11-78
1920.....	31,605,594	10,729,218	53,118,053	95,452,865	11-06
1921.....	29,010,619	10,150,189	58,576,775	97,737,583	11-12
1922.....	24,837,181	9,829,653	58,292,920	92,959,754	10-43
1923.....	22,357,268	9,433,839	59,327,961	91,119,068	10-09
1924.....	25,156,449	9,055,091	64,245,811	98,457,351	10-76
1925.....	24,662,060	8,949,073	65,837,254	99,448,387	10-73
1926.....	24,035,669	8,794,870	67,241,344	100,071,883	10-66
1927.....	23,402,337	8,519,706	69,940,351	101,862,394	10-70

¹Does not include Provincial Government savings banks.

27.—Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Savings banks.....No.	1,303	1,307	1,345	1,369	1,365	1,367
Deposits.....\$	3,499,339	2,606,611	7,118,912	4,089,059	3,508,289	3,178,554
Transferred from Government S.B. to Post Office S.B.....\$	56,468	—	207,053	—	—	—
Interest on deposits.....\$	767,302	677,918	672,436	733,136	705,176	681,976
Total cash and interest.....\$	4,323,109	3,284,529	7,791,348	4,822,195	4,213,464	3,860,540
Withdrawals.....\$	8,496,547	5,764,442	5,199,220	5,316,584	4,839,856	4,493,872
At credit of open accts.....\$	24,837,181	22,357,268	25,156,449	24,662,060	24,035,669	23,402,337
Open accounts.....No.	82,196	76,111	81,104	80,550	79,178	77,580

28.—Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits.....	1,400,906	1,223,171	1,344,503	1,105,021	1,063,821	939,059
Interest on deposits.....	289,210	278,640	263,551	261,223	257,569	246,846
Total cash and interest.....	1,690,116	1,501,811	1,608,054	1,366,244	1,321,390	1,185,905
Withdrawals.....	2,010,652	1,897,625	1,986,806	1,472,262	1,475,588	1,465,403
At credit of depositors.....	9,829,653	9,433,839	9,055,091	8,949,073	8,794,870	8,519,944

29.—Total Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits.....	4,956,713	3,829,782	8,463,415	5,194,080	4,572,110	4,117,623
Interest on deposits.....	1,056,512	956,558	935,987	994,359	962,745	928,822
Total cash and interest.....	6,013,225	4,786,340	9,399,402	6,188,439	5,534,854	5,046,445
Withdrawals.....	10,507,199	7,662,067	7,186,026	6,788,846	6,315,444	5,959,275
At credit of depositors.....	34,666,834	31,791,107	34,211,540	33,611,133	32,830,539	31,922,281

3.—Loan and Trust Companies.

Business such as that now transacted by loan and trust companies was first carried on by an incorporated Canadian company in 1844, when the Lambton Loan and Investment Company was established, while the Montreal Building Society was incorporated by c. 94 of the Statutes of 1845. In order to legalize and encourage such operations in Upper Canada, an Act was passed by the Canadian Legislature in 1846, followed in 1847 and 1849 by Acts in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively. These early companies were termed building societies; their activities comprised mainly the lending of money on security of real estate and also the lending of money to members without their being liable to the contingency of losses or profits in the business of the society. In addition to these operations, such companies were authorized, by an Act of 1859, to "borrow money to a limited extent". Later, by the Building Societies Act of 1874, authority was given to receive money on deposit and to issue debentures, subject to certain restrictions as to amounts of deposits.

The number of loan and savings societies in operation and making returns to the Government at Confederation was 19, with an aggregate paid-up capital of \$2,110,403 and deposits of \$577,299. Rapid increases in the number of companies and total volume of business resulted from subsequent legislation until in 1899 102 companies made returns, showing capital stock paid up \$47,337,544, reserve funds of \$9,923,728 and deposits of \$19,466,676. Total liabilities had increased from \$3,233,985 to \$148,143,496 between 1867 and 1899.

After slight decreases in the number of companies in operation shortly after the turn of the century, further increases were again recorded until in 1926 a total of 124 companies were in existence in Canada. Of this number, however, complete statistics for 1926 are available for only 28, the 14 companies incorporated by the Dominion Parliament under the Loan Companies Act, 1914, and the 14 companies incorporated under the Trust Companies Act of the same year. These companies alone are required to make returns to the Dominion Government, provincially incorporated companies having purely voluntary relations with Dominion Departments.

Trust companies, it may be added, act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies, and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Some companies receive deposits, but the loaning of actual trust funds is restricted by law. The principal function of loan companies is the loaning of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage businesses, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

The Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, published by the Department of Insurance for the year 1923, made possible for the first time in recent years a comparison of the statistics of the operations of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies and those of companies chartered by the Dominion Government. These figures are of particular interest in the case of trust companies, which, on account of the nature of their transactions, are peculiarly provincial institutions, since their chief duties are intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces.

As indicating the progress of the aggregate of loan company business in Canada, it may be stated that the book value of the assets of all loan companies rose from \$188,637,298 in 1922 to \$204,723,928 in 1926. The total assets in the hands of the trust companies increased from \$805,689,070 in 1922 to \$989,595,445 in 1926. The latter figure included \$872,926,779 of "estates, trusts and agency funds" (Table 30).

30.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, 1926.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Items.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Book value of Assets.....	84,402,833	120,321,095	204,723,928
Liabilities to the public.....	49,116,806	80,447,380	129,564,186
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	51,105,484	83,874,210	134,979,694
Subscribed.....	21,802,495	33,766,369	55,568,864
Paid up.....	20,423,966	23,498,336	43,922,302
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	14,370,627	14,861,280	29,231,907
Other liabilities to shareholders.....	2,287,116	618,321	2,905,437
Total liabilities to shareholders.....	37,081,709	38,977,937	76,059,646
Net profit realized during year.....	1,976,668	2,633,419	4,610,087

30.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, 1926—concluded.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Items.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
Assets—	\$	\$	\$
Company Funds.....	33,172,710	13,195,277	46,367,987
Guaranteed Funds.....	52,321,267	17,979,412	70,300,679
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds.....	733,149,544	139,777,235	872,926,779
Total.....	818,643,521	170,951,924	989,595,445
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	34,700,000	18,850,000	53,550,000
Subscribed.....	19,261,900	11,866,800	31,128,700
Paid up.....	16,531,145	9,666,449	26,197,594
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	10,247,877	2,280,981	12,528,858
Unappropriated Surplus.....	1,562,708	287,038	1,849,746
Net profit realized during year.....	2,057,469	750,421	2,807,890

31.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1926.

LIABILITIES.

Years.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Total. ¹	Debentures and Debenture Stock.		Deposits.	Interest due and accrued.	Total. ²
				Canada.	Elsewhere and sundries.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	19,238,512	9,374,363	29,375,689	6,688,124	26,101,702	8,104,072	318,504	41,212,402
1915.....	19,401,856	9,878,266	30,155,708	6,764,836	25,538,301	9,193,194	340,627	41,836,958
1916.....	19,673,934	10,319,176	29,993,110	6,889,946	24,653,657	8,987,720	347,864	40,879,187
1917.....	19,513,217	10,705,215	30,518,432	7,075,081	22,430,846	8,934,825	351,420	38,792,172
1918.....	19,945,858	10,938,193	30,884,051	7,442,982	23,501,565	7,802,539	364,087	39,111,173
1919.....	20,191,612	11,923,234	32,114,846	—	—	9,347,096	—	42,405,175
1920.....	24,062,521	13,442,364	39,110,640	16,982,032	18,451,054	15,257,840	—	51,302,620
1921.....	25,750,966	14,278,619	40,629,689	17,682,083	20,265,766	15,868,926	480,547	64,651,433
1922.....	25,241,600	14,740,834	40,013,363	20,360,480	22,590,990	16,910,558	499,661	60,386,903
1923.....	24,939,622	14,879,516	41,239,712	22,667,861	24,315,010	15,854,029	577,460	63,600,993
1924.....	22,592,057	13,734,681	37,122,138	25,426,434	21,901,431	15,970,077	543,131	63,989,554
1925.....	23,632,474	14,555,603	38,461,375	30,052,139	21,600,001	18,660,122	538,755	71,066,398
1926.....	23,498,336	14,861,280	38,977,937	36,613,088	21,572,810	21,316,150	663,987	80,447,480

ASSETS.

Years.	Real Estate. ⁴	Mortgages on Real Estate.	Collateral Loans.	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Company property.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Interest, rents, etc., due and accrued.	Total. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	1,763,892	53,710,084	—	11,301,869	3,220,803	591,443	70,588,091
1915.....	1,779,030	52,807,357	—	12,793,309	3,933,004	679,966	71,992,666
1916.....	1,485,267	51,981,926	—	13,482,805	3,241,053	681,246	70,872,297
1917.....	1,577,576	49,712,872	—	14,156,080	3,478,220	751,475	69,676,223
1918.....	1,512,520	48,293,988	—	16,640,017	3,023,839	524,664	69,995,028
1919.....	—	—	—	—	2,838,636	261,810	74,520,021
1920.....	4,753,049	63,725,084	1,750,128	16,593,932	3,363,877	1,658	90,413,261
1921.....	4,979,779	67,147,513	1,618,865	15,328,797	4,568,984	2,790,348	96,698,810
1922.....	5,309,854	69,824,985	1,916,976	16,967,505	4,800,649	2,989,460	102,462,090
1923.....	5,515,170	73,858,726	1,772,148	16,445,035	3,467,822	3,353,822	104,866,102
1924.....	4,035,532	71,468,506	1,722,803	13,568,856	3,636,593	2,470,756	101,919,837
1925.....	3,982,921	79,106,407	1,532,366	20,210,387	3,442,928	2,180,700	110,638,667
1926.....	4,150,307	89,873,578	1,161,886	18,426,169	4,284,648	2,274,535	120,321,095

¹Includes other liabilities to shareholders.²Includes other liabilities to the public.³Includes other assets.⁴Book value of real estate for company's use.

32.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1926.

COMPANY FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Years.	To Shareholders.				To the Public.	Total.
	Capital paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Taxes, borrowed money, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	8,794,986	1,948,414	10,743,400
1915.....	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	6,700,345	606,005	7,306,350
1916.....	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	6,919,259	620,470	7,539,729
1917.....	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	6,925,072	731,220	7,656,292
1918.....	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	8,159,758	676,379	8,836,137
1919.....	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	9,391,563	616,378	10,007,941
1920.....	7,465,376	1,908,753	391,975	9,766,104	561,265	10,327,369
1921.....	7,532,777	1,746,579	167,303	9,446,656	499,264	9,945,923
1922.....	7,678,401	1,912,123	46,068	9,636,592	329,827	9,966,419
1923.....	7,772,749	1,908,887	5,674	9,687,310	832,724	10,520,034
1924.....	8,796,479	1,918,567	169,390	10,884,436	766,783	11,651,219
1925.....	9,523,618	2,261,890	184,153	11,969,661	232,813	12,202,474
1926.....	9,666,449	2,313,464	393,932	12,373,845	580,380	12,954,225

COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS.

Years.	Loans.			Real estate.	Government, municipal and school securities, owned.	Stocks.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Market value of real estate, government securities, etc., over book value.	All other assets belonging to the companies.	Total assets of the companies.
	On real estate, first liens.	On real estate, second liens.	On stocks and securities.							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	557,625	-	787,400	-	179,928	879,039	3,033,756	10,714,640
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	647,524	-	876,760	-	172,448	5,181	1,529,522	7,306,350
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	374,392	-	1,116,110	-	266,964	32,231	1,585,513	7,826,943
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	253,781	-	1,145,815	-	173,130	3,331	1,789,364	7,656,292
1918....	3,933,962	101,784	294,472	-	1,839,000	-	724,689	5,865	1,936,365	8,836,137
1919....	4,432,455	557,171	496,769	-	2,170,618	-	706,763	8,392	1,635,773	10,007,941
1920....	4,736,064	-	512,800	701,564	2,500,942	349,294	576,125	-	847,463	10,224,252
1921....	4,408,914	-	344,302	908,618	2,400,914	253,779	603,618	-253,598	1,317,785	10,237,930
1922....	5,254,434	-	391,475	567,970	1,684,234	264,186	473,687	-302,974	1,412,205	10,353,243
1923....	5,402,752	-	375,129	1,048,682	1,656,304	292,564	481,672	-255,343	1,573,406	10,830,509
1924....	5,114,753	-	446,001	1,551,673	1,598,971	336,818	524,368	-340,919	2,483,675	12,056,259
1925....	5,143,123	-	618,250	1,969,737	2,323,064	432,956	203,431	-37,266	1,763,355	12,453,916
1926....	5,450,907	-	680,128	2,091,322	2,318,344	477,917	705,064	-50,295	1,571,595	13,195,277

TRUST FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Years.	Guaranteed Funds.			Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.	Total.
	Principal. ¹	Interest due and accrued.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	8,560,468	-	8,560,468	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915.....	9,727,099	-	9,727,099	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916.....	10,405,318	-	10,405,318	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917.....	11,149,958	-	11,149,958	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918.....	12,743,379	-	12,743,379	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919.....	12,704,672	-	12,704,672	52,084,047	64,788,719
1920.....	9,339,070	135,971	9,475,041	57,225,303	66,700,344
1921.....	8,424,128	125,514	8,549,642	79,252,639	87,802,281
1922.....	8,473,720	126,868	8,600,588	92,449,298	101,049,886
1923.....	10,306,767	178,096	10,484,863	102,764,835	113,249,698
1924.....	14,027,120	133,583	14,160,703	123,082,289	137,242,992
1925.....	15,897,339	-	15,897,339	131,420,502	147,317,841
1926.....	17,979,412	-	17,979,412	139,777,235	157,756,647

¹Includes money in trust for investment amounting to \$2,562,455 in 1914, \$3,113,170 in 1915, \$3,799,149 in 1916, \$3,443,682 in 1917 and \$5,170,463 in 1918; similar amounts are included under the heading Estate, Trust and Agency Funds for the years 1920 to 1926. The figure for 1919 is not available.

32.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1926—concluded.
TRUST FUNDS—ASSETS.

Years.	Guaranteed Funds.						Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.
	First mortgages, and hypothèques upon improved freehold property.	Collateral loans.	Bonds and debentures.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Other assets.	Total Guaranteed Funds.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	13,258,642	—	2,420,545	870,994	13,184,047	29,734,228	—
1915.....	12,267,515	—	4,214,787	778,473	11,706,041	28,966,816	—
1916.....	9,273,771	—	4,841,833	2,661,481	13,400,107	30,177,192	—
1917.....	9,251,407	—	6,707,457	1,351,416	14,247,227	31,557,507	—
1918.....	9,314,279	—	9,833,060	2,027,618	15,428,747	36,603,704	—
1919.....	10,950,249	—	11,393,564	2,694,454	19,256,564	44,294,831	—
1920.....	4,247,183	—	2,437,106	853,832	1,271,389	8,809,510	64,895,196
1921.....	4,159,039	—	2,508,197	550,011	1,556,622	8,774,185	79,252,638
1922.....	5,241,872	—	1,823,490	546,929	1,173,314	8,785,405	92,449,288
1923.....	8,552,388	220,717	1,010,225	251,508	614,166	10,649,004	102,764,835
1924.....	12,278,138	345,892	989,050	404,999	290,658	14,308,737	123,082,289
1925.....	12,897,930	490,528	1,463,920	636,526	408,435	15,897,339	131,420,502
1926.....	14,005,093	1,334,078	1,488,070	813,344	338,827	17,979,412	139,777,235

III.—INSURANCE.

Insurance companies transacting business throughout the Dominion of Canada are licensed by the Dominion Government under Acts administered by the Department of Insurance under the Minister of Finance, while other insurance companies, doing business only in one province, or, by arrangement, in more provinces than one, are licensed by Provincial Governments. The statistics here published are in the main those of companies doing business under license from the Dominion Government, and are divided into three classes relating to:—(1) insurance against fire, (2) life insurance and (3) insurance of a miscellaneous character, covering risks of accident, guarantee, employers' liability, sickness, burglary, hail, steam boiler, tornado, weather, inland transportation, automobile, sprinkler leakage, live stock and titles. These statistics refer in all cases to the calendar year and are compiled from the reports of the Department of Insurance.

Since 1915, the Department of Insurance has endeavoured to collect from the available sources statistics of the business transacted by companies holding licenses from the Provincial Governments of Canada, or permitted by the laws of the provinces to transact business without a license. The business of the provincial licensees is divided into three classes:—(1) business transacted by provincially incorporated companies within the province by which they are incorporated; (2) business transacted by provincially incorporated companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated; and (3) business transacted by British and foreign companies licensed by the Provincial Governments. Further, under section 129 of the Insurance Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 29), fire insurance on property in Canada may be effected, under specified conditions, with companies or associations outside of Canada which are not licensed to transact insurance business in Canada.

1.—Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance in Canada began with the establishment by British fire insurance companies of agencies, usually situated in the sea ports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of a British company is that of the Phoenix Fire Office of London, now the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., which commenced business in Montreal in 1804. On account of the growth of the insurance business

of these early British companies, branch offices were established and local managers were appointed, charged with directing the companies' affairs in Canada.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. is the first purely Canadian company of which any record is obtainable. Founded in 1809 as the Nova Scotia Fire Association, it was chartered in 1819 and operated in the province of Nova Scotia until 1919, when it was granted a Dominion license. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following:—the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833, the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851, and, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two American companies, the *Ætna Insurance Co.*, of Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836 respectively.

A company desirous of carrying on business throughout Canada must obtain a license from the Dominion Government. If it proposes restricting its operations to one particular province, a license may be had from that province, and it may transact business within such limits without regard to any general laws of the Dominion relating to insurance. In 1875 a Department of Insurance was created as a branch of the Finance Department at Ottawa, under the supervision of an officer known as the "Superintendent of Insurance", whose duties are to see that the laws enacted from time to time by the Canadian Parliament are duly observed by the companies. Some important requirements under these laws are:—(1) a deposit of \$50,000 of approved securities with the Government; (2) the appointment of a chief agent with power of attorney from the company; (3) the filing of a statement showing the financial position of the company at the time of its application for a license, and subsequent annual statements of its business. In addition, books of record must be kept at its chief office and be open to the inspection of government officers whose practice is to examine them annually.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows that at that date there were 194 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion licenses, of which 42 were Canadian, 62 were British and 90 were foreign companies, whereas in 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Insurance Department, 27 companies operated in Canada, 11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 to 78 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

The growth of business, as shown by the amount of insurance in force and premiums received yearly, has been a fairly steady one, the year 1926 showing an increase of over \$1,500,000 in premiums received and a decrease of over \$1,200,000 in payments for losses when compared with 1925, resulting in a decrease in the percentage rate of losses to premiums of 3.92 during the year. A general decline in the rate of losses paid to premiums received may be noticed in recent years (Table 1).

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, of late the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices reduce materially the danger of serious conflagrations and place the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business during recent years, besides the increase in premiums received, is the continued increase in the number of companies which

are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada are added, illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869, and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1926. The net amount of fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1926, with companies holding Dominion licenses, was \$8,051,444,136, while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the same date was \$1,286,255,476. In addition, policies amounting to \$551,703,691 were in force during the year 1925, the latest year for which information is available, by companies, associations or underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada. Thus the grand total fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1926, would approximate \$9,889,403,303.

Table 1 shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies holding Dominion licenses and Table 2 illustrates the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1926, while in Tables 3, 4 and 5 are given figures of the assets, liabilities and income and expenditure of companies of various nationalities during the years 1922 to 1926. A close study of the various items included in these tables will afford an excellent idea of the type of business transacted by these various groups. A further summary of business by provinces is given in Table 6 for the years 1925 and 1926, with premiums and losses shown by nationality of companies. Further, a general summary of the business transacted by both Dominion and provincial licensees is given in Table 7, with business by unlicensed companies added in Table 8.

1.—Fire Insurance in force, Premiums received, Losses paid and Percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869-1927.¹

Years.	Amount in force at end of year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percent- age of losses to pre- miums.	Years.	Amount in force at end of year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Per- centage of losses to pre- miums.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1869.	188,359,809	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56	1899...	936,869,668	7,910,492	5,182,038	65.51
1870.	191,549,586	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77	1900...	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93.31
1871.	228,453,784	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73	1901...	1,038,687,619	9,650,348	6,774,956	70.20
1872.	251,722,940	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66	1902...	1,075,263,168	10,577,084	4,152,289	39.26
1873.	278,754,835	2,968,416	1,682,184	55.67	1903...	1,140,453,716	11,384,762	5,870,716	51.57
1874.	306,844,219	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68	1904...	1,215,013,931	13,169,882	14,099,534	107.06
1875.	364,421,029	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31	1905...	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42.00
1876.	404,608,180	3,780,006	2,867,295	77.33	1906...	1,443,902,244	14,687,963	6,584,291	44.83
1877.	420,342,681	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58	1907...	1,614,703,536	16,114,475	8,445,041	52.41
1878.	409,899,701	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11	1908...	1,700,708,263	17,027,275	10,279,455	60.37
1879.	407,357,985	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47	1909...	1,863,276,504	17,049,464	8,646,826	50.72
1880.	411,563,271	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90	1910...	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54.96
1881.	462,210,968	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83	1911...	2,279,868,346	20,575,255	10,936,948	53.16
1882.	526,856,478	4,229,706	2,694,986	63.01	1912...	2,684,355,895	23,194,518	12,119,581	52.25
1883.	572,264,041	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14	1913...	3,151,930,389	25,745,947	14,003,750	54.39
1884.	605,507,789	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16	1914...	3,456,019,009	27,499,158	15,947,284	55.81
1885.	611,794,479	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22	1915...	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53.49
1886.	586,773,022	4,932,345	3,301,388	66.93	1916...	3,720,058,236	27,783,852	15,114,063	54.40
1887.	634,767,337	5,244,502	3,403,514	64.90	1917...	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,101	52.42
1888.	660,735,059	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53	1918...	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,352	53.84
1889.	684,538,378	5,588,016	2,876,211	51.47	1919...	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355	41.67
1890.	720,679,621	5,836,071	3,266,567	55.97	1920...	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43.41
1891.	759,602,191	6,168,716	3,905,697	63.31	1921...	6,020,513,832	47,312,564	27,572,520	58.28
1892.	821,410,072	6,512,327	4,377,270	67.22	1922...	6,348,637,436	48,168,310	32,848,020	68.19
1893.	814,687,057	6,793,595	5,052,690	74.37	1923...	6,806,937,041	51,169,250	32,142,494	62.82
1894.	836,067,202	6,711,369	4,589,363	68.38	1924...	7,224,475,267	49,833,718	29,186,904	58.57
1895.	837,872,864	6,943,382	4,993,750	71.92	1925...	7,583,297,899	51,040,075	26,943,089	52.79
1896.	845,574,352	7,075,850	4,773,501	58.98	1926...	8,051,444,136	52,595,923	25,705,975	48.87
1897.	868,523,217	7,157,661	4,101,833	65.69	1927 ² ...	8,143,958,603	51,039,393	20,889,091	40.93
1898.	895,394,107	7,350,131	4,784,487	65.09	Total...	-	959,659,139	541,833,174	56.46

¹Dominion companies only. ²Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

2.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1926.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums charged per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Canadian Companies—						
Acadia.....	47,856,720	527,285	1.10	181,435	97,065	53.50
Antigonish.....	322,350	3,406	1.06	3,406	918	26.98
Beaver.....	9,517,525	120,237	1.26	34,320	10,830	31.56
British America.....	133,819,073	1,421,438	1.25	753,659	312,123	41.41
British Colonial.....	49,062,848	662,986	1.35	107,870	42,024	39.79
British Northwestern.....	42,960,938	341,181	.79	188,823	76,496	40.51
Canada Accident and Fire.....	47,867,606	455,460	.95	230,130	91,670	39.83
Canada National.....	18,431,386	259,954	1.41	143,409	54,803	38.21
Canada Security.....	29,034,001	321,095	1.11	155,833	60,867	39.06
Canadian Fire.....	64,564,351	728,976	1.13	390,979	140,107	35.83
Canadian Indemnity.....	18,742,486	243,781	1.30	149,685	56,548	37.78
Canadian Lumbermen's.....	1,230,450	26,677	2.17	4,483	219	48.85
Casualty Co. of Canada.....	3,874,404	35,884	.93	20,708	6,060	29.26
Cumberland Farmers'.....	261,210	2,635	1.01	2,616	1,318	50.40
Dominion Fire.....	38,606,908	412,072	1.07	231,971	91,188	39.31
Dominion Gresham.....	20,036,349	180,609	.90	57,861	35,992	62.20
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident.....	34,185,717	301,438	.88	174,144	37,900	21.76
Ensign Fire.....	7,469,126	79,919	1.07	38,283	19,594	51.18
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.....	68,292,974	709,783	1.04	334,056	173,271	51.87
General Accident of Canada.....	16,966,835	179,657	1.06	92,208	30,679	33.27
Globe Indemnity.....	95,591,999	810,224	.85	127,420	51,562	40.47
Grain Insurance.....	32,040,282	284,344	.89	257,449	200,722	77.97
Guardian Insurance of Canada.....	33,658,757	296,830	.88	86,449	54,154	62.64
Halifax Fire.....	22,038,529	294,799	1.34	52,284	29,293	56.03
Hudson Bay.....	30,505,696	315,858	1.04	167,677	76,820	45.81
Imperial Insurance.....	37,412,709	320,813	.86	153,936	66,490	43.19
Kings Mutual.....	2,736,652	34,412	1.26	33,324	32,450	97.38
Laurentian.....	22,186,398	301,035	1.36	221,008	123,427	55.85
Liverpool-Manitoba.....	124,229,369	1,306,919	1.05	278,602	117,196	42.07
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident.....	2,217,836	32,440	1.46	10,771	1,369	12.72
London-Canada.....	34,347,775	357,439	1.04	137,433	75,999	55.30
Mercantile.....	46,166,617	286,027	.62	138,384	33,438	24.16
Mount Royal.....	109,690,127	1,269,079	1.16	667,761	353,916	53.00
North Empire.....	33,181,203	335,615	1.01	185,733	131,203	70.64
North West.....	19,123,771	191,999	1.00	123,188	48,867	39.67
Occidental.....	42,278,510	487,556	1.15	230,671	101,801	44.13
Pacific Coast.....	58,711,153	555,124	.95	136,988	70,608	51.54
Pictou County Farmers.....	807,750	6,122	.76	6,094	4,028	66.22
Quebec.....	47,922,355	422,274	.88	186,329	53,372	28.64
Reliance.....	16,238,090	155,839	.96	62,953	13,091	20.80
Scottish Canadian.....	16,354,913	203,859	1.25	86,751	37,864	43.63
Western.....	149,602,900	1,574,263	1.05	749,876	318,479	42.47
Totals for 1926.....	1,630,146,648	16,857,343	1.03	7,395,959	3,336,709	45.11
British Companies—						
Alliance.....	64,940,558	494,331	.76	441,319	207,492	47.02
Anglo-Scottish.....	63,535,490	590,867	.93	260,541	85,679	32.89
Atlas.....	117,030,000	1,007,008	.86	778,737	331,264	42.54
Autocar.....	13,442,690	131,151	.98	105,630	63,512	40.68
Bankers and Traders.....	9,068,032	103,631	1.14	79,739	32,223	40.41
British Crown.....	55,790,878	533,341	.96	420,673	216,179	51.39
British and European.....	12,332,667	128,132	1.01	83,022	36,231	43.64
British General.....	29,303,428	225,415	.77	126,197	53,237	42.19
British Law.....	10,280,761	109,597	1.07	70,243	26,118	37.18
British Oak.....	24,159,118	225,728	.93	175,070	79,278	45.28
British Traders.....	60,595,854	369,611	.61	285,833	128,509	44.96
Caledonian.....	56,496,260	568,279	1.01	403,360	180,921	48.53
Car and General.....	30,199,714	318,502	1.05	218,882	65,597	29.97
Central.....	36,396,704	340,315	.94	207,817	89,484	43.06
Century.....	75,228,601	668,288	.89	240,897	121,867	50.59
China.....	64,050	514	.80	419	None	
Commercial Union.....	114,129,067	1,047,143	.92	827,896	386,743	46.71
Cornhill.....	32,267,145	260,203	.78	220,409	141,781	64.33
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	81,369,926	597,942	.73	448,836	198,443	44.21
Employers' Liability.....	122,013,885	994,901	.82	738,608	351,359	47.57
Essex and Suffolk.....	28,102,626	231,325	.82	91,720	34,400	37.11
Federated British.....	1,766,796	21,185	1.20	18,690	1,211	6.48
General Accident, Fire and Life...	52,795,933	447,729	.85	354,945	273,391	77.02

2.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1926—continued.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
British Companies—conc.						
Guardian Assurance.....	166,071,784	1,692,611	1.01	1,461,354	756,805	51.79
Law, Union and Rock.....	48,562,923	458,342	.94	387,971	157,139	40.50
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	287,126,067	2,879,994	1.00	1,378,913	587,625	42.62
Local Government.....	9,407,000	77,399	.82	53,066	22,525	42.45
London Guarantee and Accident Ins.....	49,018,490	458,425	.94	324,924	182,597	56.20
London and Lancashire.....	205,899,547	1,559,457	.76	1,305,643	537,411	41.16
London and Provincial.....	2,976,295	32,118	1.08	26,515	7,280	27.46
London and Scottish.....	14,268,931	106,443	.75	78,703	26,984	34.29
London Assurance.....	72,446,193	705,925	.97	593,966	336,995	56.74
Marine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchants Marine.....	40,262,993	291,324	.72	201,996	90,643	44.87
Motor Union.....	15,070,928	147,035	.98	116,820	82,268	70.42
National Provincial.....	24,333,077	215,443	.89	155,251	43,348	27.92
North British and Mercantile.....	161,956,686	1,476,714	.91	1,138,557	644,033	56.57
Northern Assurance.....	126,868,525	1,164,339	.92	910,252	444,591	48.84
Norwich Union.....	144,011,267	1,441,853	1.00	1,077,397	454,282	42.16
Ocean Accident and Guarantee.....	68,054,030	655,463	.96	481,510	250,860	51.73
Palatine.....	58,353,793	527,183	.90	406,468	177,468	43.66
Patricot.....	27,651,867	213,488	.77	161,477	85,562	52.99
Phoenix of London.....	209,570,749	1,868,878	.89	1,263,857	577,024	45.66
Provincial.....	32,731,176	347,548	1.06	308,293	187,240	60.73
Prudential.....	31,585,954	328,477	1.04	258,031	156,600	60.69
Queensland.....	29,809,197	321,343	1.08	225,408	90,873	40.31
Railway Passengers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Exchange.....	104,751,641	908,112	.87	697,937	274,223	39.29
Royal Insurance.....	276,508,791	2,478,865	.90	1,992,209	922,810	46.32
Royal Scottish.....	35,184,300	270,398	.77	198,640	65,890	33.17
Scottish Metropolitan.....	35,188,659	301,516	.86	229,914	110,409	48.02
Scottish Union.....	52,033,155	474,498	.91	406,391	179,797	44.24
Sea.....	28,412,060	206,269	.73	147,352	65,962	44.76
State Assurance.....	6,695,981	66,880	1.00	39,880	5,229	13.11
Sun Insurance.....	121,192,455	1,089,813	.90	878,298	427,924	48.72
Union Assurance.....	83,406,664	767,868	.92	565,709	247,463	43.74
Union of Canton.....	61,419,948	501,258	.82	414,092	219,593	53.03
Union Marine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
United British.....	25,050,230	211,533	.84	159,393	88,764	55.69
World Marine.....	27,281,592	149,647	.55	117,981	28,059	23.78
Yangtze.....	11,651,160	144,395	1.24	115,737	64,101	55.39
Yorkshire.....	45,662,835	454,375	1.00	369,317	176,850	47.89
Totals.....	3,831,787,126	34,400,367	.90	25,218,605	11,881,781	47.06
Foreign Companies—						
Ætna.....	92,073,697	684,794	.74	596,764	281,167	47.12
Affiliated Underwriters.....	22,160,517	118,144	.53	101,366	135,440	133.62
Agricultural.....	21,304,692	119,812	.56	76,182	42,215	55.41
Alliance Insurance.....	30,687,464	161,891	.53	122,197	99,763	81.64
American Alliance.....	4,076,495	39,464	.97	12,522	5,610	44.80
American Central.....	37,441,778	417,427	1.11	232,671	188,049	80.82
American Equitable.....	16,515,056	158,747	.96	131,625	58,324	44.31
American Exchange.....	7,585,000	25,428	.34	24,213	146	.60
American Insurance.....	19,763,695	159,957	.81	93,509	58,316	62.36
American Lloyds.....	7,087,967	54,941	.78	48,343	13,853	28.65
American Reserve.....	27,396,257	304,816	1.11	139,493	82,227	58.95
Automobile.....	None	None	—	None	None	—
Balaise.....	10,907,517	115,547	1.06	74,612	45,108	60.46
Boston.....	18,599,015	157,777	.85	99,646	70,470	70.72
Caledonian-American.....	10,796,050	108,437	1.00	55,115	15,512	28.14
California.....	21,276,985	200,648	.94	157,420	102,957	65.40
Central Manufacturers Mutual.....	2,622,137	45,496	1.74	37,397	12,902	34.50
Citizens of Missouri.....	13,584,899	120,542	.89	75,992	26,997	35.53
Columbia.....	17,841,970	182,967	1.03	90,728	50,643	55.82
Commercial Union of New York.....	1,827,545	26,218	1.43	17,131	12,799	74.71
Connecticut.....	48,433,113	446,706	.92	232,367	107,690	40.34
Continental.....	63,494,423	577,810	.91	400,967	193,926	48.36
Equitable Fire and Marine.....	21,896,239	195,479	.89	46,473	21,538	46.35
Fidelity-Phoenix.....	55,226,865	507,540	.92	368,609	150,607	40.86
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	52,564,456	636,804	1.21	377,855	153,911	40.73
Fire Reassurance.....	33,238,328	336,436	1.01	151,587	97,921	64.60
First American.....	1,972,797	22,623	1.15	14,829	17	.11

2.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1926—concluded.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
Foreign Companies.—conc.	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
La Foncière.....	8,695,799	68,569	-79	62,396	7,570	12.13
Fireman's Fund.....	28,538,886	239,935	-84	191,889	125,365	65.33
Firemen's Insurance.....	17,419,317	185,054	1.06	153,488	51,998	33.88
Franklin.....	11,252,618	145,318	1.29	None	None	-
General of Paris.....	22,740,315	197,938	-87	126,178	54,589	43.26
General Insurance Co. of America	None	None	-	None	None	-
Girard.....	3,196,125	32,026	1.00	24,702	5,572	22.56
Glens Falls.....	37,988,353	302,467	-80	200,683	105,129	52.39
Globe and Rutgers.....	130,811,439	1,088,533	-83	739,385	469,782	63.54
Grain Dealers.....	1,407,641	19,831	1.41	15,103	5,362	35.50
Great American.....	69,723,663	635,522	-91	442,711	255,316	57.67
Hardware Dealers.....	13,563,020	292,889	2.16	251,581	64,697	25.72
Hartford Fire.....	217,600,703	1,789,437	-82	1,350,348	658,829	48.79
Home.....	235,046,933	2,244,249	-95	1,727,333	898,402	52.01
Imperial Assurance.....	17,292,094	182,032	1.05	94,414	41,322	43.77
Individual Underwriters.....	37,561,727	107,792	-29	95,392	39,851	41.78
Insurance Co. of North America.	164,600,860	1,079,572	-66	767,328	382,697	49.87
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania.....	31,021,610	219,960	-71	135,069	56,774	42.03
Lumbermen's Insurance Co.....	1,196,135	9,518	-80	9,093	78	.86
Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Co. of Mansfield.....	3,566,740	67,325	1.89	57,047	10,286	18.03
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance.....	20,512,247	364,457	1.78	261,257	172,594	66.06
Lumber Underwriters.....	5,141,071	93,735	1.82	67,367	38,269	56.81
Manufacturing Lumbermen's.....	14,189,700	249,453	1.76	192,897	216,130	112.04
Maryland Assurance.....	4,851,723	55,498	1.14	32,666	12,046	36.88
Mechanics and Traders.....	2,043,245	38,344	1.88	18,831	10,524	55.89
Merchants Fire.....	37,416,729	381,222	1.02	276,449	140,059	50.66
Millers National.....	9,892,192	108,258	1.09	95,568	44,908	46.99
Mill Owners' Mutual.....	6,669,414	119,185	1.79	88,514	29,505	33.33
Minnesota Implement.....	13,563,020	292,889	2.16	251,582	64,697	25.72
National Ben-Franklin.....	36,246,657	419,223	1.16	350,347	158,185	45.15
National Fire of Hartford.....	99,371,857	844,353	-85	658,961	433,342	65.76
National Union.....	18,580,347	149,967	-81	99,334	72,478	72.96
La Nationale.....	71,230,965	816,606	1.15	741,132	342,294	46.19
Newark.....	27,259,759	237,408	-87	154,360	67,785	43.91
New Hampshire.....	30,930,355	304,133	-98	216,339	123,039	56.87
New Jersey.....	11,529,018	128,143	1.11	75,420	72,173	95.70
New York Reciprocal.....	36,370,316	83,968	-23	75,727	2,971	3.92
New York Underwriters.....	150,228,826	1,362,622	-91	42,736	12,077	28.26
Niagara.....	64,518,998	537,955	-83	363,501	206,693	56.86
North River.....	8,044,096	78,997	-98	61,288	8,018	13.08
Northwestern Mutual.....	58,969,355	1,032,612	1.75	775,604	268,991	34.68
Northwestern National.....	34,438,718	413,632	1.20	283,430	94,244	33.25
Pacific Fire.....	46,511,859	342,562	-74	287,380	120,739	42.02
Phenix of Paris.....	22,537,750	209,463	-93	126,249	66,630	52.78
Phenix of Hartford.....	88,853,868	765,175	-86	385,066	178,457	46.34
Providence Washington.....	53,882,515	362,736	-67	164,084	109,420	66.69
Queen of America.....	101,112,371	935,280	-92	746,168	325,502	43.62
Retail Hardware.....	13,563,020	292,889	2.16	251,581	64,697	25.72
Rossia.....	62,938,167	608,820	-97	359,099	267,780	74.04
Rossia of Copenhagen.....	29,784,785	165,918	-56	90,827	40,566	44.66
St. Paul Fire and Marine.....	61,066,712	502,797	-82	364,439	160,514	44.04
Security.....	19,000,315	195,423	1.03	112,237	77,532	69.08
Springfield.....	45,253,367	427,053	-94	295,922	224,365	75.82
Sprinklered Risk.....	5,109,091	14,041	-27	13,029	50,033	84.00
Sterling.....	3,127,662	20,414	-65	45,697	7,092	-
Stuyvesant.....	27,739,372	296,846	1.07	244,158	218,472	89.48
Tokio.....	14,898,613	105,007	-70	63,627	52,203	82.05
L'Union of Paris.....	36,803,651	369,225	1.00	296,625	159,493	53.77
United Mutual.....	3,912,836	66,925	1.71	35,401	7,508	21.21
United States Fire.....	81,101,628	654,124	-81	367,672	306,012	83.23
United States Merchants and Shippers.....	None	None	-	None	None	-
Westchester.....	47,272,335	449,039	-95	290,181	170,308	58.69
World Fire and Marine.....	14,165,600	116,085	-82	94,397	27,401	29.03
Totals.....	3,254,233,060	29,846,901	-92	19,950,266	10,487,474	52.57
Grand totals.....	8,716,166,834	81,104,611	-93	52,595,921	25,705,968	48.87

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate.....	2,819,459	2,755,452	2,757,595	2,793,241	2,984,391
Loans on real estate.....	2,601,497	2,495,241	2,838,402	4,012,248	3,414,679
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	23,227,586	24,144,569	26,917,845	26,887,124	30,485,388
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,458,213	3,264,940	3,163,666	3,214,993	3,490,442
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	3,219,828	3,643,973	4,103,098	3,689,719	3,724,742
Interest and rents.....	514,694	501,479	507,008	541,488	587,756
Other assets.....	2,065,959	1,627,622	1,259,298	945,442	905,051
Total assets.....	37,907,236	38,433,276	41,546,912	42,084,255	45,592,449
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	3,911,121	3,505,718	3,548,431	2,988,810	2,998,810
Loans on real estate.....	3,128,477	3,379,708	3,331,560	2,947,639	3,036,956
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	35,595,688	36,258,738	39,035,439	39,085,486	39,184,015
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	3,872,381	3,957,915	3,897,544	4,162,716	4,382,098
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	3,776,300	3,619,826	3,980,487	4,744,748	4,223,724
Interest and rents.....	310,931	318,393	341,852	346,800	340,774
Other assets in Canada.....	402,878	436,715	723,730	671,751	642,897
Total assets in Canada.....	50,997,776	51,567,014	54,865,043	54,947,951	54,809,274
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	—	—	—	—	—
Loans on real estate.....	—	6,500	125,000	14,500	14,500
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	21,388,605	23,278,914	25,804,689	26,010,419	27,184,299
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	2,612,539	2,694,384	2,890,549	3,011,654	2,906,791
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	4,255,256	5,313,792	4,979,501	5,357,230	5,190,968
Interest and rents.....	225,652	248,108	251,149	258,853	277,624
Other assets in Canada.....	183,623	67,128	31,003	46,803	111,747
Total assets in Canada.....	28,665,675	31,608,827	34,081,891	34,699,460	35,685,929
All Companies—					
Real estate.....	6,730,580	6,351,170	6,306,026	5,782,051	5,983,201
Loans on real estate.....	5,729,974	5,881,449	6,294,962	6,974,387	6,466,135
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	80,211,879	83,682,221	91,757,973	91,983,029	96,853,702
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding.....	9,943,133	9,917,239	9,951,759	10,389,363	10,779,331
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	11,251,384	12,577,591	13,069,086	13,791,697	13,139,434
Interest and rents.....	1,051,277	1,067,980	1,100,009	1,147,141	1,206,154
Other assets in Canada.....	2,652,460	2,131,465	2,014,031	1,663,996	1,659,695
Total assets in Canada.....	117,570,687	121,609,117	130,493,846	131,731,666	136,087,652

¹Or deposited with government.

4.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	4,090,186	3,584,601	3,492,830	3,165,733	3,451,325
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	10,808,481	11,388,977	11,860,854	11,653,192	12,669,558
Sundry items.....	4,456,190	4,020,225	4,302,946	4,452,170	4,619,584
Total liabilities not including capital.	19,354,857	18,993,804	19,656,630	19,271,095	20,740,467
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	18,552,678	19,439,472	21,890,282	22,813,160	24,851,981
Capital stock paid up.....	14,927,193	14,852,692	15,087,351	14,311,871	13,653,915
British Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	4,410,430	3,199,093	3,189,524	2,589,335	2,911,182
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	16,563,650	17,461,387	17,560,930	17,858,096	18,955,408
Sundry items.....	1,404,142	1,391,843	1,293,544	1,222,290	1,310,328
Total liabilities in Canada.....	22,378,222	22,052,323	22,043,998	21,669,721	23,176,918
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	28,619,554	29,514,691	32,821,045	33,278,230	31,632,356
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	2,825,192	2,329,418	1,989,183	1,637,229	1,538,817
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	10,295,153	11,744,730	11,824,844	12,115,693	12,229,515
Sundry items.....	717,936	733,330	685,563	802,968	702,759
Total liabilities in Canada.....	13,838,281	14,807,478	14,499,590	14,555,890	14,471,091
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	14,827,294	16,800,349	19,582,301	20,143,569	21,207,810
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
All companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	11,325,808	9,113,112	8,671,537	7,392,297	7,901,324
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	37,667,284	40,595,094	41,246,628	41,626,981	43,854,481
Sundry items.....	6,578,268	6,145,398	6,282,053	6,477,428	6,632,671
Total liabilities in Canada, not including capital.....	55,571,360	55,853,605	56,200,218	55,496,706	58,388,476
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	61,999,526	65,754,512	74,293,628	76,234,959	77,692,147
Capital stock paid up ¹	14,927,193	14,852,692	15,087,351	14,311,871	13,653,915

¹Canadian companies only.

5.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
INCOME.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Net cash for premiums from fire and other.....	19,494,334	20,050,502	20,490,725	20,338,906	21,558,094
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,524,868	1,524,230	1,614,299	1,605,890	1,790,416
Sundry items.....	1,100,656	1,903,653	2,699,682	1,648,965	2,766,588
Total cash income.....	22,119,858	23,478,385	24,804,706	23,593,761	26,115,098
British Companies—					
Net cash for premiums.....	30,621,397	32,210,224	31,142,394	32,177,959	34,066,853
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,710,848	1,771,528	1,806,710	1,781,280	1,780,317
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry items.....	67,887	8,858	1,079	645	15,808
Total cash income.....	32,357,571	33,990,610	32,950,183	33,959,884	35,862,978
Foreign Companies ¹ —					
Net cash for premiums.....	21,280,172	24,609,308	22,971,062	24,193,206	23,703,863
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,020,165	1,170,595	1,233,799	1,267,040	1,345,137
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry items.....	9,310	876	61,818	1,245	105
Total cash income.....	22,309,647	25,780,779	24,266,679	25,461,491	25,049,105
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Paid for losses.....	7,329,784	7,109,798	7,534,827	6,483,977	6,571,218
General expenses.....	4,938,317	5,827,546	5,351,504	5,654,651	6,413,729
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	7,756,401	8,082,280	7,778,043	7,407,522	8,838,138
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	795,233	671,318	756,600	793,114	829,380
Taxes.....	791,182	704,505	757,174	624,058	588,035
Total cash expenditure.....	21,610,917	22,398,367	22,185,712	20,967,149²	23,244,547²
Excess of income over expenditure.....	508,941	1,080,018	2,618,994	2,626,612	2,870,551
British Companies ¹ —					
Paid for losses.....	16,920,368	15,333,498	13,696,192	12,057,156	11,881,784
General expenses.....	9,027,021	8,719,475	8,646,466	9,017,645	9,455,705
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	6,304,348	7,650,720	7,085,214	7,415,287	8,244,434
Taxes.....	1,045,354	1,023,753	965,681	1,082,063	1,116,005
Total cash expenditure.....	32,897,091	32,727,416	30,393,553	29,572,151	30,697,928
Excess of income over expenditure.....	589,383	1,263,165	2,556,629	4,387,733	5,165,050
Foreign Companies ¹ —					
Paid for losses.....	11,237,346	12,664,185	11,735,269	11,665,223	10,487,474
General expenses.....	6,054,194	6,665,517	6,451,174	6,748,047	6,770,930
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	2,596,463	4,805,148	2,860,975	2,925,412	3,543,059
Taxes.....	777,497	759,171	810,574	856,329	845,559
Total cash expenditure.....	20,781,875	25,413,708	22,470,469	22,896,953	22,392,262
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,527,772	367,071	1,796,209	2,564,539	2,656,843

¹Income and expenditure in Canada.²Including \$3,827 profits returned to subscribers in 1925 and \$4,047 in 1926.

6.—Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred in Canada, by Provinces, by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies transacting Fire Insurance Business, 1925 and 1926.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted).

Provinces.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
1925.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	41,463	8,218	123,375	28,814	73,305	7,713
Nova Scotia.....	400,874	212,194	912,622	463,689	1,055,091	1,085,734
New Brunswick.....	340,174	217,738	955,002	572,302	901,174	605,085
Quebec.....	1,925,863	1,137,258	6,038,537	2,999,986	4,962,420	2,974,213
Ontario.....	2,928,471	1,434,532	8,754,336	4,604,546	6,312,735	3,238,439
Manitoba.....	757,200	294,470	1,567,651	684,308	1,513,859	795,365
Saskatchewan.....	1,015,821	497,926	1,528,195	705,026	1,579,927	755,944
Alberta.....	735,391	300,338	1,573,965	688,264	1,448,664	588,316
British Columbia.....	769,252	393,044	2,543,107	1,283,937	2,429,628	1,613,629
Yukon.....	4,352	—	4,668	16	2,750	794
Total¹.....	8,937,750	4,504,293	24,055,659	12,057,154	20,279,358	11,665,223
1926.						
P.E. Island.....	39,854	51,571	128,918	122,209	69,103	79,505
Nova Scotia.....	429,123	220,970	934,335	543,039	948,095	589,617
New Brunswick.....	327,711	182,837	990,937	485,810	848,404	413,669
Quebec.....	2,141,542	1,094,732	6,277,986	3,242,124	5,152,486	2,697,259
Ontario.....	3,362,888	1,486,491	9,118,944	4,072,461	6,166,479	3,143,705
Manitoba.....	792,438	283,414	1,697,024	578,144	1,489,628	697,467
Saskatchewan.....	1,094,393	518,318	1,643,317	686,684	1,558,070	657,890
Alberta.....	786,903	392,570	1,681,298	870,417	1,462,878	962,029
British Columbia.....	824,435	395,203	2,759,032	1,216,689	1,250,299	1,246,331
Yukon.....	318	—	5,569	—	2,674	1,000
Total¹.....	9,827,399	4,696,204	25,248,704	11,881,789	19,950,265	10,487,472

¹Including small items unapportioned by provinces.

Summary of Fire Insurance in Canada, 1926.—Of the total amount of fire insurance effected in Canada during each year, a part is sold by companies holding provincial licenses and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province from which they get authority to operate, but may be allowed at the same time to sell insurance in other provinces. The bulk of fire insurance business, however, is that done by Dominion licensees. Operations in 1926 are summarized in Table 7. Business transacted by unlicensed companies is summarized in Table 8.

7.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1926.

Items.	Net insurance written.	Net in force at end of year.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion Licensees.....	8,716,166,834	8,051,444,136	52,595,923	25,705,975
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated.....	462,049,167	1,188,990,155	5,589,618	2,868,349
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	39,713,174	97,265,321	479,083	194,497
Totals for Provincial Companies.....	501,762,341	1,286,255,476	6,068,701	3,062,846
Grand Totals.....	9,217,929,175	9,337,699,612	58,664,624	28,768,821

8.—Fire Insurance carried on Property in Canada in 1925, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
Lloyds' Associations.....	\$ 61,112,520
Reciprocal Underwriters.....	9,978,590
Mutual Companies.....	439,417,911
Stock Companies.....	41,194,670
Total	551,703,691

Description of Property.	
Lumber and Lumber Mills.....	\$ 31,894,481
Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments.....	510,551,579
Railway Property and Equipment.....	1,353,875
Miscellaneous.....	7,903,756
Total	551,703,691

Amount by Provinces.			
	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	22,000	Saskatchewan.....	4,646,785
Nova Scotia.....	10,785,111	Alberta.....	5,331,865
New Brunswick.....	25,705,599	British Columbia.....	15,426,251
Quebec.....	191,531,966	Yukon.....	—
Ontario.....	271,250,632	Total	551,703,691¹
Manitoba.....	9,607,109		

¹Includes \$17,396,373, not apportioned by provinces.

2.—Life Insurance.

An article descriptive of the growth of life insurance in Canada, contributed by A. D. Watson, Esq., of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, appeared on pages 860-864 of the Canada Year Book, 1925.

Life Insurance Statistics.—The business of life insurance was carried on in Canada in 1926 by 44 active Dominion companies, including 28 Canadian, 7 British and 9 foreign companies. In addition there were four British and three foreign companies licensed to write insurance but which had ceased to write new insurance, while four other British and four other foreign companies were authorized under the Act to transact business in connection with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878. One other foreign company was licensed to transact business in 1926, but had not written any life insurance business in Canada prior to Dec. 31 of that year.

As shown by the historical statistics of Table 9, the life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total life insurance in force in Dominion companies in 1869 being only \$35,680,082, while in 1927 it was \$5,044,229,635¹, the amount per head of the estimated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1919—an evidence of the general recognition of the fact that, in view of the higher prices of commodities, a larger amount of life insurance is necessary for the adequate protection of dependants. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field the British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total amount of new insurance effected during the year 1926 was \$823,254,205, as compared with \$736,777,818 in 1925 and \$628,687,615 in 1924, while the premiums paid were \$159,872,965, as compared with \$145,480,207 in 1925 and \$129,625,269 in 1924.

In Table 10 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies respectively, by companies, in 1926, while Table 11 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past

¹Preliminary figure.

5 years. Table 12 shows the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected during the year ended Dec. 31, 1926. Table 13 gives the insurance death-rate by classes of companies, and Tables 14, 15 and 16 show respectively the assets, liabilities, and cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1922 to 1926. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table 17 and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 18, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1926, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$4,951,286,603.

9.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, by years, 1869-1927.

Years.	Amount in force.				Insurance in force per head of estimated population.	Amount of new insurance effected during year.
	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	Foreign Companies.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082	10.45	12,854,132
1870.....	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712	12.36	12,194,696
1871.....	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935	13.15	13,332,626
1872.....	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684	18.62	21,070,101
1873.....	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896	21.13	21,053,618
1874.....	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325	22.41	19,108,221
1875.....	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264	21.87	15,074,258
1876.....	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918	21.33	13,890,127
1877.....	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903	21.35	13,534,667
1878.....	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937	20.78	12,169,755
1879.....	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702	20.81	11,354,224
1880.....	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126	21.65	13,906,887
1881.....	46,014,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932	23.88	17,618,011
1882.....	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048	26.24	20,112,755
1883.....	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875	28.02	21,572,990
1884.....	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726	30.20	23,417,912
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146	33.04	27,164,988
1886.....	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696	37.33	35,171,348
1887.....	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270	41.33	38,008,310
1888.....	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583	45.17	41,226,529
1889.....	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702	48.94	44,556,937
1890.....	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567	51.83	40,523,456
1891.....	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229	54.10	37,866,287
1892.....	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265	57.09	44,620,013
1893.....	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722	59.89	45,202,847
1894.....	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436	62.96	49,525,257
1895.....	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581	63.42	44,341,198
1896.....	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	327,800,499	64.45	42,624,570
1897.....	208,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	344,012,277	66.90	48,267,665
1898.....	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	368,523,985	70.88	54,764,673
1899.....	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673	76.85	67,400,733
1900.....	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81.00	68,896,092
1901.....	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	463,769,034	86.34	73,899,228
1902.....	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	508,812,305	91.98	80,552,966
1903.....	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	548,443,000	96.99	91,567,805
1904.....	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	587,880,790	100.92	98,306,102
1905.....	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105.20	105,907,336
1906.....	420,864,847	45,644,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106.35	95,013,205
1907.....	450,573,724	46,462,314	118,487,447	685,523,485	108.78	90,382,932
1908.....	490,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	110.85	99,896,206
1909.....	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	116.56	131,739,078
1910.....	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	123.77	152,762,520
1911.....	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	950,220,771	131.85	176,866,979
1912.....	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	145.32	219,205,103
1913.....	750,637,092	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,227	155.25	231,608,546
1914.....	794,520,423	60,770,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	161.47	217,006,516
1915.....	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	166.83	221,119,558
1916.....	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	176.99	231,101,625
1917.....	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	193.77	282,120,430
1918.....	1,105,503,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	214.38	313,251,556
1919.....	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	258.04	524,543,629
1920.....	1,664,348,605	76,883,909	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	307.83	641,778,095
1921.....	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333.94	528,193,352
1922.....	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,171,388,996	355.99	513,850,912
1923.....	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	380.31	561,182,427
1924.....	2,413,853,480	103,519,236	1,246,625,756	3,763,996,472	411.32	628,687,615
1925.....	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	448.72	736,777,818
1926.....	2,979,946,768	111,375,336	1,518,874,230	4,610,196,334	490.78	823,254,205
1927 ¹	3,277,040,348	113,870,017	1,653,318,770	5,044,229,635	529.90	873,100,413

¹Figures for 1927 are subject to revision.

10.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, 1926.

Companies.	Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of policies become claims. ¹
	No.	Gross Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
Canadian Companies—		\$		\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	14,545	45,512,639	110,243	304,880,873	10,292,206	3,273,000
Capital.....	1,327	2,215,100	6,829	11,481,023	380,088	66,259
Commercial.....	514	783,776	4,075	6,780,498	223,174	11,500
Confederation.....	10,672	19,984,354	80,751	151,931,507	5,371,391	1,574,656
Continental.....	3,188	5,118,917	19,098	29,005,609	980,805	177,850
Crown.....	6,966	15,493,585	32,530	61,830,984	1,903,551	364,323
Dominion.....	7,254	16,476,809	42,994	87,465,873	3,134,467	474,875
Dominion of Canada Guar- antee and Accident.....	972	1,598,380	1,599	2,756,403	70,327	7,000
T. Eaton.....	1,691	2,996,497	4,553	8,171,900	290,517	14,900
Excelsior.....	5,832	12,119,919	37,550	66,697,496	2,296,842	454,225
Great West.....	22,413	50,486,519	184,748	408,350,833	14,085,069	2,384,971
Imperial.....	10,774	31,937,998	77,293	188,505,924	7,187,979	1,291,207
London.....	91,183	72,728,874	429,066	251,182,595	7,977,829	1,510,023
Manufacturers.....	16,566	41,115,570	110,312	234,455,136	8,636,221	1,566,107
Maritime.....	338	662,025	1,019	1,772,421	47,362	8,000
Monarch.....	3,922	6,804,225	24,605	46,049,216	1,350,666	131,530
Montreal.....	3,228	6,420,832	14,384	24,731,338	787,320	78,750
Mutual of Canada.....	18,894	46,590,800	155,470	339,012,731	12,622,206	2,474,152
National of Canada.....	3,831	7,670,470	21,987	40,831,834	1,362,751	337,059
North American.....	10,606	25,310,341	70,879	132,487,351	4,724,995	1,116,160
Northern.....	5,161	7,595,534	20,759	31,876,294	1,062,828	257,673
Royal Guardians.....	1,909	721,491	6,250	3,858,156	131,268	68,198
Saskatchewan.....	1,355	1,645,500	5,900	9,221,156	298,798	42,500
Sauvageard.....	3,310	4,702,672	15,590	21,459,710	686,272	166,967
Security.....	1,336	1,872,195	7,955	9,239,915	226,379	45,500
Sovereign.....	2,118	3,785,306	11,120	20,986,983	697,800	94,075
Sun.....	26,564	105,702,649	190,289	477,029,839	15,848,020	3,462,981
Western.....	733	1,112,440	4,718	7,898,170	205,025	9,650
Total.....	277,405	539,165,407	1,692,660	2,979,946,768	102,882,156	21,464,091
British Companies—						
Commercial Union.....	3	3,933	113	520,919	15,831	23,198
Edinburgh ²	-	-	2	2,744	47	1,824
Gresham ²	-	-	1,711	3,599,990	123,591	27,327
Life Association of Scot- land ²	-	-	54	109,415	712	21,252
Liverpool and London and Globe ²	-	-	88	142,127	3,549	1,128
London and Scottish.....	559	1,098,653	8,371	19,141,549	696,329	345,081
Mutual Life and Citizens (Australia).....	43,522	10,930,198	102,608	27,250,476	1,064,878	151,920
North British and Mercan- tile.....	1	1,500	439	2,074,705	77,501	12,373
Norwich Union ²	-	-	43	55,075	1,684	1,281
Phoenix of London.....	69	204,867	2,078	7,696,599	228,474	203,340
Royal.....	332	1,684,362	5,753	23,082,161	803,128	230,904
Scottish Amicable ²	-	-	8	16,959	252	-
Scottish Provident ²	-	-	3	6,626	93	-
Standard.....	619	2,244,287	10,776	27,600,228	870,916	620,117
Star ²	-	-	49	75,763	1,791	2,116
Total.....	45,105	16,167,800	132,095	111,375,336	3,888,776	1,641,861
Foreign Companies—						
Etna.....	2,101	13,089,688	17,396	78,170,292	1,724,239	849,966
Connecticut Mutual ²	-	-	357	1,026,773	23,838	20,934
Equitable.....	11	49,300	11,028	30,061,881	951,745	717,461
Guardian.....	1	5,000	39	195,086	11,976	3,000
Metropolitan.....	342,802	128,052,079	2,349,904	704,762,789	26,324,465	4,963,974
Mutual of New York.....	3,150	8,426,725	24,952	69,253,778	2,588,680	684,263
National of United States ²	-	-	27	13,719	53	-
New York.....	9,008	19,689,100	71,930	160,483,195	5,543,649	1,410,754
Northwestern Mutual ²	-	-	40	27,817	419	8,809
Phoenix Mutual ²	-	-	80	52,553	16,986	8,624
Provident Savings ²	-	-	278	432,769	10,395	29,670
Prudential.....	212,688	77,281,152	1,223,611	351,190,383	13,079,613	1,911,928
State.....	1	56,924	435	1,207,973	24,416	6,000
Travelers of Hartford.....	4,507	20,453,530	25,803	112,651,939	2,499,492	740,288
Union Mutual.....	232	703,500	3,530	8,618,872	281,459	161,553
United States.....	10	109,000	250	724,411	22,608	19,350
Total.....	574,511	267,920,998	3,729,660	1,518,874,230	53,102,033	11,536,574
SUMMARY.						
Canadian Companies.....	277,405	539,165,407	1,692,660	2,979,946,768	102,882,156	21,464,091
British Companies.....	45,105	16,167,800	132,095	111,375,336	3,888,776	1,641,861
Foreign Companies.....	574,511	267,920,998	3,729,660	1,518,874,230	53,102,033	11,536,574
Grand Total.....	897,021	823,254,205	5,554,415	4,610,196,334	159,872,965	34,642,526

¹Including matured endowments.²Ceased transacting new business in Canada.

11.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada, 1922-1926.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Canadian Companies¹—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	177,140	209,569	238,816	249,791	277,405
Policies in force at end of year.....	1,240,826	1,339,690	1,457,469	1,562,930	1,692,660
Policies become claims.....	11,912	12,881	15,013	17,039	16,260
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	320,172,624	359,198,825	401,014,406	467,736,555	539,165,407
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	2,013,722,848	2,187,434,147	2,413,853,480	2,672,989,676	2,979,946,768
Net amount of policies become claims \$	16,202,861	17,926,337	18,526,665	19,493,133	21,464,091
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	67,881,717	74,822,922	82,899,121	93,599,325	102,882,156
Claims paid ²\$	16,067,831	17,161,682	18,312,963	19,430,607	21,189,288
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	1,661,372	1,778,936	1,881,381	1,902,002	2,216,541
Resisted.....\$	16,054	43,454	36,793	87,769	55,760
British Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	57,871	44,949	36,208	50,886	45,105
Policies in force at end of year.....	82,760	90,217	99,849	121,857	132,095
Policies become claims.....	1,326	1,342	1,476	1,327	1,358
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	23,818,310	19,347,551	17,890,484	17,118,928	16,042,800
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	93,791,180	98,023,020	103,519,236	108,565,248	111,375,336
Net amount of policies become claims \$	1,772,762	1,816,122	1,602,989	1,728,690	1,641,861
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	2,914,378	3,310,687	3,544,794	4,121,250	3,888,776
Claims paid ²\$	1,762,359	1,708,841	1,509,606	1,767,076	1,663,977
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	239,422	241,212	274,940	221,074	183,017
Resisted.....\$	10,000	10,000	10,841	15,770	4,052
Foreign Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	429,888	437,391	510,978	616,309	574,511
Policies in force at end of year.....	2,839,645	3,012,641	3,222,045	3,506,814	3,729,660
Policies become claims.....	26,842	32,520	32,906	35,425	39,362
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	169,859,978	182,636,051	209,782,725	251,597,335	266,568,498
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	1,063,874,968	1,148,051,506	1,246,623,756	1,377,464,924	1,518,874,230
Net amount of policies become claims \$	8,961,344	10,129,735	10,116,574	10,871,029	11,536,579
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	36,090,605	39,679,462	43,181,354	47,759,652	53,102,033
Claims paid ²\$	9,020,710	10,125,718	10,319,793	10,903,544	11,629,907
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	430,254	490,079	582,921	708,432	915,776
Resisted.....\$	104,683	104,966	89,932	33,864	75,362
All Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	664,899	691,909	786,002	916,986	897,021
Policies in force at end of year.....	4,163,231	4,442,548	4,779,363	5,191,601	5,554,415
Policies become claims.....	40,080	46,743	49,395	53,791	56,980
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	513,850,912	561,182,427	628,687,615	736,777,818	823,254,205
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	3,171,388,996	3,433,508,673	3,763,996,472	4,159,019,846	4,610,196,334
Net amount of policies become claims \$	26,936,967	29,872,194	30,246,228	32,092,852	34,642,526
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	106,886,700	117,813,071	129,625,269	145,480,207	159,872,965
Claims paid ²\$	26,850,900	28,996,241	30,133,362	32,101,227	34,483,172
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	2,331,048	2,510,227	2,739,242	2,831,508	3,315,334
Resisted.....\$	130,737	158,420	137,566	137,403	135,174

¹Figures of Canadian business only.²Including matured endowments.

12.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in force and effected in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1926.

Policies.	New.			In force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Ordinary policies—						
Canadian companies.....	225,255	521,957,519	2,317	1,338,357	2,867,243,374	2,142
British companies.....	4,334	9,801,711	2,262	38,248	99,999,142	2,614
Foreign companies.....	73,590	156,839,656	2,131	511,408	917,466,172	1,794
All companies.....	303,179	688,598,886	2,271	1,888,013	3,884,708,688	2,058
Industrial policies—						
Canadian companies.....	80,724	34,239,738	424	353,729	90,903,980	257
British companies.....	41,339	7,972,795	193	93,847	15,160,677	162
Foreign companies.....	509,850	114,904,273	225	3,217,885	517,984,522	161
All companies.....	631,913	157,121,806	249	3,665,461	624,049,179	170

13.—Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1923-1926.

NOTE.—Average death-rate for all companies in the 26 years 1901-1926 was 8.9.

Companies.	1923.			1924.		
	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death rate per 1,000.	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	1,475,793	8,366	5.7	1,583,140	8,460	5.3
Active companies, industrial.....	2,839,868	21,045	7.4	3,043,268	21,872	7.2
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	223,020	2,746	12.3	216,929	2,495	11.5
Non-active and retired companies.....	1,447	62	42.8	1,335	55	41.2
Total.....	4,540,128	32,222	7.1	4,844,672	32,882	6.8

	1925.			1926.		
	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death rate per 1,000.	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	1,698,254	9,043	5.3	1,825,440	10,378	5.7
Active companies, industrial.....	3,301,387	23,398	7.1	3,563,860	26,156	7.3
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	218,120	2,550	11.7	222,662	2,827	12.7
Non-active and retired companies.....	1,239	66	53.3	1,136	51	44.9
Total.....	5,219,000	35,057	6.7	5,613,098	39,412	7.0

14.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1922-1926.

NOTE.—Certain British Companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not here included, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 3 on page 890

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Canadian Companies—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate.....	19,455,390	21,874,648	25,952,593	26,230,336	27,542,604
Loans on real estate.....	139,566,030	158,447,295	175,905,266	193,257,582	217,754,300
Loans on collaterals.....	2,494,227	2,113,897	2,395,389	1,309,733	1,580,367
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	77,798,470	91,380,402	107,892,451	113,825,139	128,090,606
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	277,228,266	313,460,938	377,180,172	430,482,069	494,341,843
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	13,764,201	15,282,330	16,685,629	16,488,663	17,288,699
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	5,291,622	6,136,371	6,355,632	7,767,781	6,824,016
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	15,580,017	17,423,698	20,176,387	21,532,142	24,353,665
Other assets.....	594,667	346,506	1,063,838	1,280,799	1,192,931
Total assets².....	551,772,890	626,466,085	733,607,357	812,174,244	818,974,031
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	753,492	773,274	854,991	840,531	974,478
Loans on real estate.....	10,127,634	10,815,105	11,199,452	12,778,017	13,197,138
Loans on collaterals.....	4,692	2,955	2,100	2,000	963
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	3,197,990	3,226,637	3,343,534	3,439,304	3,516,272
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	25,259,619	29,191,997	30,157,252	30,622,296	32,182,272
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	393,252	383,945	411,717	426,836	440,731
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	828,672	392,539	553,061	625,003	365,099
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	494,955	513,636	556,177	550,305	563,478
Other assets.....	47,310	39,788	10,334	41,041	36,547
Total assets in Canada.....	41,107,616	45,339,879	47,073,618	49,325,333	51,276,978
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	507,719	603,382	1,170,259	1,793,182	3,811,182
Loans on real estate.....	8,760,587	9,473,352	10,209,220	12,357,088	19,082,906
Loans on collaterals.....	35,000	—	—	—	—
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	15,990,499	17,580,367	19,452,861	21,704,069	24,120,321
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	132,677,344	148,659,141	163,148,180	173,181,641	190,849,344
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	2,161,031	2,375,787	2,582,757	2,915,396	3,196,376
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	2,625,276	3,081,105	4,282,413	2,798,370	3,131,710
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	3,398,398	3,790,857	4,065,129	4,474,992	5,080,053
Other assets.....	1,673	4,239	27,879	4,369	82,341
Total assets in Canada.....	166,157,527	185,568,230	204,938,698	219,229,107	249,354,233

¹Includes cash deposited with the Government.²The figure in the table is the book value; the market value of these assets was \$555,591,851 in 1922, \$634,166,257 in 1923, \$748,801,686 in 1924, \$833,610,604 in 1925, and \$945,339,817 in 1926.

15.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1922-1926.

Schedule.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims.....	3,983,681	5,155,273	6,482,187	6,406,947	7,087,483
Net re-insurance reserve.....	466,997,082	529,435,479	622,176,733	688,566,082	778,056,671
Sundry liabilities.....	44,203,425	52,889,041	72,176,878	81,996,972	95,697,964
Total liabilities, not including capital	515,184,188	587,479,793	700,835,798	776,970,001	881,842,118
Surplus of assets, excluding capital.....	10,167,666	16,686,464	47,930,330	56,840,603	64,497,400
Capital stock paid up.....	6,629,009	6,721,830	7,031,495	7,097,339	7,969,758
British Companies¹—					
Unsettled claims.....	249,422	251,212	285,782	236,845	187,069
Net re-insurance reserve.....	22,687,345	23,544,500	25,920,149	26,895,947	27,904,909
Sundry liabilities.....	135,441	431,479	391,967	306,040	416,055
Total liabilities, not including capital	23,072,208	24,227,191	26,597,898	27,438,832	28,508,033
Surplus of assets.....	18,079,488	21,156,768	20,520,886	21,931,001	22,822,019
Foreign Companies¹—					
Unsettled claims.....	534,936	595,045	672,853	742,298	991,140
Net re-insurance reserve.....	136,699,116	154,180,278	171,215,976	194,375,540	218,743,028
Sundry liabilities.....	10,949,043	8,631,295	9,522,108	10,152,390	11,562,456
Total liabilities, not including capital	148,183,695	163,406,618	181,410,937	205,270,237	231,296,624
Surplus of assets.....	17,974,432	22,161,612	23,527,761	13,958,870	18,052,609

¹Liabilities in Canada.

16.—Total Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1922-1926.

Schedule.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
INCOME.					
Canadian Companies¹—					
Net premium income.....	94,275,328	105,786,116	124,110,368	145,924,473	166,433,775
Consideration for annuities.....	2,779,506	7,750,993	9,886,954	7,247,190	6,157,590
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	28,017,655	38,734,038	39,725,838	45,023,444	50,416,764
Sundry items.....	2,734,038	3,389,070	8,673,490	7,710,585	8,820,741
Total cash income¹	127,806,527	153,660,217	182,396,645	205,955,692	231,828,860
British Companies²—					
Net premium income.....	2,914,379	3,310,687	3,544,794	4,121,230	3,888,776
Consideration for annuities.....	18,313	—	2,430	5,403	—
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,829,868	1,951,373	2,121,913	2,183,107	2,319,264
Sundry items.....	117,689	149,334	81,139	116,727	15,995
Total cash income²	4,880,249	5,411,394	5,750,276	6,425,467	6,224,035
Foreign Companies²—					
Net premium income.....	36,090,605	39,679,162	43,181,354	47,759,651	53,102,036
Consideration for annuities.....	45,304	39,761	61,071	380,216	232,734
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	7,581,166	8,739,855	9,920,565	10,882,800	11,953,472
Sundry items.....	604,648	754,350	1,106,379	1,422,042	1,350,344
Total cash income²	44,321,723	49,203,428	54,329,569	60,444,709	66,638,583
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies¹—					
Payments to policyholders.....	47,509,894	57,608,390	74,106,374	84,188,643	89,824,776
General expenses.....	28,742,520	32,200,264	38,927,764	44,662,767	49,873,563
Dividends to stockholders.....	882,977	754,940	1,190,401	1,014,267	2,350,621
Total expenditure¹	77,135,391	90,563,594	114,224,539	129,865,677	142,048,960
Excess of income over expenditure.....	50,671,136	60,096,623	68,172,106	76,090,015	89,779,890
British Companies²—					
Payments to policyholders.....	2,194,852	2,201,844	2,092,468	2,908,182	2,385,677
General expenses.....	1,271,667	1,263,039	1,175,185	1,158,472	1,127,498
Dividends to stockholders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure²	3,466,519	3,464,883	3,267,653	4,066,654	3,513,175
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,413,730	1,946,511	2,482,623	2,418,813	2,710,860

¹Includes income and expenditure on business outside of Canada.²Income and expenditure in Canada

16.—Total Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1922-1926—concluded.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
EXPENDITURE—conc.					
Foreign Companies: ¹ —					
Payments to policyholders.....	16,531,218	19,585,717	20,849,386	22,730,903	24,791,007
General expenses.....	8,535,289	9,539,231	11,160,050	12,480,333	13,355,165
Dividends to stockholders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure¹.....	25,066,507	29,124,948	32,009,436	35,211,236	38,146,172
Excess of income over expenditure.....	19,255,216	20,078,480	22,320,133	25,234,473	28,492,411

¹Expenditure in Canada.

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table 17 gives statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in the first part of this table relate to the 9 Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, *viz.*, the Alliance Nationale, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Artisans Canadiens-Français, Canadian Woodmen of the World, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Insurance Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments), and The Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act, which became effective Jan. 1, 1920, it became necessary for all foreign fraternal societies previously transacting business in Canada under provincial licenses to obtain licenses under the Insurance Act, in order to be permitted to continue to issue new insurance in Canada. Fifteen such societies transacted business in 1926, *viz.*, the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Women's Benefit Association, Catholic Order of Foresters, the Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, Association Canado-Américaine, Western Mutual Life Association, Knights of Pythias, the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, and Women's Catholic Order of Foresters.

17.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1922-1926.

NOTE.—The figures are for Canadian business only.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.					
Number of certificates taken.....	13,853	14,620	15,184	17,796	13,309
Number certificates become claims.....	2,735	2,734	2,655	2,625	2,913
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount paid by members.....	2,975,751	2,764,717	2,677,531	2,685,091	2,861,498
Amount of certificates new and taken up	10,083,945	11,064,536	11,248,615	15,611,079	11,014,014
Net amount in force.....	132,952,352	132,021,670	127,276,426	130,318,622	135,723,063
Amount of certificates become claims.....	2,418,132	2,401,315	2,325,812	2,257,223	2,527,687
Claims paid.....	2,636,261	2,660,025	2,452,540	2,467,699	2,745,405
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....	174,709	151,751	148,796	148,448	165,663
Resisted.....	—	—	—	500	—
Amount terminated by—					
Death.....	1,661,902	1,784,547	1,627,676	1,600,297	1,836,023
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	18,461,989	12,557,997	12,937,216	12,845,140	21,098,273
Total terminated.....	20,123,882	14,341,614	14,564,892	14,445,437	22,934,296

17.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1922-1926.—continued.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
CANADIAN COMPANIES—conc.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—					
Real estate.....	1,629,223	1,645,624	1,694,373	1,932,622	1,787,554
Loans on real estate.....	8,609,963	9,689,431	10,409,373	11,142,510	13,204,927
Policy loans (liens arising out of readjustment).....	18,797,174	17,632,781	16,562,879	14,910,898	12,203,937
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	25,814,961	26,258,923	27,073,594	28,546,970	31,943,034
Cash on hand and in banks.....	846,155	766,938	909,813	766,486	921,356
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	679,798	671,780	665,215	683,780	763,704
Dues from members.....	212,703	228,979	333,876	311,141	333,609
Other assets.....	5,036,376	4,742,555	4,002,001	3,752,062	3,612,092
Total assets¹.....	61,626,353	61,637,011	61,651,124	62,046,469	64,770,213
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled.....	258,585	225,772	229,207	220,373	238,626
Reserves.....	56,476,119	56,668,441	56,779,165	56,641,355	59,585,420
Other liabilities.....	1,406,359	1,574,285	1,710,125	1,702,449	1,752,426
Total liabilities.....	58,132,063	58,468,498	58,718,497	58,564,177	61,576,472
Income—					
Assessments.....	5,706,129	5,458,882	5,390,522	5,446,621	5,702,431
Fees and dues.....	444,258	518,786	513,892	536,798	499,186
Interest and rents.....	2,681,895	2,892,389	2,914,928	2,929,356	3,060,006
Other receipts.....	85,383	147,506	149,009	345,681	138,978
Total income.....	8,917,665	9,017,563	8,968,351	9,258,456	9,400,602
Expenditure—					
Paid to members.....	5,489,373	5,287,997	5,024,174	5,120,737	5,470,254
General expenses.....	1,696,353	2,739,034	1,635,530	1,862,853	1,731,975
Total expenditure.....	7,185,726	8,027,031	6,659,704	6,983,590	7,202,229
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,731,939	990,532	2,308,647	2,274,866	2,198,373
FOREIGN COMPANIES.					
Number of certificates taken.....	4,044	5,081	5,791	5,304	5,376
Number of certificates become claims.....	761	905	761	858	790
Amount paid by members.....	\$ 1,213,271	\$ 1,216,173	\$ 1,261,571	\$ 1,184,988	\$ 1,178,880
Amount of certificates new and taken up.....	4,795,800	5,855,350	6,273,200	6,009,816	6,158,925
Net amount in force.....	58,527,535	56,092,389	56,493,302	56,238,069	57,544,334
Amount of certificates become claims.....	911,428	909,970	819,332	813,443	859,923
Claims paid.....	1,099,204	901,506	784,028	760,313	879,343
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....	115,282	111,583	88,016	103,040	78,700
Resisted.....	—	—	1,500	1,000	—
Amount terminated by—					
Death.....	840,687	823,964	691,458	712,327	755,148
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	13,352,000	8,072,330	5,920,202	6,410,806	4,727,145
Total terminated.....	14,192,687	8,896,294	6,611,660	7,125,633	5,482,293
Assets—					
Real estate.....	8,000	8,000	7,700	7,700	7,700
Loans on real estate.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	—
Policy loans (liens arising out of readjustment).....	34,100	18,009	12,349	11,517	15,315
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	482,804	763,807	1,199,132	1,378,070	1,602,099
Cash on hand and in banks.....	201,899	278,803	208,533	308,526	244,269
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	6,223	12,768	17,362	19,023	20,009
Dues from members.....	98,692	77,050	72,255	67,112	76,980
Other assets.....	54	74	—	85	3
Total assets.....	833,572	1,160,311	1,519,131	1,793,833	1,966,375
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled.....	122,101	116,651	100,975	109,278	84,993
Reserves.....	4,904,439	4,094,441	4,694,179	5,214,784	5,605,766
Due on account of general expenses.....	22,100	18,233	17,712	20,876	28,020
Other liabilities.....	3,005	3,131	3,252	2,021	7,163
Total liabilities.....	5,051,645	4,232,456	4,816,118	5,346,959	5,725,942

¹The figure in the text is the book value; the market value of these assets was \$60,301,249 in 1922, \$61,430,888 in 1923, \$62,324,974 in 1924, \$62,430,337 in 1925, and \$65,563,639 in 1926.

17.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1922-1926—concluded.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Income—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assessments.....	1,276,641	1,279,183	1,323,626	1,252,169	1,241,274
Fees and dues.....	183,198	267,515	272,382	239,315	245,096
Interest and rents.....	46,921	48,855	75,207	82,085	88,406
Other receipts.....	6,316	2,168	3,801	5,885	4,782
Total income.....	1,513,076	1,597,721	1,675,016	1,579,454	1,579,558
Expenditure—					
Paid to members.....	1,160,290	982,036	836,533	838,401	940,330
General expenses.....	93,832	131,669	154,591	135,688	174,421
Total expenditure.....	1,254,122	1,113,705	991,124	974,089	1,114,751
Excess of income over expenditure.....	258,954	484,016	683,892	605,365	464,807

Summary of Life Insurance in Canada, 1926.—In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies incorporated by the Dominion Government to carry on business throughout the country, a considerable volume is also carried on by companies operating under provincial licenses or otherwise permitted by the Provincial Governments to carry on such transactions. Statistics of these provincial companies have been collected since 1915 by the Department of Insurance. Table 18, showing policies issued and in force, premiums received and losses paid as at Dec. 31, 1926, summarizes the volume of business done by both life companies and fraternal societies as Dominion and provincial licensees in that year.

18.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1926.

Business transacted by	New policies issued (gross).	Net in force Dec. 31.	Net premiums received.	Net death claims paid.
1. Dominion licensees—	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Life companies.....	909,279,187	4,610,196,334	160,746,413	35,002,200
(b) Fraternal.....	17,172,939	193,268,297	4,040,378	3,624,748
Total for Dominion Companies.....	926,452,126	4,803,464,631	164,786,791	38,626,948
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated—				
(i) Life companies.....	13,570,771	46,331,116	1,325,794	174,415
(ii) Fraternal.....	3,297,606	54,424,818	1,557,878	1,114,063
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
(i) Life companies.....	3,665,213	14,661,089	436,278	38,976
(ii) Fraternal.....	2,020,687	32,404,949	671,176	414,281
Total for Provincial Companies.....	22,554,277	147,821,972	3,991,126	1,741,735
Grand Total.....	949,006,403	4,951,286,603	168,777,917	40,368,683

3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been a steady one. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies duly licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance—the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1 and 1 respectively. The same report for the year 1926 shows that miscellaneous insurance now includes in Canada accident, sickness, automobile, burglary, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, inland transportation, employers' liability, aviation, plate glass, sprinkler-

leakage, steam boiler, title, tornado and live stock insurance, etc. Whereas in 1880 10 companies transacted business of this kind, such insurance is now sold by 184 companies, of which 38 are Canadian, 50 British and 96 foreign.

Accident Insurance.—The first license of this kind was issued to the Travelers Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first license to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. Much accident insurance has also been sold by companies doing primarily a life insurance business. Fifty-one companies transacted accident insurance in 1926.

Automobile Insurance.—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from \$80,446 in 1910 to \$573,604 in 1915 and to \$8,061,997 in 1926, with an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 124 during the 16-year period.

Plate Glass Insurance.—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., an American concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882 to avoid business restrictions. The 57 companies operating in Canada in 1926 received premiums of \$548,540 and paid claims of \$205,583.

Burglary Insurance.—This type of insurance received but slight attention in Canada until 1918. In 1893, however, one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905, and in 1910, 5 companies were operating, while at the end of 1926, 47 companies were reported as having sold this type of insurance during the year. The premium income of these companies amounted in 1926 to \$992,704 and the losses paid amounted to \$272,201.

Hail Insurance.—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1926, 43 insurance companies undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to \$4,501,243 and the losses incurred to \$3,160,028. The total premiums for the 16 years during which this business has been carried on in Canada amount to \$40,398,368 and the total losses paid to \$24,578,544.

19.—Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1926.¹

Types of Insurance.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.	Unsettled Claims.	
			Not resisted.	Resisted.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	1,011,665	299,766	212,418	61,854
Guarantee (Surety).....	1,059,418	66,842	177,894	68,198
Personal Accident.....	2,921,668	1,295,853	376,462	67,482
Personal Accident and Sickness.....	1,586,144	884,784	170,250	2,350
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.....	3,033,432	2,181,127	1,089,990	37,650
Other Accident Insurance.....	888,888	313,426	126,521	5,950
Sickness.....	1,654,457	918,642	236,187	3,600
Burglary.....	992,704	272,201	58,834	49,097
Steam Boiler.....	480,635	26,150	6,780	11,767
Hail.....	4,501,243	3,160,028	258	—
Inland Transportation.....	517,412	120,033	18,227	1,500
Plate Glass.....	548,540	205,583	33,129	—
Automobile.....	8,061,997	4,391,076	1,316,768	149,503
Live Stock.....	88,357	78,840	17,862	75
Tornado.....	200,535	47,017	3,147	—
Earthquake.....	5,279	—	—	—
Forgery.....	34,490	14,227	600	—
Rain.....	35,044	18,462	—	187
Aviation.....	—	—	—	—
Credit.....	315,113	90,063	61,501	—
Electrical Machinery.....	93,034	20,829	2,266	—
Fraud.....	13,556	4,170	25	—

¹Dominion licensees only.

20.—Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1926.

Companies.	Cash Income.	Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. ¹	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boiler Inspection.....	274,370	201,026	73,344	718,999	270,147	448,851
Canadian General.....	51,221	49,271	1,950	90,633	30,204	60,429
Canadian Surety.....	395,235	348,990	46,245	762,129	244,489	517,640
Chartered Trust and Executor.....	164,935	123,925	41,010	1,388,100	856,181	531,919
Fidelity Insurance.....	157,614	144,655	12,959	433,849	119,282	314,567
T. Eaton.....	95,225	905	94,318	94,921	603	94,318
Guarantee Co. of North America.....	604,424	500,627	103,797	3,513,457	920,298	2,593,159
Merchants and Employers.....	346,857	306,233	40,623	256,244	156,244	100,000
Merchants Casualty.....	773,727	744,835	28,893	443,866	310,581	133,285
North American Accident.....	265,915	260,169	5,746	418,953	139,614	279,339
Protective Association.....	379,605	375,252	4,353	277,877	128,300	149,577
Royal Guardians.....	5,401	3,996	1,405	16,970	5,730	11,240
Total.....	3,514,529	3,059,886	454,643	8,415,998	3,181,673	5,234,324

¹Not including capital stock.**21.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1926.**

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	Pre-miums.	Interest and Dividends earned.	Total Cash Income. ¹	Net Losses incurred.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure. ¹	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abeille.....	84,181	2,692	86,873	48,815	30,931	79,746	7,127
Ætna Casualty.....	144,174	4,016	191,956	18,624	105,531	124,156	67,801
American Automobile.....	77,347	3,221	80,567	38,877	26,448	65,325	15,242
American and Foreign.....	7,389	—	7,389	363	2,071	2,434	4,955
American Credit Indemnity.....	220,176	10,285	230,461	41,205	122,641	163,846	66,615
American Surety.....	59,745	4,250	63,995	—5,400	22,931	17,530	46,465
British and Foreign.....	1,455	5,990	7,445	14	510	524	6,920
Continental Casualty.....	668,302	18,621	686,922	342,221	315,532	657,753	29,169
Connecticut General.....	—	2,125	2,125	—	—	—	2,125
Federal.....	90,595	64	90,659	73,876	34,909	108,785	—18,126
Fidelity and Casualty.....	—48,908	14,078	—34,830	48,019	26,946	74,965	—109,795
General Casualty Co. of Paris.....	243	2,493	2,736	615	3,810	3,925	—1,189
General Exchange.....	162,790	2,982	165,772	55,508	28,209	83,717	82,055
General Indemnity Co. of America.....	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	1,000
Hartford Accident.....	192,298	13,040	205,338	147,324	84,283	231,607	—26,269
Hartford Live Stock.....	65,925	2,729	68,657	68,956	19,218	88,174	—19,517
Hartford Steam Boiler.....	1,657	2,500	4,157	—	—	—	4,157
Indemnity Insurance Co.....	675,108	7,925	683,033	355,771	205,543	561,314	121,719
International Fidelity.....	5,970	—	5,970	725	754	1,479	4,491
Loyal Protective.....	292,877	4,914	297,791	151,539	143,043	294,582	3,209
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty.....	64,091	2,313	66,404	29,498	14,755	57,434	8,970
Maryland Casualty.....	243,372	23,270	266,642	72,923	114,096	187,019	79,623
Metropolitan Casualty.....	129	2,381	2,510	—	456	456	2,054
Metropolitan Life.....	207,961	4,400	212,361	156,007	46,220	202,227	10,134
Monarch Accident.....	8,258	2,500	10,758	1,862	13,227	15,089	—4,331
National Surety.....	298,202	19,561	317,763	76,304	154,455	230,759	90,461
New York Casualty.....	31,605	5,414	37,019	18,969	16,407	35,376	1,643
Preferred Accident.....	73,006	3,955	76,961	28,686	40,241	68,927	8,034
Prudential Insurance.....	103	—	103	75	42	117	—14
Ridgely Protective.....	65,997	1,903	67,900	39,138	25,864	65,002	2,898
Standard Marine.....	3,966	500	4,466	1,081	810	1,891	2,575
Travelers Indemnity.....	361,951	20,068	382,019	173,931	159,131	333,062	48,957
Travelers Insurance.....	1,032,416	31,673	1,064,089	592,309	424,698	1,017,007	47,082
United States Fidelity and Guaranty.....	758,002	29,950	787,952	317,443	341,535	658,978	128,974
Western Casualty.....	43,892	—	43,892	17,632	27,934	45,566	—1,673
Zurich.....	360,910	22,777	383,687	199,298	158,212	357,510	27,177
Total.....	6,255,187	273,592	6,528,779	3,112,895	2,710,709	5,823,604	739,716

¹Including other items.

22.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1926.

NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Classes of Business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.			Grand Total.
		(a) Prov. Cos. within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. in provinces other than those by which they are incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accident (1) Personal.....	2,921,668	7,965	290	8,255	2,929,923
(2) Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.....	3,033,442	—462	203,639	203,177	3,236,619
(3) Other.....	888,888	12,270	5,827	18,097	906,985
Accident and Sickness Combined.....	1,586,144	—	—	—	1,586,144
Automobile.....	8,061,997	109,326	159,579	268,905	8,330,902
Aviation.....	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary.....	992,704	2,753	3,971	6,724	999,428
Credit.....	315,113	—	—	—	315,113
Earthquake.....	5,279	—	—	—	5,279
Electrical Machinery.....	93,034	—	—	—	93,034
Forgery.....	34,490	—	—	—	34,490
Fraud.....	13,556	—	—	—	13,556
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	1,011,665	35,215 ¹	8,578 ¹	43,793	1,055,458
Guarantee (Surety).....	1,059,418	—	—	—	1,059,418
Hail.....	4,501,243	1,517,141	18,300	1,535,441	6,036,684
Inland Transportation.....	517,412	2,801	887	3,688	521,100
Live Stock.....	88,357	—	—	—	88,357
Plate Glass.....	548,540	95,422	6,322	101,744	650,284
Rain.....	35,044	—	—	—	35,044
Sickness.....	1,654,487	5,710	247	5,957	1,660,444
Sprinkler ²	23,291	—	—	—	23,291
Steam Boiler.....	480,635	—	—	—	480,635
Title.....	—	48	513	561	201,096
Tornado.....	200,535	80,136	—	80,136	80,136
Weather.....	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	28,066,942	1,876,618³	413,916⁴	2,290,534⁵	30,357,476⁶

NET LOSSES INCURRED.

Accident (1) Personal.....	1,295,853	4,490	794	5,284	1,301,137
(2) Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation.....	2,181,127	44	159,854	159,898	2,341,025
(3) Other.....	313,426	3,732	463	4,195	317,621
Accident and Sickness Combined.....	884,784	—	—	—	884,784
Automobile.....	4,391,076	77,167	143,748	220,915	4,611,991
Aviation.....	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary.....	272,201	512	403	915	273,116
Credit.....	90,063	—	—	—	90,063
Earthquake.....	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical Machinery.....	20,829	—	—	—	20,829
Forgery.....	14,227	—	—	—	14,227
Fraud.....	4,170	—	—	—	4,170
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	299,766	11,969 ¹	35 ¹	12,004	311,770
Guarantee (Surety).....	66,842	—	—	—	66,842
Hail.....	3,160,028	1,376,792	2,996	1,379,788	4,539,816
Inland Transportation.....	120,033	750	59	809	120,842
Live Stock.....	78,840	—	—	—	78,840
Plate Glass.....	205,583	54,303	2,873	57,176	262,759
Rain.....	11,462	—	—	—	11,462
Sickness.....	918,642	1,297	260	1,557	920,199
Sprinkler ²	5,218	—	—	—	5,218
Steam Boiler.....	26,150	—	—	—	26,150
Title.....	—	—	—	—	—
Tornado.....	47,017	—	—	—	47,017
Weather.....	—	10,557	—	10,557	10,557
Totals.....	14,407,337	1,542,541³	312,371⁷	1,854,912⁸	16,262,249⁸

¹ Provincial companies did not furnish a separation of guarantee figures.

² This business was transacted by a company not holding a license to transact fire insurance.*

³ Including \$8,293 blanket residence.

⁴ Including \$5,763 blanket residence.

⁵ Including \$14,056 blanket residence and excluding \$1,420,578 premiums of Fraternal Benefit Societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

⁶ Including \$928 blanket residence.

⁷ Including \$886 blanket residence.

⁸ Including \$1,814 blanket residence and excluding \$956,398 losses of Fraternal Benefit Societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

23. Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1926.

Business transacted by	Net premiums written.	Net losses incurred.
	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees.....	28,066,942	14,407,337
2. Provincial licensees—		
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	1,876,618	1,542,541
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	413,916	312,371
Total for Provincial Companies.....	2,290,534	1,854,912
Grand Total.....	30,357,476	16,262,249

4.—Government Annuities.

During the early years of the 20th century, there took place throughout the civilized world a distinct movement in favour of ameliorating the living conditions of the less well-off members of society. One form which this movement took in the United Kingdom was that of old age pensions, granted by the State as a gift to its poorer citizens whose earnings were very generally insufficient to permit of a margin of saving. In Canada, where wages were higher and a margin of saving was possible, the movement took the form of providing, through the establishment of Government annuities, an absolutely safe investment for such savings, which had only too often been lost through the inexperience of their owners, leaving the latter a burden upon the charity of relatives or of the public.¹

Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), as amended by an Act of 1925, His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Minister of Labour), may sell to persons over the age of 5 years, domiciled or resident in Canada, immediate or deferred annuities of not less than \$10 nor more than \$5,000 (1) for the life of the annuitant, (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer, or (3) an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. The purchaser may contract that, in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid shall be refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c. compounded yearly.

The Government Annuities Act was amended by c. 12 of the Statutes of 1925, reducing the minimum annuity purchasable from \$50 to \$10, so that single-premium cumulative annuities of \$10 and multiples thereof may be purchased by any person at any time. It is considered that this amendment will make it possible for employers, instead of paying cash bonuses to their deserving employees in good years, to make provision for the old age of such employees by purchasing annuities of \$10 or multiples thereof.

Statistics of the annuities in force on March 31, 1925, 1926 and 1927, are given in Tables 24 and 25. From Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1927, 7,713 annuities had been

¹A Dominion-provincial non-contributory scheme of old age pensions, providing for the payment to persons 70 years and over of pensions not exceeding \$20 per month, contributed in equal parts by the Dominion and the provinces which became parties to the scheme, was enacted by chapter 35 of the Dominion Statutes of 1927. British Columbia has already taken advantage of this scheme, while Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have also accepted the proposition. For further particulars, see page 732.

issued. On Mar. 31, 1927, 2,474 immediate annuities and 4,355 deferred annuities were in force. The total value of these annuities on that date was \$11,392,980, and the amount of annuities purchased was \$2,148,326.

24.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, Mar. 31, 1925-1927.

Items.	Years ended Mar. 31,		
	1925.	1926.	1927.
ASSETS.	\$	\$	\$
Fund at beginning of year.....	7,162,972	8,468,498	10,021,705
Receipts during the year, less payments.....	1,305,526	1,553,207	1,424,414
Fund at end of year.....	8,468,498	10,021,705	11,446,119
LIABILITIES.			
Net present value of all outstanding contracts.....	8,445,884	10,016,826	11,392,980
RECEIPTS.			
For Immediate Annuities.....	1,263,195	1,572,675	1,520,794
For Deferred Annuities.....	343,627	373,302	374,633
Interest on Fund.....	300,502	353,367	414,680
Refunds.....	—	2,109	1,332
Total Receipts.....	1,907,324	2,306,453	2,311,439
PAYMENTS.			
Annuities paid under Immediate Contracts.....	591,827	729,677	864,787
Return of Premiums with interest.....	8,803	16,513	21,697
Return of Premiums without interest.....	1,168	7,055	541
Balance at end of year.....	1,305,526	1,553,207	1,424,414
Total Payments.....	1,907,324	2,306,453	2,311,439

25.—Valuation, on Mar. 31, 1926 and 1927, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Description of Contracts.	1926.			1927		
	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on Mar. 31, 1926, of Annuities purchased.	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on Mar. 31, 1927, of Annuities purchased.
1—Immediate Annuities.....	1,394	\$ 565,366	\$ 4,604,846	1,566	\$ 653,740	\$ 5,186,619
2—Guaranteed Annuities.....	562	136,142	1,297,550	640	160,690	1,506,296
3—Last Survivor Annuities.....	231	111,897	1,153,316	268	140,673	1,512,116
4—Deferred Annuities.....	4,239	1,144,248	2,961,114	4,355	1,193,223	3,187,949
Total.....	6,426	1,957,653	10,016,826	6,829	2,148,326	11,392,980

IV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial Failures in Canada, 1927.—According to Bradstreet's of January, 1928, the total number of Canadian failures reported during the calendar year 1927 was 1,993, with liabilities of \$25,846,247, as against 2,085, with liabilities of \$27,414,401, in 1926. In number there was a decrease in 1927 of $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. as compared with 1926, while the liabilities decreased by 5.7 p.c. Dun's Review of January, 1928, gives the total number of Canadian insolvencies in 1927 as 2,182, as compared with 2,196 in 1926, whilst liabilities reached, in 1927, the total of \$34,461,595, as compared with \$37,082,882 in 1926. Tables 1 to 6 give statistics from both authorities, those from Bradstreet's (in Table 1) being classified by provinces for

the calendar years 1926 and 1927, and those from Dun's Review by branches of business for the calendar years 1925 to 1927 (Table 2), and by classes and provinces for the calendar year 1927, with totals for the years 1914 to 1926 in Table 3. An analysis by causes of failures for 1926 and 1927 is given in Table 4 (Bradstreet's).

1.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1926 and 1927 [From Bradstreet's].

Provinces.	Number of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4	4	12,100	10,380	22,849	23,548
Nova Scotia.....	96	65	501,116	653,891	1,122,450	1,125,938
New Brunswick.....	43	42	245,828	300,599	395,935	509,713
Quebec.....	772	729	4,667,451	3,861,488	11,518,574	10,436,767
Ontario.....	666	648	4,044,740	3,709,827	9,224,231	8,550,653
Manitoba.....	195	201	491,946	540,412	1,659,439	1,703,615
Saskatchewan.....	134	130	510,138	574,299	1,027,399	1,110,228
Alberta.....	59	62	270,630	463,835	597,914	938,815
British Columbia.....	116	112	572,976	502,352	1,485,610	1,446,970
Canada.....	2,085	1,993	11,316,925	10,617,053	27,414,401	25,846,247

2.—Commercial Failures in Canada and Newfoundland, by Branches of Business, 1925-1927 [From Dun's Review].

Classes.	1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
Manufacturers—						
Iron and Foundries.....	9	1,343,000	4	29,216	8	433,703
Machinery and Tools.....	42	600,600	24	1,032,100	19	246,274
Woollens, Carpets, etc.....	4	274,600	5	121,800	6	338,806
Cotton, Hosiery, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber, Carpenters.....	71	3,444,142	80	2,636,850	107	4,622,537
Clothing, Millinery.....	94	1,486,215	98	2,457,752	74	898,890
Hats, Gloves and Furs.....	13	276,155	7	689,826	13	157,500
Chemicals and Drugs.....	18	400,216	12	122,712	12	81,851
Paints and Oils.....	3	169,906	1	2,250	1	5,016
Printing and Engraving.....	17	460,988	14	243,758	19	221,624
Milling and Bakers.....	35	574,060	32	308,777	25	209,908
Leather, Shoes, etc.....	22	3,442,128	13	398,500	18	228,586
Liquors and Tobacco.....	9	166,982	4	104,700	6	542,823
Glass, Earthenware.....	9	461,100	9	725,700	8	560,596
All other.....	217	10,946,422	224	7,591,813	186	6,799,287
Total Manufacturers.....	563	24,046,514	527	16,465,754	502	15,347,401
Traders—						
General Stores.....	233	2,537,052	199	2,561,312	199	2,328,858
Groceries and Meats.....	401	2,243,675	290	2,017,048	395	2,082,119
Hotels, Restaurants.....	100	918,607	110	1,074,883	106	700,111
Liquors and Tobacco.....	44	366,118	25	89,269	27	112,127
Clothing, Furnishings.....	189	2,212,798	181	2,220,786	190	2,161,323
Dry Goods and Carpets.....	136	2,686,367	137	1,962,008	142	2,222,385
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks.....	110	1,373,866	69	1,559,016	69	816,072
Furniture, Crockery.....	29	505,198	27	299,706	30	528,485
Hardware, Stoves and Tools.....	56	759,823	62	897,000	44	676,822
Chemicals and Drugs.....	28	220,154	37	256,800	36	269,040
Paints and Oils.....	—	—	6	165,500	1	800
Jewelry and Clocks.....	43	228,756	39	245,581	41	177,027
Books and Papers.....	22	149,435	13	62,100	14	206,704
Hats, Furs and Gloves.....	12	318,400	16	246,100	17	295,670
All other.....	290	4,993,800	237	3,663,796	238	3,989,256
Total Traders.....	1,693	19,514,049	1,548	17,320,905	1,544	16,566,799
Agents and Brokers.....	115	2,207,262	121	3,296,223	136	2,547,395
Total.....	2,371	45,767,825	2,196	37,082,882	2,182	34,461,595

3.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1927, with totals for 1914-1926 [From Dun's Review].

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in totals, 1914-1927.

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Num-ber.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
		\$	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	6	11,179	30,932	1	4,999
Nova Scotia.....	57	178,070	604,624	12	166,007
New Brunswick.....	52	628,321	776,579	6	187,326
Quebec.....	869	11,200,552	16,684,868	221	7,890,287
Ontario.....	636	7,743,791	10,063,490	159	4,852,485
Manitoba.....	180	1,308,608	2,007,921	34	481,818
Saskatchewan.....	129	712,522	1,100,025	12	157,133
Alberta.....	78	749,450	754,250	13	216,300
British Columbia.....	147	1,782,248	2,154,752	41	1,357,399
Total, 1927.....	2,182	24,420,941	34,461,595	502	15,347,401
Newfoundland.....	28	108,200	284,154	3	33,647
Total 1926.....	2,196	25,668,509	37,082,882	527	16,465,754
" 1925.....	2,371	32,651,834	45,767,825	563	24,046,514
" 1924.....	2,474	47,937,427	64,530,975	625	36,542,658
" 1923.....	3,247	46,833,195	65,810,382	792	31,791,332
" 1922.....	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	857	39,080,791
" 1921.....	2,451	57,158,397	73,299,111	559	33,976,790
" 1920.....	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	255	15,871,216
" 1919.....	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	213	10,234,477
" 1918.....	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807
" 1917.....	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094
" 1916.....	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646
" 1915.....	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414
" 1914.....	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	5	25,933	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	43	411,853	2	26,764	—	—
New Brunswick.....	46	589,253	—	—	—	—
Quebec.....	592	7,273,941	56	1,520,640	—	—
Ontario.....	441	4,655,141	36	555,864	—	—
Manitoba.....	132	1,278,354	14	247,749	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	106	893,763	11	49,129	—	—
Alberta.....	58	508,850	7	29,100	—	—
British Columbia.....	96	679,204	10	118,149	—	—
Total, 1927.....	1,544	16,566,799	136	2,547,395	—	—
Newfoundland.....	25	250,507	—	—	—	—
Total 1926.....	1,548	17,320,905	121	3,296,223	—	—
" 1925.....	1,693	19,514,049	115	2,207,262	—	—
" 1924.....	1,720	21,324,089	129	6,664,228	1	100,000
" 1923.....	2,319	31,339,763	136	2,679,287	1	18,500,000
" 1922.....	2,717	33,004,203	121	5,983,965	4	222,480
" 1921.....	1,739	29,886,569	153	9,435,752	1	45,233
" 1920.....	771	7,704,505	52	2,918,580	—	—
" 1919.....	494	4,475,628	48	1,546,154	—	—
" 1918.....	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273	—	—
" 1917.....	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132	—	—
" 1916.....	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520	—	—
" 1915.....	1,883	21,696,890	118	5,558,017	1	150,000
" 1914.....	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000

4.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States, by Numbers and Percentages, years ended Dec. 31, 1926 and 1927 (From Bradstreet's).

CANADA (including Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon).

Failures due to	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Incompetence.....	535	528	1,535,477	1,431,273	4,154,369	4,100,048
Inexperience.....	122	144	228,640	192,851	779,747	832,032
Lack of capital.....	777	704	5,207,727	4,511,651	11,480,312	10,387,616
Unwise credits.....	106	96	382,642	545,420	1,636,736	1,691,185
Failures of others.....	12	13	72,625	535,222	145,335	681,755
Extravagance.....	15	13	41,857	49,621	116,100	164,048
Neglect.....	23	34	45,454	65,782	145,131	236,770
Competition.....	148	160	704,495	775,424	2,598,422	2,462,425
Specific conditions.....	297	268	3,375,663	2,145,988	6,208,521	4,340,262
Speculation.....	25	12	119,065	105,124	568,178	369,728
Fraud.....	46	44	155,105	310,445	589,892	1,022,393
Total.....	2,106	2,016	11,868,750	10,668,801	28,422,743	26,288,262

UNITED STATES.

Incompetence.....	6,790	6,990	65,156,015	74,388,781	123,798,462	133,177,786
Inexperience.....	1,020	1,047	14,987,915	6,134,763	22,519,724	33,962,386
Lack of capital.....	6,550	7,071	101,010,632	132,858,063	194,589,658	215,136,492
Unwise credits.....	332	284	12,578,120	18,536,945	17,100,217	28,869,043
Failures of others.....	242	274	12,576,435	18,012,709	17,493,044	26,054,977
Extravagance.....	268	93	1,651,226	840,305	4,750,453	2,241,222
Neglect.....	292	229	3,766,631	1,261,951	6,961,191	2,616,032
Competition.....	517	495	4,566,869	4,399,807	9,157,441	10,305,940
Specific conditions.....	3,171	2,993	143,757,209	112,741,231	215,679,916	169,152,210
Speculation.....	85	54	7,129,089	6,107,664	9,909,955	7,314,832
Fraud.....	757	737	12,529,677	9,766,642	33,268,259	24,300,005
Total.....	20,024	20,267	379,709,818	385,048,861	655,228,320	653,130,925

PERCENTAGES OF NUMBER OF FAILURES AND LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Failures due to	Canada, per cent				United States, per cent			
	Number.		Liabilities		Number.		Liabilities.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Incompetence.....	25.4	26.2	14.6	15.6	33.9	34.5	18.9	20.4
Inexperience.....	5.8	7.2	2.8	3.2	5.1	5.2	3.4	5.2
Lack of capital.....	36.9	34.9	40.4	39.5	32.7	34.9	29.7	32.9
Unwise credits.....	5.0	4.8	5.8	6.4	1.7	1.4	2.6	4.4
Failures of others.....	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.7	4.0
Extravagance.....	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Neglect.....	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.4
Competition.....	7.0	7.9	9.1	9.4	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.6
Specific conditions.....	14.1	13.3	21.9	16.5	15.8	14.8	32.9	25.9
Speculation.....	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.1
Fraud.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	5.1	3.7

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables 5 and 6 Bradstreet's and Dun's statistics of commercial failures are analysed according to Kemmerer's method, modified so as to eliminate as far as possible the bias toward large money figures arising out of the diminishing of the purchasing power of the dollar since 1900. First, the number of concerns failing is stated as a percentage of those in business, and this percentage is then stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. Then the assets and liabilities are stated, with the average liabilities per failure, these average liabilities being also stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. This second index number, however, requires to be adjusted

5.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1927 [Bradstreet's].

NOTE.—Newfoundland included, 1900-1913 inclusive.

Years.	Number of Concerns			Liabilities.					Index Number of Business			
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.		Assets.	Total.	Average Amount.	Unadjusted Index No.	Adjusted Index No.	Percent- age of liabilities to assets.	Depres- sion.	Confi- dence.
			Index No.									
			Percentage.	p.c.								
No.	No.	p.c.	Index No.	\$	\$	\$	100-0	100-0	p.c.	100-0	100-0	
1900.....	100,618	1,337	1.32	100.0	4,246,693	10,785,601	8,067	100-0	100-0	254	100-0	100-0
1901.....	103,421	1,379	1.33	100.7	5,264,551	11,783,837	8,545	105.9	107.4	224	104.1	95.9
1902.....	106,009	1,095	1.03	78.0	3,602,542	8,546,365	7,805	96.7	96.2	237	87.1	112.9
1903.....	108,216	1,998	0.88	66.6	3,870,005	8,372,011	8,789	108.3	105.9	216	86.8	113.2
1904.....	110,615	1,175	1.06	80.3	4,137,418	10,019,311	8,527	104.2	104.2	212	92.3	107.7
1905.....	114,335	1,430	1.25	94.7	6,584,191	13,879,700	9,706	120.3	117.5	211	106.1	93.9
1906.....	112,362	1,239	1.10	83.3	4,305,076	9,450,093	7,627	94.5	87.6	219	85.5	114.5
1907.....	116,202	1,365	1.17	86.6	5,276,698	11,735,272	8,597	106.6	104.4	222	95.5	104.5
1908.....	118,875	1,715	1.44	109.1	7,770,207	17,582,304	10,252	127.1	120.1	226	114.6	85.4
1909.....	123,232	1,588	1.28	96.9	6,195,515	12,811,384	8,067	100.0	94.0	207	95.5	104.5
1910.....	128,881	1,469	1.14	86.3	7,075,347	15,712,586	10,699	132.6	120.6	222	103.5	96.5
1911.....	130,446	1,401	1.07	81.0	6,420,331	13,086,946	9,341	115.8	99.8	204	90.4	109.6
1912.....	142,583	1,312	0.92	69.7	5,611,675	12,355,282	9,417	116.7	100.7	220	85.2	114.8
1913.....	149,852	1,827	1.21	91.6	8,140,990	16,650,450	9,113	112.9	95.5	204	93.6	106.4
1914.....	155,849	2,886	1.85	140.1	13,507,536	30,693,658	131.8	118.7	110.5	227	125.3	74.7
1915.....	156,068	2,621	1.68	127.3	14,227,192	32,134,312	12,260	152.0	118.7	226	123.0	77.0
1916.....	156,535	1,772	1.13	85.6	6,349,078	15,952,684	9,003	111.6	73.9	251	79.8	120.2
1917.....	153,079	1,109	0.72	54.5	6,207,512	13,616,822	12,278	152.2	73.2	219	63.9	136.1
1918.....	152,974	814	0.53	40.1	5,354,727	12,413,536	15,250	189.0	81.4	232	60.8	139.2
1919.....	156,187	625	0.40	30.3	5,089,534	10,095,232	16,152	260.2	82.1	198	56.2	143.8
1920.....	164,049	966	0.59	44.7	10,478,465	20,808,053	21,540	267.0	94.1	199	69.4	130.6
1921.....	171,415	2,350	1.37	103.8	21,489,236	48,553,757	20,637	255.8	80.7	226	92.3	107.7
1922.....	173,080	3,185	1.84	139.4	23,933,136	55,047,342	17,283	214.2	121.0	230	130.2	69.8
1923.....	176,739	2,915	1.65	125.0	21,619,354	51,416,766	17,639	215.3	120.9	238	121.5	78.5
1924.....	174,386	2,287	1.31	99.2	16,553,935	42,278,195	18,486	229.2	126.8	255	113.0	87.0
1925.....	165,790	2,094	1.26	95.7	14,511,917	35,505,951	18,972	210.4	112.6	244	104.2	95.8
1926.....	169,367	2,085	1.23	93.2	11,316,925	27,414,401	13,148	162.9	89.3	242	91.3	108.7
1927.....	172,896	1,993	1.15	87.2	10,617,083	25,846,247	12,968	160.8	91.1	243	89.2	110.8

6.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1927. [Dun's.]

NOTE.—Newfoundland included, 1900-1913 inclusive.

Years.	Number of Concerns			Assets.					Liabilities.				Index Number of Business	
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.		Total.	Average Amount.	Unadjusted Index No.	Adjusted Index No.	Percent- age of liabilities to assets.	Depres- sion.	Confi- dence.			
			Percentage.	Index No.										
					No.	No.	p.c.		\$	\$			p.c.	
1900.....	95,772	1,355	1.41	100.0	8,202,898	11,613,208	100.0	100.0	142	100.0	100.0			
1901.....	96,961	1,341	1.38	97.8	7,686,823	10,811,671	94.1	95.5	141	96.7	103.3			
1902.....	93,890	1,101	1.17	82.9	7,772,418	10,334,777	115.9	115.2	141	99.1	100.9			
1903.....	95,029	978	1.03	73.0	4,872,422	7,552,724	90.1	89.1	155	81.1	118.9			
1904.....	96,822	1,246	1.29	91.5	8,555,875	11,394,117	106.7	105.2	133	98.4	101.6			
1905.....	101,246	1,347	1.33	94.3	6,822,005	9,854,659	85.4	83.1	144	88.7	111.3			
1906.....	104,576	1,184	1.13	80.1	6,499,052	9,085,773	89.5	82.9	140	81.5	118.5			
1907.....	108,160	1,278	1.18	83.7	9,443,227	13,221,250	120.7	113.4	140	98.6	101.4			
1908.....	113,551	1,640	1.44	102.1	12,008,113	14,931,790	106.2	104.0	124	103.1	96.9			
1909.....	117,309	1,442	1.23	87.2	10,318,511	12,982,800	105.0	99.0	126	93.1	106.9			
1910.....	110,764	1,262	1.05	74.4	11,013,366	14,514,650	134.2	122.3	132	98.4	101.6			
1911.....	129,917	1,832	1.03	73.0	9,984,404	13,491,193	118.2	108.4	135	90.7	109.3			
1912.....	132,469	1,357	1.02	72.3	8,733,409	12,316,393	105.9	91.3	140	81.8	118.2			
1913.....	141,135	1,719	1.22	86.5	12,668,979	16,979,406	115.2	98.7	134	92.6	107.4			
1914.....	149,999	2,892	1.93	136.9	30,888,363	34,996,694	141.2	118.5	113	137.7	73.3			
1915.....	150,378	2,652	1.76	124.8	39,243,658	40,676,621	179.0	139.8	104	132.3	67.7			
1916.....	147,575	1,677	1.14	80.8	19,610,703	24,985,908	173.9	143.4	127	112.1	87.9			
1917.....	142,431	1,088	0.76	53.9	12,994,179	18,108,347	194.2	95.1	139	74.5	125.5			
1918.....	141,709	873	0.62	43.9	11,246,341	14,502,477	193.8	83.6	129	63.8	135.2			
1919.....	142,919	751	0.53	37.6	10,731,541	16,224,259	252.1	104.9	151	71.3	128.7			
1920.....	151,203	1,034	0.68	48.2	17,501,332	24,719,111	278.9	98.4	141	73.3	126.7			
1921.....	154,608	2,379	1.54	109.2	55,114,487	68,947,140	338.2	138.9	125	139.1	60.9			
1922.....	166,435	3,630	2.18	154.6	62,424,514	76,314,674	245.3	138.0	122	146.3	53.7			
1923.....	167,525	3,197	1.91	135.5	45,480,216	61,853,697	225.8	126.4	135	131.0	69.0			
1924.....	170,104	2,445	1.44	102.1	47,590,367	63,325,975	302.2	157.0	133	131.6	65.4			
1925.....	169,789	2,337	1.38	97.9	32,518,709	45,399,425	226.6	121.3	144	109.6	90.4			
1926.....	172,237	2,196	1.27	90.2	25,668,509	37,082,882	197.0	107.9	140	99.1	100.9			
1927.....	172,100	2,182	1.27	90.1	24,420,941	34,461,595	184.3	104.4	141	97.3	102.7			

because of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, or, as Prof. Irving Fisher puts it, because of the diminishing dollar; this is done by dividing the unadjusted index number by the index number of wholesale prices, brought to a 1900 base, and the result is called the adjusted index number of liabilities. The percentage of liabilities to assets is also given and finally the index number indicating the proportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the adjusted index number indicating the size of the liabilities are averaged, and the result, which gives due significance to the size of the liabilities as well as to the number of concerns failing, is given as a barometer of business depression. This number reversed, *i.e.*, subtracted from 200, is finally given as a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on precisely the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same.

Assignments under the Bankruptcy Act.—Under the Bankruptcy Act of 1919 (9-10 George V, c. 36), which went into force on July 1, 1920, certain documents relative to all failures coming under the Act are forwarded to the Dominion Statistician. Statistics based upon these documents have been duly compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are published in Table 7. In the consideration of these statistics it should be remembered that changes in the Act, effective as from Oct. 1, 1923, have affected the comparability of the figures. It may be pointed out that 1927 shows a slight increase in the number of failures, though there is a decrease in defaulted liabilities as compared with 1926.

7.—Assignments (with Liabilities) under the Bankruptcy Act, by months, 1924-27.

Months.	Assignments.				Liabilities.			
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	291	270	184	191	4,173,748	2,863,489	2,388,787	2,626,292
February.....	260	162	144	143	5,882,870	1,718,492	2,836,409	2,083,652
March.....	223	198	136	164	4,276,435	3,946,270	2,338,821	2,076,947
April.....	180	162	131	128	4,447,283	2,761,991	2,880,479	2,279,954
May.....	179	160	124	127	4,332,042	3,375,485	2,065,385	2,235,675
June.....	147	145	145	138	5,977,492	2,648,954	2,312,913	2,437,981
July.....	155	131	140	117	2,687,453	2,000,630	2,352,078	2,026,449
August.....	129	134	121	147	2,949,328	2,255,962	2,139,865	2,371,788
September.....	153	151	132	128	2,706,939	2,318,623	2,709,842	2,966,636
October.....	184	142	180	184	3,398,531	2,685,195	3,180,515	3,128,798
November.....	219	163	165	186	2,987,904	2,384,268	4,164,402	3,248,419
December.....	199	177	171	174	3,285,370	2,300,162	2,921,629	3,069,385
Total.....	2,319	1,995	1,773	1,827	47,105,395	32,153,697	32,291,125	30,554,976

XI.—EDUCATION.

Throughout the Dominion of Canada public education is a matter of provincial concern. Before Confederation, the maritime colonies were separated from Ontario by French-speaking Quebec, and in each of these an educational system specially adapted to the local conditions had come into existence. When Confederation was under consideration, the protection of existing vested rights was the predominant consideration. As a result, section 93 of the British North America Act, which embodies the Canadian constitution in so far as that constitution is a written one, provides that in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in respect of education, except that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union".

Inasmuch as the administration of public education is one of the chief functions of Provincial Governments, there is in each of the provinces, except Quebec, a Department of Education administered either by a member of the Provincial Executive Council or by the the Executive Council as a whole. In practice, however, the routine administration is in the hands of the permanent officials of the Department of Education, who are members of the permanent civil service. In Quebec, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Government, is *ex-officio* President of the Council of Public Instruction; the link between the Department of Public Instruction and the Government is the Provincial Secretary; there are also two deputy heads, called the French and English Secretaries of the Department.

Since the Departments of Education are permanent authorities, controlled as to the details of administration by permanent officials, educational policy is relatively permanent; further, the control of the Governments over education throughout the provinces is relatively stronger than in the United States. A capable Deputy Minister or Superintendent of Education impresses his personality and his views upon the whole system of his province, especially as in practice he controls the payment of Government grants, which constitute an important part of the revenues applied to educational purposes. (In 1926, out of a total expenditure on public general education in Canada amounting to \$122,701,259, \$16,860,596 came from the Provincial Governments.)

The Department of Education in each province naturally has its headquarters at the capital of the province. Its local representatives are the school inspectors, who, in all provinces except Ontario, are appointed and paid by the Government; in Ontario high and separate school inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government, while public school inspectors, except in the unorganized districts, are appointed by the county or city municipality from among the persons recognized by the Department of Education as qualified for such appointment, and after appointment receive a part of their salary from the municipality and a part from the province.

Education in Quebec.—In Quebec there are two distinct systems of education, in each of which the teaching of religion takes a prominent position—the Protestant and the Roman Catholic systems. In the former, which is under the control of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with an English Secretary, the curriculum and the general system of education is similar to that in the other provinces, except that the highest grade is Grade XI, from which students are matriculated to McGill University and Bishop's College, the two Protestant English-speaking universities of the province.

In the Roman Catholic schools, which are mainly French-speaking as the Protestant schools are English-speaking, the administration is in the hands of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary and continuation or "complementary" training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over a preparatory course of six "years" of an elementary course and two "years" of a complementary course. Some of these "years" require more than a year to complete, the work of the "eighth year" corresponding in a general way to the work of Grade X, as that work is usually understood.

Recent Developments in Education.—In recent years there has been a tendency to lengthen the period of compulsory attendance and to enforce the law. This tendency has been most marked in Ontario, where in 1919 an Act was passed providing:—(1) that children 8 to 14 must attend full time and that children from 5 to 8, once enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled; (2) that adolescents from 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted owing to circumstances requiring them to go to work must attend part-time classes during the working day for 400 hours a year in municipalities providing part-time courses, which all municipalities of 5,000 population and upwards must do from September, 1922, smaller municipalities having an option in the matter. Further, those who had not attended full time up to 16 were required, after September, 1923, to attend 320 hours a year of part-time courses up to age 18. In other words, an Ontario adolescent has the alternative of full-time attendance to 16 or full-time attendance to 14 plus part-time attendance to 18. The operation of this Act has greatly increased the attendance in Ontario secondary schools.

Further, as a result of the keeping of children in school to a more advanced age, increasing attention has naturally been devoted to technical education of various kinds, especially as required by those students who are not adapted to higher intellectual work. The number taking technical training of some kind or other is rapidly increasing. Details are given in sub-section II of this section, dealing with "Vocational and Technical Education".

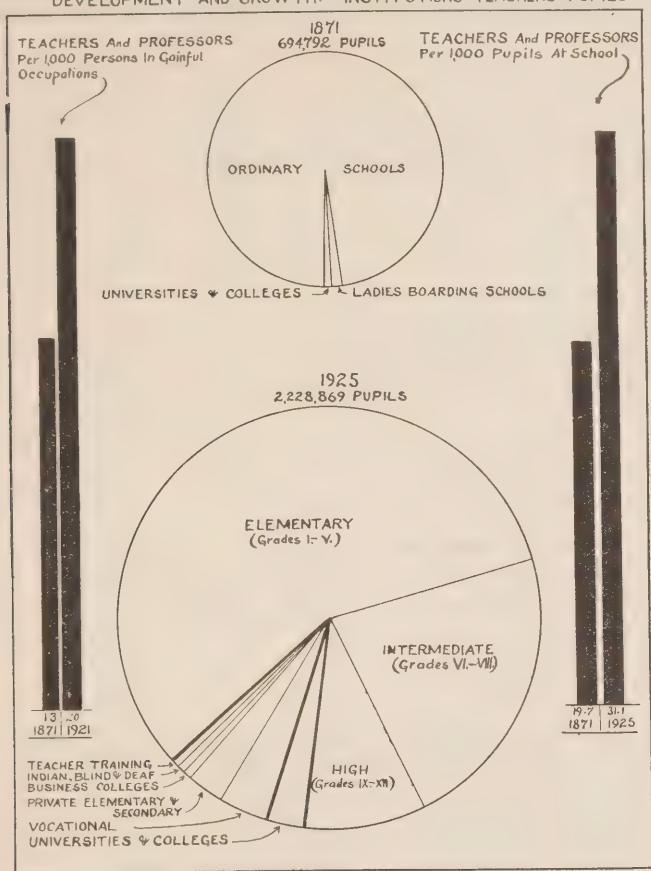
Statistics of General Education.—The statistical tables on education in Canada commence with a statistical summary (Table 1), which shows that in the academic year ended in 1926 there were 2,272,415 pupils in attendance at educational institutions in Canada, or 24.2 p.c. of the estimated 1926 population. Of the above, 1,998,579 were enrolled in ordinary day schools under public control, the average daily attendance numbering about 1,500,000. Those attending vocational schools—agricultural, commercial, industrial and other technical schools—numbered 96,655. There were 17,818 students in private business colleges, and 70,959 in other private schools under college grade. University students in regular courses numbered 21,327 and college students in regular courses 6,301. Students in classical colleges numbered 9,904.

There were, in 1926, 63,840 teachers in schools under public control, 12,069 males and 51,771 females. The total expenditure on schools under public control was \$122,701,259, of which governments contributed \$16,869,596 and local taxation most of the balance.

The balance of this section of the Year Book is divided into four sub-sections dealing respectively with elementary and secondary education, vocational and technical education, higher education and miscellaneous education activities. More detailed statistics are published annually in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada" prepared in the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau. Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

EDUCATION IN CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH:— INSTITUTIONS—TEACHERS—PUPILS



The above chart is intended not only as a picture of the growth of school activities since Confederation, but also as a study of this growth.

The circles show the school population as having increased 3.2 times between 1871 and 1925, the total population having increased in the meantime by 2.5 times. (See page 100). A study of the bar diagrams and the age distribution of population will show that this disproportionate increase in the scholars was due to fuller enrolment rather than to an increased percentage of persons of school age. Attention may be called in passing to the increase in the complexity of the school system.

The bar diagrams illustrate the growth of what is by far the most essential factor in the operation and cost of the school system, *viz.*, the teaching staff. The bars on the right show that this staff increased from 19.7 to 31.1 per thousand scholars—an increase of 57.9 p.c., indicating smaller and therefore more efficient classes. The increased proportion of teachers and professors to the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations, as shown by the bar diagrams on the left, is evidence of the growing recognition of the vital importance of educational activities to the commonwealth. Yet the increase of teachers and professors from 13 to 20 per thousand engaged in gainful occupations—or 53.3 per cent—is less than the increase of 57.9 per cent in the proportion of teachers to scholars. This can only mean that the school enrolment has not increased as rapidly as the number in gainful occupations—a fact due chiefly to the declining birth rate and the consequent “ageing” of the population in the last half-century.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada,

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING

No.	Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control.....	17,324	112,391	80,769
2	Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools.....	657	3,548 ⁴	2,290 ⁵
3	Schools for teacher-training.....	299	690 ¹²	424 ¹³
4	Indian Schools.....	26	318	274
5	Schools for the blind and deaf.....	15 ²¹	169	60 ²¹
6	Business Colleges (private).....	—	493	650
7	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	251	1,348	509
8	Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges.....	58	317	186
9	Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges.....	19	113	118
10	Classical colleges.....	—	—	—
11	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses).....	—	180	—
12	Universities (regular courses).....	75	1,373	647
	Grand total (excluding duplicates).....	18,724	120,940	85,927
	Population in 1921.....	88,615	523,837	387,876
	Population in 1926.....	—	—	—
13	Elementary grades ³⁴	16,078	101,873	76,400 ³⁵
14	Secondary and higher grades ³⁴	2,051	15,535	6,850 ³⁵

¹ Including 493,560 in primary schools and approximately 5,467 in nursery schools under control of commissioners and trustees. ² Including public, separate, continuation and high schools and collegiate institutes day courses—figures of calendar year 1925 for public and separate schools and of the school year 1925-26 for the other schools. ³ In later tables the total given includes 2,281 in private schools not included here. ⁴ Including all the students of the technical college except those following regular degree courses and including 35 males and 156 females in the Victoria College of Art, Halifax. ⁵ Including 561 in day, 296 in correspondence and 1,433 in evening technical schools. ⁶ Including 5,776 in night schools, 2,318 in dressmaking schools, and 3,894 in schools of arts and trades, 32 in Ranger's School—figures for 1924-25. ⁷ Including 1,520 in day full-time courses, 2,743 in day part-time courses, 1,705 in day special courses, and 35,226 in evening courses at industrial, technical and art schools, 1,832 in night elementary schools, and 3,547 in night high schools, figures of 1925-26. ⁸ Including 2,028 in day and 1,327 in correspondence and evening technical schools. ⁹ Including 826 in day and 648 in evening technical schools. ¹⁰ Including 1,902 in day and 2,122 in evening technical schools and 154 in correspondence department. ¹¹ Including 2,667 in day, 6,017 in evening and 65 in correspondence vocational courses. ¹² Including 327 in Normal College, and 363 in summer teacher-training courses. ¹³ Including 376 in normal school and 48 in vocational teacher-training courses. ¹⁴ Including normal schools, 2,299, model schools, 214, vocational teacher-training, 144, over and above extra-mural students not counted and excluding the College of Education figures, which are included with those of universities. ¹⁵ In normal schools, not including 1,301 who are included under item 9. ¹⁷ Not including 99 who are entered under item 9. ¹⁸ Including regular normal schools 453, vocational teacher-training 50, and departmental summer school for teachers 346, but not including 441 who are included under item 9. ¹⁹ Not added in the totals of Quebec or the grand total of all schools below, as it is not certain whether or not they are included elsewhere. ²⁰ The total includes 254 in Northwest Territories and 192 in Yukon. ²¹ In institutions at Halifax, N.S., but supported by the province. ²² Including 483 blind and 1,144 deaf. ²³ Including 54,959 in "independent primary schools" (i.e., independent of the control of commissioners and trustees) and approximately 628 in independent nursery schools. ²⁴ Included with the figures of classical colleges and private schools. ²⁵ Exclusive of courses included in item 2. ²⁶ Including 1,424 in evening courses at technical schools: 246 in special courses at technical schools; 555 in short courses at agricultural colleges and 431 at evening courses in the School of H.C.S. ²⁷ Including classical colleges 9,363 and classical independent schools 541. ²⁸ Including 267 in dairy schools, 742 in regular courses at the technical schools, 140 in regular courses at the colleges of agriculture, 132 in regular courses at the School of H.C.S., 409 in independent schools where superior education is given, 1,253 in the schools of fine arts, 111 in Polytechnic School, 195 in Protestant Theological Colleges, 984 in Monument National School and 40 in School for Historic Guides, 1924-25. ²⁹ Of these 2,798 were in degree courses. ³⁰ Including 151 at Victoria College

by Provinces, 1926, or Latest Year Reported.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
499,027 ¹	677,452 ²	148,279	213,404	148,245 ³	101,688	1,998,579	1
12,020 ⁴	60,254 ⁷	3,355 ⁸	1,474 ⁹	4,178 ¹⁰	8,879 ¹¹	96,655	2
1,771	2,657 ¹⁴	636 ¹⁵	1,655	739 ¹⁷	849 ¹⁸	9,720	3
(1,598) ¹⁹	3,830	2,263	1,892	1,283	2,852	14,782 ²⁰	4
698	399	93	68	46	79	1,627 ²²	5
(2,971) ¹⁹	7,148	2,222	442	2,739	1,153	17,818	6
55,587 ²³	6,533	646	2,712	2,281	1,092	70,959	7
- ²⁴	2,839	115	34	44	-	3,593	8
2,656 ²⁶	6,353 ²⁹	1,821	14,361	203 ²⁵	521	26,165 ³²	9
9,904 ²⁷	-	-	-	-	-	9,904 ³²	10
4,273 ²⁸	943	420	150	167	168 ³⁰	6,301 ³²	11
7,478 ³¹	6,085	2,118	1,037	1,051	1,463	21,327 ³³	12
593,411	774,493	161,968	237,229	160,976	118,744	2,272,415 ³³	
2,361,199	2,933,662	610,118	757,510	588,454	524,582	8,788,483	
-	-	639,056	821,042	607,584	-	-	
538,414 ³⁶	618,590	137,173	197,129	137,295	92,751	1,915,703	13
55,000 ³⁶	120,278	23,375	25,589	21,359	19,701	289,738	14

not elsewhere specified. ³¹ Excluding preparatory and short courses and such other figures as have already been included in items 10 and 11. ³² The number of students of university standard in items 9 to 12 was 29,975, to which might be added 600 in colleges not reporting in 1926. ³³ Excluding business colleges and Indian schools in Quebec and including Indian schools in N.W.T. and Yukon. ³⁴ In calculating the numbers in elementary and secondary grades, night, special and part-time technical schools and schools for the blind and deaf are left out of the reckoning, except where the night schools were known to be high schools. The numbers in elementary grades in public and private ordinary schools, also in Indian schools are known. Business college courses are assumed to be of secondary rank, also preparatory and short courses at universities and colleges, except in the case of certain affiliated schools in Ontario where allowance was made for the number in elementary grades. ³⁵ Approximately. Since Grade VIII in New Brunswick includes high school subjects, the enrolment in this grade (about 3,800) might be added to item 14 and deducted from item 13, in which case the number in elementary grades would read 72,600 and in secondary and higher grades 10,650. ³⁶ Approximately.

General Note—

To avoid the confusion that would result from giving totals different from those given in the provincial reports the figures of 1925 are used throughout for Quebec. In all cases except the primary and nursery schools the figures of 1926 are also published in the provincial reports, although the 1925 figures are used in making up their summary. The 1926 figures for each of the items in the above table except items 1 and 7 are as follows:—

Technical and night.....	15,334	Monument National Lectures.....	836
Teacher-training.....	1,854	Historic Guides.....	60
Blind and Deaf.....	661	Schools of Fine Arts.....	901
Classical Colleges.....	10,430	Dairy Schools.....	281
Other Colleges.....	7,795	Ranger's School.....	20
Universities (regular).....	8,478		
		Total.....	46,650

Further, to avoid confusion, the short courses for teachers at universities and colleges are entered under item 9 instead of item 3. There were about 2,700 teachers in these short courses who might be added to the 9,720 in item 3 making about 12,400 in all teaching-training. There were in all about 64,000 teachers in Canada.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada, by Provinces,

DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN

No.	Items.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Number of boys enrolled.....	8,764	55,888	39,771 ¹
2	Number of girls enrolled.....	8,560	56,503	40,608 ¹
3	Number of pupils in graded schools.....	6,316	73,578	42,579
4	Number of pupils in ungraded schools.....	11,008	38,813	38,190
5	Average daily attendance.....	11,823	80,447	58,346
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during year.....	152	159	160
7	Average number of days schools were open during year.....	199	195	194
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance.....	68.2	71.6	72.2

TEACHERS, ACCOMMODATION AND EXPENDITURE

No	Items.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Teachers in schools under public control.....	616	3,320	2,525
2	Male teachers.....	142	276	268
3	Female teachers.....	474	3,044	2,257
4	Number of school districts.....	471	1,768	1,444
5	Number of school houses.....	471	—	—
6	Number of class-rooms in operation.....	614	3,089	2,310
7	Number of rural schools.....	415	1,431	1,292
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room.....	28	36	35
9	Total expenditure on education.....\$	454,672	3,570,626	2,901,329
10	Total expenditure on education by governments.....\$	283,022	653,734 ¹⁶	425,181 ¹⁶
11	Total expenditure on education by ratepayers, etc.....\$	171,650	2,916,892	2,476,148
12	Expenditure on teachers' salaries.....\$	345,775 ¹⁷	—	—

¹ Unspecified by sex in N.B. 390; in Manitoba 7,535; in Saskatchewan 158. ² Including independent as well as controlled primary schools. ³ Including day elementary and secondary schools; the latter included day vocational full time pupils. ⁴ Unclassified 2,127. ⁵ Primary schools under control and independent. ⁶ The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. To the number of teachers should be added 677 in day vocational schools. These were not classified by sex. ⁷ "Districts". The number of municipalities is 1,792. Schools under control only. ⁸ Estimate only. There were 5,627 rural school sections; 26 city and 140 town public schools, and 25 city, 72 town and 420 rural separate schools; 164 village public and 23 separate schools assumed to represent so many districts;

1926, or Latest Year Reported—concluded.

ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
268,856 ²	351,092 ³	70,798 ¹	104,024 ¹	75,102 ²	51,380	1,025,675	1
279,663 ²	346,009 ³	69,946 ¹	101,780 ¹	75,424 ²	50,308	1,028,801	2
-	457,531	102,929 ⁴	90,431	81,555	49,761	-	3
-	239,570	43,189 ⁴	122,973	68,971	51,927	-	4
437,988	511,556 ³	106,809	152,430	110,928	85,293	1,555,620	5
-	-	163	162	164	-	-	6
-	-	195	194	188	-	-	7
79.8	73.9 ³	72.0	71.4	73.7	83.9	75.3	8

IN SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL.

Quebec. ⁶	Ontario. ⁷	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
19,122	17,880	4,067	7,779	5,135	3,896	63,840	1
3,175	2,996	849	2,044	1,453	866	12,069	2
15,947	14,884	3,218	5,735	3,682	2,530	51,771	3
7,547 ⁸	6,876 ⁹	2,152 ¹⁰	4,686	3,393 ¹¹	746	29,083	4
7,857	7,527	1,995	-	3,041	1,068	-	5
14,981 ⁸	-	3,956	6,433	4,803	3,224	-	6
-	6,047 ⁶	1,527	4,108	2,724	937	-	7
33	-	37	33	31	31	-	8
28,980,568	45,655,612	8,805,106 ¹³	14,981,082 ¹³	9,556,877 ¹³	7,795,387 ¹⁴	122,701,259	9
3,771,317	4,721,600	1,091,151	2,129,745	1,084,879	2,699,967	16,860,596	10
25,209,251 ¹²	40,934,012	7,713,955	12,851,337	8,471,998	5,095,420	105,840,663	11
-	24,676,303	4,914,087	7,288,058	5,477,156	4,857,115	-	12

201 continuation schools; 178 cities and towns with high schools and collegiate institutes, and assuming that each city and town and each village school public and separate and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 6,876 as above. ¹⁰ In existence. The number in operation was 1,862. ¹¹ In existence Dec. 31, 1926. ¹² Of this amount \$9,043,636 was contributed by subsidized independent schools and higher institutions. ¹³ Exclusive of promissory notes. ¹⁴ Exclusive of \$516,242 to provincial university. ¹⁵ Exclusive of \$14,935 in grants to the schools for the deaf and blind. ¹⁶ Including \$133,030 on technical education. ¹⁷ Including government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and Prince of Wales College (\$260,003) and total supplement by districts (\$85,772).

I.—ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

It is considered that the best general test of the efficiency of public general education in Canada is furnished by the statistics of Table 2, showing the 1926 age-grade distribution of 1,351,570 pupils in the State schools of 7 provinces. Many other tables of this form, analysing age-grade distribution by provinces, by sex and by rural and urban areas and graded or ungraded schools, may be consulted in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1926", pp. 24-46.

2.—State-Controlled Schools in Canada: Distribution of 1,351,570 Pupils in Seven Provinces by Age and Grade, 1926.

Ages.	Elementary Grades.								
	K. and K.P. ¹	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
4.....	3,231	369	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	15,598	15,027	86	2	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	6,067	77,765	5,566	273	25	—	—	—	2 ²
7.....	2,048	79,010	39,832	5,559	1,407	88	4	2	3
8.....	673	41,344	53,375	29,469	12,368	2,381	154	10	7
9.....	250	16,363	31,391	40,162	32,983	16,438	2,650	258	11
10.....	119	7,355	15,031	26,939	38,177	34,885	14,384	3,175	453
11.....	55	3,429	7,025	14,081	26,992	38,497	30,110	13,394	4,083
12.....	34	1,936	3,699	7,685	15,925	28,143	33,987	25,146	15,274
13.....	43	1,055	1,982	4,056	8,842	17,093	24,938	27,742	27,405
Total 7-13.....	3,222	149,492	152,335	127,952	136,694	137,525	106,227	69,727	47,236
14.....	—	522	961	1,969	4,643	9,742	15,276	20,090	29,819
15.....	—	234	344	774	1,787	3,805	6,587	10,395	19,558
16.....	—	107	109	216	467	1,053	1,855	3,330	7,654
17.....	—	37	32	64	105	176	324	648	1,790
Total 14-17.....	—	900	1,446	3,023	7,002	14,782	24,042	34,463	58,821
18.....	—	18	15	33	35	48	83	105	382
19.....	1	56	18	24	22	33	52	46	145
20.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.....	28,119	243,627	159,468	131,307	143,778	152,388	130,404	104,341	106,586

Ages	Secondary Grades.				Total.		
	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Elementary.	Secondary.	Total.
4.....	—	—	—	—	3,602	—	3,602
5.....	—	—	—	—	30,713	—	30,713
6.....	—	—	—	—	89,698	—	89,698
7.....	—	—	—	—	127,953	—	127,953
8.....	—	—	—	—	138,781	—	138,781
9.....	2	—	—	—	140,506	2	140,508
10.....	31	1	—	—	140,518	32	140,550
11.....	475	16	—	—	137,666	491	138,157
12.....	3,377	371	—	—	131,830	3,748	135,578
13.....	10,442	2,481	259	—	113,156	13,182	126,338
Total 7-13.....	14,327	2,869	259	—	930,410	17,455	947,865
14.....	17,793	8,058	1,780	62	83,028	27,693	110,721
15.....	17,091	12,570	6,015	397	43,484	36,073	79,557
16.....	9,618	10,955	9,642	1,418	14,791	31,633	46,424
17.....	3,468	5,800	9,146	2,797	3,176	21,211	24,387
Total 14-17.....	47,970	37,383	26,583	4,674	144,479	116,610	261,089
18.....	984	1,946	5,172	2,487	719	10,589	11,308
19.....	426	957	3,141	2,374	397	6,898	7,295
20.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.....	63,707	43,155	35,155	9,535	1,200,018	151,552	1,351,570

¹Kindergarten and Kindergarten-primary.²Sic.

General elementary and secondary education throughout the Dominion, in so far as it is publicly controlled, is carried on, except in Quebec, in free schools supported by general taxation. These schools may be divided into 12 grades, 8 of which are normally considered to be elementary and 4 secondary, these 12 grades each taking the average pupil one school year to complete, so that an average pupil, entering school at 6 years of age, would finish his secondary school course at 18.

An historical summary of the enrolment and average attendance in publicly controlled schools from 1824 to 1926 is given by provinces in Table 3. The totals of pupils enrolled in all provinces in the years 1867, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 are approximations based in certain cases upon provincial statistics for the nearest available years.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1824-1926.

TOTAL NUMBER ENROLLED—1824-1926.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ³	Ontario. ⁴	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Canada..
1811....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1824....	—	5,514	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1829....	—	12,000	—	18,410	—	—	—	—	—	—
1835....	—	15,292	—	37,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1845....	—	—	15,924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846....	—	33,960	—	60,000 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850....	—	—	—	—	151,891 ²	—	—	—	—	—
1852....	2	—	—	—	179,857	—	—	—	—	—
1861....	—	33,652	27,982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864....	—	35,405 ²	30,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866....	—	50,574	30,263	—	—	—	—	—	401	—
1867....	—	65,869	31,364	—	403,339	—	—	—	—	718,000
1868....	—	68,612	31,988	205,530	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871....	—	75,995	33,981 ²	—	—	817	—	—	—	803,000
1872....	—	73,638	39,837	—	462,630	—	—	—	514 ²	—
1873....	—	74,297	42,611	216,992	—	—	—	—	1,028	—
1876....	—	79,813	64,689	—	—	—	—	—	1,685	—
1881....	21,501	78,828	65,631	227,935	499,078	2,734	—	—	2,571	891,000
1886....	22,414	85,714	68,367	—	502,840	15,926	—	—	4,471	—
1891....	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	—	23,871	2,553	5,652	9,260	993,000
1892....	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170	—	10,773	993,383
1894....	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	—	10,721	12,613	1,028,225
1895....	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	—	11,972	13,482	1,047,784
1896....	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	506,515	37,987	—	12,796	14,460	1,056,809
1901....	20,779	98,410	66,689	314,881	492,534	51,888	—	—	23,615	1,083,000
1903....	19,956	98,768	65,951	326,183	487,880	57,409	33,191	—	24,499	1,113,837
1904....	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,033	—	25,787	1,120,606
1905....	19,272	100,252	66,897	335,768	487,635	63,287	25,191	24,254	27,354	1,149,909
1906....	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009
1907....	19,036	100,007	66,422	347,614	493,791	67,144	37,622	34,338	30,039	1,196,013
1908....	18,012	100,105	66,383	352,944	501,641	71,031	47,086	39,653	33,223	1,230,169
1909....	18,073	101,680	67,735	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36,227	1,272,204
1910....	17,932	102,035	68,154	374,547	510,700	76,247	65,392	55,307	39,670	1,310,117
1911....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,356,879
1913....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	542,822	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,469,752
1914....	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	561,927	93,954	118,985	89,910	61,957	1,552,976
1915....	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	569,030	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,601,035
1916....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,447	560,340	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,622,351
1917....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,390	561,865	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,646,508
1918....	17,861	108,094	71,782	467,508	564,655	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,669,776
1919....	17,587	106,982	71,029	486,201	584,724	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,738,977
1920....	17,354	108,096	72,988	495,857	604,923	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,812,018
1921....	17,510	109,483	73,712	512,651	632,123	129,015	184,871	124,328 ³	85,950	1,869,043
1922....	18,323	114,229	77,774	530,705	654,893	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,951,556
1923....	17,742	114,458	78,753	537,406	667,922	142,369	194,313	148,045	94,888	1,995,896
1924....	17,281	111,594	79,265	541,485	671,311	144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	2,013,158
1925....	17,427	112,352	80,145	548,519	677,458	145,834	206,595	147,796 ³	97,954	2,034,080
1926....	17,324	112,391	80,769	—	—	148,279	213,404	150,526	101,688	—

¹Common school system formed. ²Free school system established. ³Primary schools only.
⁴Not including vocational schools. ⁵Half year only. ⁶Including private schools.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1824-1926—concluded.

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE—1871-1926.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Canada.
1871....	-	43,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1873....	-	41,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-
1876....	-	45,373	-	-	217,202	-	-	-	1,984	-
1881....	-	43,461	36,688	-	222,534	-	-	-	1,367	-
1891....	12,898	49,347	-	-	-	12,443	-	-	5,135	-
1892....	12,986	50,975	-	205,623	-	12,976	-	-	6,227	-
1895....	13,250	54,007	-	221,168	-	19,516	-	-	8,610	-
1896....	13,412	54,016	-	220,969	-	20,247	-	-	9,254	-
1901....	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234	27,550	-	-	15,335	669,000
1903....	12,112	55,213	38,032	243,123	275,385	36,479	16,321	-	16,627	704,000
1904....	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	20,918	-	17,071	705,000
1905....	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13,375	18,871	724,171
1906....	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,770	14,782	19,809	743,496
1907....	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,510	284,998	37,279	19,841	17,310	20,459	754,060
1908....	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	292,052	40,691	26,081	18,923	23,473	782,584
1909....	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	295,352	41,405	28,998	22,225	25,662	815,449
1910....	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747	43,885	34,517	29,611	28,423	849,344
1911....	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,801
1913....	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	330,474	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	969,380
1914....	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	346,509	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,041,108
1915....	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	365,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,111,075
1916....	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,364	355,364	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,140,793
1917....	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,468	369,081	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,141,065
1918....	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,057	328,197	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,107,467
1919....	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,513
1920....	10,991	66,442	46,950	372,377	396,141	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,237,146
1921....	11,446	78,238	49,655	397,172	446,396	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,335,454
1922....	12,338	79,410	51,590	421,604	470,073	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,425,532
1923....	11,763	83,472	53,611	422,159	474,859	98,787	130,499	105,364	77,752	1,458,266
1924....	11,7-3	79,509	58,179	430,184	487,480	103,775	139,782	105,862	79,262	1,506,699
1925....	12,259	80,318	58,182	437,988	496,355	104,312	144,650	107,880	82,721	1,524,665
1926....	11,823	80,446	58,346	-	-	106,809	152,430	110,928	85,293	-

4.—Total Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance, and Total in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1926 or latest Year Reported.

Name of City.	Number of Pupils Attending General Schools.				Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Montreal, Que. ¹	68,753	69,426	138,179	111,333	-	-	-
Toronto, Ont.....	57,017	55,767	112,784	82,070	4,703	3,929	10,239 ²
Winnipeg, Man.....	20,626	20,336	40,862	33,839	2,086	2,306	4,392
Vancouver, B.C.....	11,323	11,034	22,357	19,716	1,514	1,635	3,149
Hamilton, Ont.....	13,876	13,897	27,773	21,551	1,000	1,336	2,863 ²
Ottawa, Ont.....	12,607	12,444	25,051	19,252	1,193	1,019	3,326 ²
Quebec, Que. ¹	11,484	11,825	23,309	19,924	-	-	-
Calgary, Alta.....	7,994	7,968	15,962	13,614	1,059	1,409	2,468
London, Ont.....	6,490	6,520	13,010	10,293	706	847	1,734 ²
Edmonton, Alta.....	8,021	8,674	16,695	14,067	1,036	1,547	2,583
Halifax, N.S.....	5,880	5,644	11,524	9,255	474	661	1,135
Saint John, N.B.....	4,574	4,829	9,403	7,875	482	596	1,078
Victoria, B.C.....	4,885	4,678	9,563	7,837	472	587	1,059
Windsor, Ont.....	7,043	6,664	13,707	9,522	573	476	1,049
Regina, Sask.....	4,469	4,559	9,028	7,333	631	793	1,424
Brantford, Ont.....	3,528	3,392	6,920	5,383	508	553	1,061
Saskatoon, Sask.....	4,218	4,427	8,645	7,184	823	922	1,745
Sydney, N.S.....	2,861	2,832	5,693	4,547	346	287	633
Kitchener, Ont.....	2,767	2,687	5,454	4,307	184	176	392 ²
Kingston, Ont.....	2,285	2,426	4,711	3,678	380	423	803
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	2,949	3,047	5,996	4,661	209	280	499 ²
Peterborough, Ont.....	2,107	2,093	4,200	3,292	282	381	663
Fort William, Ont.....	3,217	3,340	6,557	5,230	208	304	512
St. Catharines, Ont.....	2,611	2,628	5,239	4,068	331	318	649
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	2,819	2,960	5,779	4,431	454	628	1,082
Guelph, Ont.....	2,134	2,009	4,143	3,264	238	251	489
Moncton, N.B.....	1,891	1,865	3,756	3,135	157	176	333
Gloucester, N.S.....	2,421	2,510	4,931	3,975	139	239	378
Stratford, Ont.....	2,084	2,072	4,156	3,367	388	405	793
St. Thomas, Ont.....	1,866	1,852	3,718	3,066	364	431	845 ²
Brandon, Man.....	1,901	1,918	3,819	2,799	215	301	516
Port Arthur, Ont.....	2,106	1,993	4,099	3,487	164	203	367
Sarnia, Ont.....	1,816	1,670	3,486	2,724	275	232	544 ²

4.—Total Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance, and Total in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1926 or 1927¹—concluded.

Name of City.	Number of Pupils Attending in General Schools				Number of Pupils in High School Grades (included in total General schools).		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Average Attendance	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	1,780	1,651	3,431	2,742	171	92	263
New Westminster, B.C.	1,625	1,641	3,266	2,840	319	346	665
Chatham, Ont.	1,709	1,509	3,218	2,484	209	197	406
Galt, Ont.	1,508	1,523	3,031	2,439	202	232	434
St. Boniface, Man.	1,576	1,636	3,212	2,501	142	218	360
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,091	932	2,023	1,684	130	97	227
Belleville, Ont.	1,497	1,504	3,001	2,238	223	299	522
Owen Sound, Ont.	1,492	1,473	2,965	2,448	171	216	387
Oshawa, Ont.	2,060	1,910	3,970	3,048	233	169	402
Lethbridge, Alta.	1,542	1,556	3,098	2,641	223	256	479
North Bay, Ont.	1,764	1,768	3,532	2,813	204	140	344
Brockville, Ont.	1,011	1,010	2,021	1,692	236	253	489

¹ Primary schools including Protestant high schools, 1925. The high school enrolment is not filled out because it would not be complete without including the high school pupils of the classical colleges and independent classical schools and of the normal schools. ² The figures by sex represent high schools and collegiate institutes only; the totals include pupils in fifth classes.

Secondary Education.—In the past quarter of a century the number of pupils of both sexes doing work of secondary grade has shown a very great absolute increase, as well as a large increase relatively to the number in elementary grades. The available statistics are given by years in Table 5, showing that in each of the provinces and in every year the number of girls in the secondary grades has exceeded the number of boys. The drop in the Ontario figures between 1915 and 1917 is due in part to the change in the statistical year from the calendar year to the natural school year from September to June.

5.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Six Provinces, 1901-1926.¹

Years.	N.S.		Ontario ² .		Manitoba.		Sask.		Alberta.		B.C.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1901	—	—	10,869	11,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	369
1902	—	—	11,629	12,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	471
1903	—	—	11,988	13,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	540
1904	2,496	4,499	12,718	14,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	600
1905	2,732	4,554	13,035	15,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	657
1906	2,775	4,864	13,336	16,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	763
1907	2,792	4,854	13,799	16,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	432	823
1908	2,985	4,928	14,731	17,181	—	—	335	399	—	—	613	857
1909	3,076	5,048	15,776	17,325	—	—	504	643	—	—	812	997
1910	3,181	5,476	15,196	17,416	—	—	623	805	—	—	919	1,122
1911	3,211	5,463	17,073	20,907	—	—	766	927	—	—	940	1,048
1912	3,132	5,536	17,345	21,022	—	—	885	1,129	—	—	973	1,178
1913	3,175	5,461	17,718	21,572	—	—	1,028	1,326	—	—	1,232	1,448
1914	3,216	5,687	19,475	23,060	—	—	1,304	1,622	—	—	1,414	1,593
1915	3,436	6,041	20,508	24,718	—	—	1,545	2,038	—	—	1,834	2,068
1916	3,466	6,260	—	—	—	—	1,566	2,283	—	—	2,260	2,510
1917	3,051	6,037	14,318	19,597	—	—	1,445	2,441	—	—	2,074	2,767
1918	3,082	6,115	14,342	19,859	—	—	1,523	2,561	—	—	2,151	2,999
1919	3,024	6,114	15,095	20,643	—	—	1,910	2,841	—	—	2,392	3,414
1920	3,313	6,178	16,682	21,480	—	—	2,492	3,425	—	—	3,826	3,810
1921	3,425	6,280	17,525	22,426	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922	4,202	6,937	21,408	25,502	—	—	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923	4,715	7,373	24,708	28,700	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	5,286	6,976	4,046	5,174
1924	4,415	7,217	26,417	31,183	—	—	6,604	9,410	5,877	7,569	4,380	5,509
1925	4,696	7,157	28,804	33,857	—	—	7,255	10,171	6,321	8,392	4,711	5,886
1926	4,605	7,343	29,281	34,175	25,560	7,991	8,140	11,361	6,658	7,795	5,306	6,473

¹ 1924—P.E.I., inc. P.W.C., 719-1,113; N.B., approx. 1,363—2,074; 1925—P.E.I., inc. P.W.C., 659-1,087; N.B., approx. 1,498—2,171; 1926—P.E.I., inc. P.W.C., 733-1,098; N.B., approx. 1,535—2,264. ² Includes the pupils of continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes only. In 1925-26 in all secondary grades reported there were approximately 40,570 boys and 47,984 girls. These included full-time day vocational, public and separate schools. The figures in the table are for comparative purposes confined to continuation and high schools and collegiate institutes.

Subjects of Instruction in Secondary Grades.—The subjects taken in the elementary grades of the publicly controlled schools are settled by the curriculum, but in the secondary grades there are usually options appealing to different types of pupils, wishing to follow different callings. Statistics of the subjects taken by pupils in secondary grades in 1926 available from six provinces are presented in Table 6, showing among other things the small number of pupils taking Greek and German in our secondary schools. Spanish has recently been made a secondary school subject in Ontario. Tables on pp. 50-56 of the "Annual Survey of Education, 1926" show in detail the changes in the subjects chosen by secondary grade pupils in the different provinces in recent years.

6.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1926.

NOTE.—The numbers taking the listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S.; secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals show the total enrolment in the schools represented.

Subjects.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Ontario.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
English.....	11,659	3,443	73,302	6,522	7,534	11,599	114,059
History.....	5,940	3,525	21,351 ¹	6,504 ²	6,785 ²	11,252	55,357
Geography.....	5,308	3,525	30,093	2,349	1,094	736	43,105
Arithmetic and Mensuration.....	8,868	2,507	30,450	4,410	1,664	8,953	56,852
Algebra.....	11,244	3,326	43,391	6,215	6,015	10,026	80,217
Geometry.....	5,978	3,242	32,704	5,467	5,527	9,850	62,768
Trigonometry.....	475	62	4,067	802	639	280	6,325
French.....	8,927	3,200	56,218	5,272	4,428	8,546	86,591
Spanish.....	—	—	217	—	—	—	217
German.....	572	—	1,968	69	22	—	2,631
Latin.....	5,266	2,573	46,631	4,009	1,770	5,418	65,667
Greek.....	52	65	329	10	—	—	456
Italian.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
Zoology.....	—	—	11,114	597	19	—	—
Botany.....	2,382	3,271	14,438	2,125	1,676	4,164	27,528
Chemistry.....	2,178	1,294	16,091	597	1,676	4,164	27,528
Physics.....	5,416	1,185	18,989	1,899	2,271	2,887	32,647
Bookkeeping.....	—	1,551	10,164	566	479	1,532	14,292
Stenography.....	—	—	9,656	568	661	1,599	12,484
Typewriting.....	—	—	9,968	576	678	1,604	12,820
Business Law, etc.....	—	—	3,124	—	229	299	3,652
Art.....	4,606	787	18,265	1,561	1,888	4,453	31,564
Physical Culture.....	—	—	75,295	4,425	2,002	—	81,720
Agriculture.....	548	—	3,599	1,510	1,341	527	7,525
Manual Training.....	—	—	8,320	1,174	93	2,202	11,789
Household Science.....	—	—	5,465	1,271	48	2,096	8,880
Elementary Science.....	—	—	—	3,10 ³	3,018	—	6,122
Music.....	—	—	—	1,311	152	—	1,463
Military Drill.....	1,042	—	—	1,288	1,437	—	3,767
Physiology.....	—	1,285	—	3,954	—	—	5,239
Practical Mathematics.....	1,913	—	—	—	—	—	1,913
Total Number of Pupils.	11,948	3,443	78,657¹	7,157	8,712	11,779	121,696

¹ Canadian History.

² Approximate.

³ Including continuation and high schools, collegiate institutes and day vocational full-time pupils.

Teaching Staff.—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staff of Canadian schools consisted in 1926 of 63,840, 12,069 males and 51,771 females. Tables on pp. 77-95 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1926" deal in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and the teaching experience. Table 7 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as available.

7.—Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1925-1926, or latest year reported.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.	Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Prince Edward Island, 1926—			Ontario—concluded.		
First class.....	793	653	High schools and collegiate institutes, 1926 ¹ —		
Second class.....	537	509	Principals.....	3,120	
Third class.....	454	394	Assistants.....	2,622	2,113
Nova Scotia, 1926—			Continuation schools, 1926 ² —		
Class A.....	1,267	838	Principals.....	1,769	
Class B.....	1,156	699	Assistants.....	1,383	1,318
Class C.....	641	632	Saskatchewan, 1926 ¹ —		
Class D.....	616	532	Rural schools—		
Academic.....	2,288	1,367	First class.....	1,175	1,050
New Brunswick, 1926—			Second class.....	1,134	1,025
First class.....	1,260	949	Third class.....	1,039	965
Second class.....	705	680	All classes.....	1,106	1,006
Third class.....	524	528	Cities, towns and villages—		
Superior schools.....	1,341		First class.....	1,785	1,253
Grammar schools.....	2,167		Second class.....	1,446	1,166
Quebec, 1925—			Third class.....	1,180	1,003
Religious teachers—			All classes.....	1,643	1,180
Elementary schools.....	529	318	Alberta, 1926—		
Complementary schools.....	599	446	First class.....	1,630	1,220
Lay teachers—			Second class.....	1,167	1,104
Elementary schools.....	1,459	436	Third class.....	1,040	993
Complementary, intermediate and high.....	1,607	874	Permit.....	956	931
Ontario, 1925—			Specialist.....	2,520	2,192
Public schools—			Pending ²	1,202	965
First class.....	2,144	1,208	British Columbia, 1926—		
Second class.....	1,420	1,135	High schools.....	2,316	
Third class and district certificate.....	917	821	Cities.....	1,483	
Public and separate, all classes.....	1,591	1,080	Rural municipalities.....	1,306	
			Rural and assisted.....	1,090	
			All schools.....	1,430	

¹ In Saskatchewan only elementary school teachers are included. ² Teachers with certificates from other provinces. ³ Teachers engaged for 1926-27.

Teachers in Training.—Detailed information regarding male and female teachers in training in 1925-26 is given in Table 121 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1926". A summary of the number of teachers in training in each year from 1902 to 1926 is furnished by provinces in Table 8.

8.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges, by Provinces, 1902-1926.¹

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1902.....	—	182	269	420	1,922	320	—	—	—	3,113
1903.....	—	145	224	460	1,861	319	—	—	—	3,009
1904.....	—	191	288	392	1,592	390	—	—	—	2,853
1905.....	—	148	285	416	1,685	491	—	—	—	3,025
1906.....	—	154	307	423	2,286	476	188	102	—	3,936
1908.....	—	161	334	526	1,788	410	229	140	—	3,588
1909.....	—	215	343	715	1,410	448	411	182	—	3,724
1910.....	—	260	358	787	1,510	503	447	218	—	4,083
1911.....	—	268	370	840	1,474	628	241	248	—	4,069
1912.....	—	293	376	836	1,513	—	580	278	—	3,876
1913.....	—	302	358	1,088	1,436	529	643	292	—	4,648
1914.....	—	318	357	1,270	1,563	581	886	364	—	5,339
1915.....	—	355	351	1,312	1,425	672	1,222	601	—	5,938
1916.....	—	388	372	1,357	1,819	737	911	438	—	6,022
1917.....	—	263	372	1,361	1,438	599	1,081	358	335	5,807
1918.....	—	260	287	1,339	1,676	513	621	488	365	5,549
1919.....	—	255	263	1,223	1,659	554	1,058	598	425	6,035
1920.....	220	228	263	1,502	1,959	593	723	694	404	6,586
1921.....	241	241	216	1,376	2,221	642	899	892	377	7,105
1922.....	341	356	358	1,389	2,684	790	1,462	760	685	8,825
1923.....	347	353	451	1,555	3,131	637	1,571	1,033	672	9,750
1924.....	338	383	442	1,623	3,392	695	1,621	616	639	9,749
1925.....	297	412	430	1,771	2,611	695	1,702	631	563	9,112
1926.....	299	329	424	1,854	2,786	636	1,655	739	453	9,175

¹ For the sake of comparison between years there are certain omissions in this table. For full figures for 1926, see Table 121 in the "Annual Survey of Education, 1926".

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the publicly controlled schools of the different provinces are published for various years since 1901 as Table 9.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1926.¹

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.	Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	128,288	36,647	164,935	1922.....	271,103	157,766	428,869
1906 (9 months)....	91,946	34,763	126,709	1923.....	296,836	202,714	499,550
1911.....	126,438	54,738	181,176	1924.....	279,898	169,949	449,847
1916.....	173,962	70,610	244,572	1925.....	285,102	167,597	452,699
1921.....	244,347	152,431	396,778	1926.....	283,022	171,649	454,671

NOVA SCOTIA—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	254,778	119,876	470,108	844,762
1906.....	270,925	147,089	655,705	1,073,720
1911.....	378,726	146,823	804,125	1,329,674
1916.....	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154
1921.....	576,591	495,242	2,370,712	3,442,546
1922.....	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,570
1923.....	649,363	525,114	2,313,460	3,487,937
1924.....	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,338
1925.....	658,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,940
1926.....	653,734	523,738	2,393,155	3,570,627

NEW BRUNSWICK—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	163,225	90,492	346,623	600,340
1906.....	160,957	91,718	—	—
1911.....	196,082	90,193	593,073	879,348
1916.....	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883
1921.....	352,693	146,003	1,779,926	2,278,622
1922.....	381,075	195,948	2,080,023	2,657,046
1923.....	386,883	204,103	2,083,391	2,674,377
1924.....	403,454	213,836	2,102,937	2,720,227
1925.....	400,059	211,885	2,736,430	3,348,374
1926.....	425,181	213,066	2,263,082	2,901,329

QUEBEC—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.	Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	453,950	2,999,804	3,453,754	1921.....	2,351,471	19,771,508	22,122,979
1906.....	536,150	3,802,402	4,338,552	1922.....	2,604,409	21,367,788	23,972,197
1911.....	1,065,429	5,729,104	6,794,533	1923.....	3,261,111	22,135,157	25,396,268
1916.....	1,882,838	10,533,769	12,416,607	1924.....	3,776,674	24,141,064	27,917,738
				1925.....	3,771,317	25,209,251	28,980,568

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153.

9. —Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1926—continued.

ONTARIO.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Elementary Schools.				Total for Secondary Schools.	Grand Total.
	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	377,308	3,784,070	1,468,678	5,630,056	784,626	6,414,682
1906.....	509,795	5,529,496	1,883,394	7,922,685	1,209,782	9,132,467
1911.....	892,377	7,826,083	3,778,183	12,496,643	2,180,026	14,676,669
1916.....	831,988	11,010,356	4,327,738	16,080,082	3,380,927	19,461,009
1921.....	2,454,018	21,195,263	11,461,271	35,110,552	8,745,050	43,855,602
1922.....	2,976,712	22,842,180	12,805,773	38,624,665	11,608,199	50,232,864
1923.....	3,266,584	23,855,879	16,460,831	43,583,294	13,856,252	57,439,546
1924.....	3,392,552	24,113,034	12,630,296	40,135,882	13,558,098	53,693,980
1925.....	3,401,863	24,690,293	12,670,626	40,762,782	13,261,826	54,024,608

ONTARIO.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Elementary Schools.					Total for Secondary and Technical schools.	Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites and school-houses.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Rent, repairs, fuel, and other expenses.	Total for Elementary schools.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	3,055,321	531,072	81,685	1,052,232	4,720,310	728,132	5,448,442
1906.....	3,880,548	854,452	108,547	1,559,659	6,403,206	1,029,294	7,432,500
1911.....	5,610,213	2,164,459	139,229	1,990,383	9,904,284	2,200,138	12,104,422
1916.....	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905	2,794,402	16,146,307
1921.....	15,473,049	5,605,341	418,370	8,218,033	29,714,793	7,024,771	36,739,564
1922.....	16,690,982	6,284,139	480,483	8,465,280	31,920,884	9,495,920	41,416,804
1923.....	17,534,704	7,497,509	504,670	10,321,472	35,858,355	12,176,209	48,034,564
1924.....	18,105,568	4,408,473	518,989	9,977,034	33,010,064	12,020,621	45,030,685
1925.....	18,569,110	4,042,896	504,923	10,181,188	33,298,817	12,356,796	45,655,613

MANITOBA.—(RECEIPTS).

NOTE.—For a summary of the principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1901 to 1906, see Year Book of 1915, page 128. Owing to change of year, no figures were published for 1912.

Years.	Legislative grant.	Municipal taxes.	Deben- tures.	Prom- issory notes.	Sundries.	Balance from pre- vious years.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	242,383	1,223,336	315,271	802,574	141,452	115,677	2,840,693
1911.....	325,410	1,847,380	1,318,068	1,275,239	76,172	399,539	5,241,808
1916.....	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,080,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1921.....	822,186	6,922,864	2,250,073	2,773,212	280,644	457,312	13,506,292
1922.....	1,058,292	7,991,517	1,832,134	2,613,709	242,840	563,183	14,301,675
1923.....	1,011,048	8,173,986	314,519	3,135,722	308,438	894,229	13,837,943
1924.....	1,096,010	7,468,737	812,787	1,786,188	220,704	752,990	12,137,016
1925.....	1,310,067	7,283,360	677,775	1,335,695	185,109	833,930	11,625,936
1926.....	1,091,151	7,302,044	402,504	1,010,958	190,002	955,802	10,952,462

MANITOBA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, etc.	Fuel.	Repairs and caretaking.	Salary of Sec.-Treas.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	1,009,224	460,260	79,963	126,216	23,420
1911.....	1,452,630	1,199,288	109,299	167,734	29,218
1916.....	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1921.....	4,335,529	2,081,176	393,160	741,058	91,412
1922.....	5,016,903	1,947,527	512,016	746,642	140,414
1923.....	5,081,809	1,276,288	433,882	659,134	146,797
1924.....	4,849,712	726,585	410,680	624,455	131,929
1925.....	4,838,723	269,893	318,804	769,435	150,783
1926.....	4,914,087	419,047	242,542	782,226	164,403

¹For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1926—continued.

MANITOBA.—(EXPENDITURE)—concluded.

Years.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Other expenditure.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	81,795	80,392	667,791	200,856	2,729,917
1911.....	131,975	144,735	1,590,565	199,446	5,024,890
1916.....	194,257	409,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1921.....	420,323	496,565	3,049,437	1,470,545	13,079,205
1922.....	485,365	610,418	2,666,484	1,439,055	13,564,824
1923.....	596,878	625,196	2,789,178	1,390,092	12,999,254
1924.....	378,176	678,079	2,364,476	1,120,003	11,284,095
1925.....	585,796	737,070	2,123,882	876,942	10,671,328
1926.....	605,920	681,643	1,188,854	995,238	9,993,961

SASKATCHEWAN.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Elementary Schools.					Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Other sources.	Total. ²	Government Grant.	Total. ²	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	174,218	602,624	360,206	328,313	1,465,361	-	-	1,465,361
1911.....	555,438	1,519,528	659,270	1,295,556	4,029,792	-	-	4,029,792
1916.....	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,999,443	9,312,694	77,158	593,144	9,905,838
1921.....	1,346,459	9,619,615	1,475,882	2,546,736	14,988,692	145,151	519,898	15,508,590
1922.....	1,779,228	10,090,401	631,219	2,026,838	14,527,686	191,912	601,130	15,128,816
1923.....	1,620,803	10,101,291	810,858	1,922,923	14,455,875	213,233	639,704	15,095,579
1924.....	1,850,403	10,011,774	551,834	1,820,432	14,234,445	224,257	657,333	14,891,778
1925.....	1,913,643	10,063,559	720,272	1,927,253	14,624,727	216,102	664,181	15,288,908

SASKATCHEWAN.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years	Elementary Schools.						Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.	
	Teachers' Salaries.	Offi- cials' Salaries	Paid on Deben- tures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Care- taking and fuel.	Total Expendi- ture. ²	Teach- ers' Salaries.		Total. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906	471,736	29,076	113,958	303,739	339,933	47,251	1,448,915	-	-	1,448,915
1911	1,298,925	84,603	369,951	1,071,783	619,601	172,993	3,990,036	-	-	3,990,036
1916	2,956,666	-	-	-	1,105,765	-	9,211,390	175,098	580,628	9,792,018
1921	6,890,376	-	864,304	2,169,914	-	-	15,074,266	382,824	531,534	15,605,800
1922	6,812,680	-	1,379,574	2,026,119	-	-	14,211,999	410,437	707,804	14,919,803
1923	6,737,772	-	1,518,266	1,767,226	-	-	14,346,271	429,200	806,365	15,152,636
1924	6,830,764	-	1,471,020	1,611,562	-	-	14,061,889	449,096	699,249	14,761,168
1925	6,828,428	-	1,481,450	1,577,795	-	-	14,290,836	459,636	690,247	14,981,083

ALBERTA.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Borrowed by Note.	Other sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	142,836	416,344	297,158	292,786	140,797	1,289,921
1911.....	432,877	1,575,412	1,481,173	1,461,208	120,363	5,071,033
1916.....	553,141	3,749,007	155,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	814,008	2,321,144	323,242	12,038,052
1922.....	1,241,578	7,475,582	1,262,120	2,232,254	216,998	12,477,123
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,650	449,376	1,928,153	260,192	12,037,394
1924.....	1,054,733	8,327,327	493,989	1,267,787	345,485	11,489,230
1925.....	1,084,879	8,197,098	357,103	1,130,357	364,954	11,134,391

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153. ² The secondary school receipts and expenditure were included in those of the elementary schools until 1912.

9.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1926¹—concluded.

ALBERTA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1911.....	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1916.....	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1921.....	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,488
1922.....	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923.....	5,411,457	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567
1924.....	5,443,248	305,914	1,273,607	1,727,405	703,495	2,000,837	11,458,506
1925.....	5,477,156	276,519	1,225,741	1,269,913	630,377	1,947,084	10,826,790

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	350,532	182,160	532,692	1922.....	3,141,738 ²	4,691,840	7,833,578 ²
1906.....	444,543	244,198	688,741	1923.....	3,176,686 ²	4,453,323	7,630,009 ²
1911.....	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522	1924.....	3,173,395 ²	5,023,301	8,196,696 ²
1916.....	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350	1925.....	3,223,671 ²	5,105,418	8,329,089 ²
1921.....	2,931,572 ²	4,238,458	7,170,030 ²	1926.....	3,216,209 ²	5,095,420	8,311,629 ²

¹For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153. ²Including grants to provincial university as follows:—1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; 1924, \$458,125; 1925, \$466,000; and in 1926, \$516,242

II.—VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

As late as the 70's and 80's of the last century, little vocational education was given in the schools; private business colleges were established in the cities about this time.

Among the first vocational courses introduced into State schools were commercial courses, which were introduced into the high school curricula of Ontario and Manitoba in 1899, of British Columbia in 1905, and of Saskatchewan and Alberta about the same time. The classical colleges of Quebec were also among the first to provide a commercial course for those of their pupils who did not desire to enter the professions, and a school for commercial studies was founded in 1907 at Montreal.

Agriculture was first taught in special colleges, the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, a government institution, being founded in 1874, the Nova Scotia Agricul-

tural College in 1888, the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1903, Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in 1907. The agricultural college at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Quebec, the first in Canada and the second on the continent, had been founded in 1859, while the Oka Agricultural Institute was established in 1890. The Ontario Veterinary College, founded in Toronto as a private venture in 1862, was one of the first on the continent, and for many years drew its students very largely from the United States. In 1908 it was taken over by the Ontario Government; it was transferred to Guelph in 1922.

Training in handicrafts was introduced into the schools in the form of manual training for boys and domestic science for girls. The former was originally intended merely as a training in the use of tools, partly as a recreation and partly as a means whereby the boy could get some idea of his capacity as a mechanic. A form of this manual training was introduced into Ontario schools in 1883 and into the schools of Nova Scotia in 1891; in the latter province it was made compulsory for teachers in training in 1893. In the Prairie Provinces, manual training was introduced in the first decade of the present century.

The second decade of the twentieth century, however, saw a more rapid development in technical and vocational education. Following upon the publication of Dr. Seath's report on Education for Industrial Purposes and the report of the Royal Commission of 1910 on Industrial Training and Technical Education, published in 1913, technical education has made rapid strides, partly due to the stimulus given to manufactures by the war. By 1915, manual training courses in Ontario had branched out into industrial, technical and art schools, and in that year a large technical school was opened in Toronto. The Kelvin and St. John's Technical Schools in Winnipeg date from 1911, and the great technical school in Montreal from the same year.

Aid Given by Dominion Government.—While educational administration is a matter for the provinces, the Dominion Government, realizing the national importance of vocational education, has supplemented the provincial funds available for these purposes. In 1913 the Agricultural Instruction Act was passed, distributing \$10,000,000 in 10 years among the provinces, for the advancement of agricultural education. In 1919 a similar sum was voted for technical education, to be divided within 10 years among the provinces, approximately in proportion to population, but so as not to exceed the sums expended by the provinces on technical education. These grants have been most effective in turning the attention of the provincial authorities toward vocational education, which is making great strides, especially in the eastern manufacturing provinces.

The number of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, was as follows:—1921, 56,744; 1922, 61,961; 1923, 70,300; 1924, 79,829; 1925, 88,024; 1926, 88,961; 1927, 96,682 (Table 10).

10. Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, years ended June 30, 1926 and 1927.¹

Provinces.	Number of Municipalities Operating Schools.			Number of Teachers.				Pupils Enrolled.			
	Day.	Evening.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspondence Dept.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspondence Dept.	Total.
1926.											
P.E.I.....	1	6	7	17	22	—	39	234	423	—	657
N.S.....	1	28	29	12	163	19	194	185	2,789	725	3,548
N.B.....	8	9	17	30	74	1	105	561	1,433	296	2,290
Que.....	9	21	30	115	258	—	373	1,985	7,747	—	9,732
Ont.....	29	55	84	677	1,196	—	1,873	19,622	35,226	—	54,848
Man.....	3	1	4	251	46	1	298	2,028	1,301	26	3,355
Sask.....	4	3	7	41	28	—	69	826	648	—	1,474
Alta.....	3	6	9	82	74	4	166	1,902	2,122	154	4,178
B.C.....	14	37	51	136	229	2	367	2,667	6,017	195	8,879
Total.....	72	166	238	1,361	2,090	27	3,478	30,010	57,706	1,396	88,961
1927.											
P.E.I.....	1	9	10	18	21	—	39	191	390	—	581
N.S.....	1	24	25	12	130	14	156	260	2,387	888	3,535
N.B.....	8	8	16	61	92	—	153	1,226	1,792	—	3,018
Que.....	10	21	31	124	261	—	385	3,126	8,345	325	11,796
Ont.....	32	57	89	755	1,225	—	1,980	21,684	37,977	—	59,661
Man.....	5	1	6	262	44	2	308	2,155	1,200	32	3,387
Sask.....	3	2	5	39	38	—	77	755	939	—	1,694
Alta.....	3	9	12	79	86	4	169	2,034	2,107	212	4,353
B.C.....	15	39	54	165	232	2	399	3,272	5,176	209	8,657
Total.....	78	170	248	1,515	2,129	22	3,666	34,703	60,313	1,666	96,682

¹ The vocational schools of which the statistics are given in this table include only such schools, classes or courses as receive grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The enrolment of these, together with the enrolment of other schools doing technical work, but not receiving grants under the Act, is given in Table 1, item 2. Schools conducting both day and evening classes are included under both headings. Teachers engaged in both day and evening work are also shown twice. Enrolments are the maximum number reported during the year.

III.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher education in Canada is carried on in 23 universities and 83 colleges, 1 of which is known to exist though no statistics are available. Of the latter, 49 are in the province of Quebec, including 21 classical colleges, 10 independent, non-subsidized institutions for classical education and 11 others where superior education is given. The classical colleges are officially classed as "secondary" institutions, but the meaning of "secondary", as referring to Catholic education in Quebec, includes the provision of a full course in Arts, the degrees being conferred by Laval University and the University of Montreal.

Universities.—Of the 23 universities, six are state-controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four others are undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western); while the remainder are denominational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa representing the Roman Catholic Church, King's College, Bishop's College and Trinity College representing the Church of England, Acadia and McMaster representing the Baptist Church, and Mount Allison and Victoria representing the United Church. Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto and King's College with Dalhousie.

Colleges.—The 83 colleges may be roughly classified as six agricultural, two technical, one commercial, one pharmaceutical, one dental, one veterinary, one military, two law, 30 theological, together with 38 other affiliated colleges, including 31 classical colleges, little seminaries and independent non-subsidized classical schools in Quebec¹. The classification of the 83 colleges actually listed is somewhat approximate, for the reason that a large number of theological and other colleges offer courses in arts or preparatory courses. Macdonald College, for example, might be classified as both agricultural and affiliated, or it might be excluded from the list of colleges and regarded as a faculty of McGill University. It is included above among the agricultural colleges, which include the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Macdonald, Oka and Ste. Anne de la Pocatière in Quebec, Ontario Agricultural College and Manitoba Agricultural College. The technical colleges are the Nova Scotia Technical College and the Alberta Institute of Technology and Art. Law schools are the Ontario Law School (Osgoode Hall), in Toronto, and the Manitoba Law School. The dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical colleges are in Ontario. The theological colleges are:—the Presbyterian College and the Holy Heart College, in Nova Scotia; the Presbyterian College, the Montreal Diocesan, the Wesleyan Theological College, the Congregational College and 8 Catholic Theological Colleges, in Quebec; Knox, Toronto Bible, Waterloo, Huron and Wycliffe, in Ontario; Manitoba College and St. John's, in Manitoba; St. Chad's, St. Andrews, Emmanuel and Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, in Saskatchewan; Robertson and Alberta Colleges, in Alberta; and the Anglican Theological College, in British Columbia. The affiliated colleges for arts, etc., are:—Prince of Wales, in Prince Edward Island; St. Anne's and St. Mary's, in Nova Scotia; St. Michael's and St. Jerome's, in Ontario; Brandon and Wesley, in Manitoba; Edmonton Jesuit, in Alberta; and Columbian Methodist College, in British Columbia. The miscellaneous colleges are Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, in Quebec, the Ontario College of Art and the Royal Military College in Ontario, together with the 9 independent "secondary" institutions in Quebec. The Edmonton Jesuit College is a classical college and is "associated" with Laval University, but the 21 classical colleges above mentioned are all situated in Quebec and "affiliated" or "annexed" to the Catholic universities. An "affiliated" college in Quebec means a college of which the university has direct control of the courses and degrees; an "annexed" college is one of which the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations and sanctions

¹Certain other institutions incorporated with the Universities of Montreal and Laval are sometimes known separately as colleges; for example, the Polytechnic School affiliated with Montreal; 2 institutes of modern secondary education, 1 affiliated with Montreal and 1 with Laval; 30 convents and 5 household science schools; 17 convents and 3 household science schools affiliated with Montreal and the remainder with Laval; 2 Institutes of Modern Secondary Education, one affiliated with Montreal and one with Laval. All these are affiliated for arts only and contribute to the registration in arts of the 2 universities as seen in Table 15. Mention should also be made of 2 schools of fine arts, 1 in Montreal and 1 in Quebec, and 7 technical schools. The enrolments of the schools of fine arts and of the technical schools are included in the vocational schools in Table 10, but the students in their four-year day courses might logically be included with the registration of the other colleges and are actually included in item 11 of Table 1.

the diplomas awarded; an "associated" college is an affiliated college situated outside the province. St. Dunstan's University, St. Mathieu's Classical College at Gravelbourg, Sask., the Collège du Sacré Cœur at Sudbury, Ont., and the Edmonton Jesuit College are thus "associated" with Laval University.

Registration of Students.—The number of students registered in universities during the academic year 1925-26 was 12,975 in state-controlled institutions; 7,485 in other undenominational institutions; 24,023 in denominational institutions, making a grand total of 44,483 (Table 13). This, however, is the gross registration, including affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the registration was 17,917, including 2,738 in agricultural colleges; 618 in technical schools; 404 in law schools; 210 in schools of pharmacy and veterinary medicine; 1,911 in theological colleges; 1,341 in colleges affiliated for arts, etc.; 10,595 in classical colleges and independent classical institutions and 657 in miscellaneous colleges.

The net result, after the elimination of duplicate registrations, was 59,104 in universities and colleges, besides 3,035 registered in one technical college who are elsewhere included with vocational students; some 2,000 in short courses in universities (exactly how many of these were additional to the general total of universities could not be ascertained), and about 13,000 in extension courses in agriculture are not included in the general registration. These included 13,673 in preparatory courses offered at 21 institutions; 13,186 in arts and pure science; 2,630 in medicine; 2,114 in engineering and applied science; 487 in music; 1,416 in theology; 88 in social science; 666 in commerce; 858 in law; 303 in pharmacy; 616 in dentistry; 986 in agriculture; 481 in pedagogy; 1,097 in household science; 291 in nursing; 83 in forestry; 83 in veterinary medicine. There were 23,330 in vacation courses, including 3,445 degree students, also 1,277 part-time students preparing for first degrees and 244 for graduate degrees.

Degrees Conferred.—The number of degrees conferred by universities during the academic year 1925-26 was 3,405 on men and 1,338 on women. These included: Bachelor degrees, 2,273 on men and 826 on women; Master degrees, 233 on men and 61 on women; Doctor's degrees, 530 on men and 15 on women; Licentiates, diplomas and certificates, 369 on men and 436 on women. We find no less than nine different denominations of Bachelor of Science in arts, in commerce and in agriculture.

Financial Statistics.—Financial statistics show the total assets of 22 of the 23 universities of Canada at June 30, 1926, as \$87,466,685. The aggregate income of 22 of the 23 universities (Laval University did not report) was \$10,137,649, of which \$1,933,854 came from investments, \$4,784,885 from government and municipal grants, and \$1,924,296 from fees. The total expenditure of these 22 universities aggregated \$10,435,055, of which capital expenditure formed about 11 per cent (Table 16).

The 25 colleges reporting assets had in the aggregate at June 30, 1926, property to the value of \$14,937,414; the income, 20 colleges reporting, for the year was \$2,411,886 and their expenditure \$2,487,575 (Table 19).

11.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	—	Laval.	Arts, Preparatory and Commercial, Theology.	B.L., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.M.
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm. B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D. (Hon.)
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A., B.Sc., B. Th., M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Forestry, D.Sc.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier and Alberta are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.D.S., M.Sc., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., B.S.A., B. Arch., M.D., C.M., D.Litt., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., B. Com., B.H.S.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph. D., Ph. L., Ph. B., M.D., M.B., LL. B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.I.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Religious and Profane Music.	Bachelor, Licentiate, Doctor.

11.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees —concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B.A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M.E., B.Pæd., D. Pæd., R.S.A., B.ScA., B.ScF., F.E., D.D.S., Phm. B., B.V.Sc., D.V.Sc., B. Com.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., B. Pæd., D. Pæd., B.Com.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B.Arch., Phm. B., B.S.A., LL.B., LL.D.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy, Accountancy, Education, Veterinary Medicine.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S.A., B.E., LL.B., M.A., M. Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Schools of Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., L.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm. B., B.D., LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture.	B.A., B.Sc.

FALL TIME.															
St Dunstan's	1	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	
King's	1	1	5	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	
Dalhousie.....	1	2	23	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	3	
Acadia.....	1	5	22	-	4	-	2	-	5	7	-	33	-	1	
St. Francis Xavier.....	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	
New Brunswick.....	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	
Mount Allison.....	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	
St. Joseph.....	1	9	21	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	32	-	1	
McGill.....	1	1	69	1	30	1	77	15	138	20	-	378	46	9	
Bishop's.....	2	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	
Laval.....	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	1	
Montreal.....	1	9	421	163	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	163	9	
Toronto.....	1	5	65	-	52	2	44	2	31	9	-	192	15	9	
Victoria.....	1	2	17	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	28	-	2	
Trinity.....	-	3	1	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	
Western.....	2	2	31	1	15	1	9	-	22	12	-	85	16	3	
McMaster.....	-	2	13	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	19	-	2	
Manitoba.....	-	4	1	38	1	-	35	1	16	8	2	17	2	3	
Saskatchewan.....	1	5	24	1	20	-	12	3	9	2	-	98	12	1	
Alberta.....	-	4	40	1	13	1	12	-	19	3	2	79	8	2	
British Columbia.....	-	3	1	27	-	22	3	6	-	2	-	106	8	1	
Total.....	14	57	884	168	167	6	209	12	201	37	200	47	297	42	
Queen's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
PART TIME.															
Dalhousie.....	-	1	9	-	7	-	-	-	34	1	21	2	71	-	1
New Brunswick.....	-	3	-	-	40	-	11	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	3
Laval.....	3	3	51	-	33	-	33	-	33	-	-	-	140	-	3
Montreal.....	6	16	120	14	66	19	36	-	9	-	5	-	250	14	6
Toronto.....	-	3	20	-	9	15	81	1	2	262	44	-	417	464	16
Western.....	-	1	8	-	4	8	15	4	38	-	8	12	81	16	1
McMaster.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Manitoba.....	-	1	5	-	35	-	5	-	49	-	65	4	159	4	163
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	12	2	14
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	53	4	57
British Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	6	-	-	-	16	6	22
Total.....	9	26	213	14	163	-	64	1	291	10	408	55	96	1,221	21
Queen's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
FALL TIME.															
Queen's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23

The totals exclude duplicates between King's and Dalhousie.

13. Universities of Canada: Summary of Student Registration, 1925-26.

Name of University.	A			B			Number of Students included in A who are doing					
	Total Registration.			Number of A also registered in Affiliated Colleges.			C			D		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.....	152	-	152	-	-	-	75	-	75	58	-	58
King's.....	43	11	54	35	11	46	43	-	43	-	-	-
Dalhousie.....	515	215	730	35	11	46	515	215	730	-	-	-
Acadia.....	240	181	421	-	-	-	240	191	431	451	61	512
St. Francis Xavier.....	207	58	265	-	58	58	146	58	204	-	-	-
Total, N.S.....	970	464	1,434	35	69	104	909	464	1,373	105	41	147
New Brunswick.....	164	49	213	-	-	-	164	49	213	-	-	-
Mount Allison.....	223	165	388	-	52	52	210	154	364	13	11	24
St. Joseph's College.....	350	-	350	-	-	-	70	-	70	162	-	162
Total, N.B.....	737	214	951	-	52	52	444	203	647	175	11	186
McGill.....	1,917	648	2,565	-	-	-	1,917	648	2,565	-	-	-
Bishop's College.....	37	37	74	-	-	-	99	37	136	-	-	-
Laval.....	5,656	*3,103	*8,759	1,420	2,537	3,957	2,208	528	2,736	3,448	*2,575	*6,023
Montreal.....	6,512	3,245	9,757	1,301	64	1,365	2,975	613	3,588	2,620	1,150	3,770
Total, Que.....	14,184	7,033	21,217	2,721	2,601	5,322	7,199	1,826	9,025	6,068	3,725	9,793
Toronto.....	3,457	2,023	5,480	470	504	974	3,457	2,023	5,480	-	-	-
Victoria.....	355	316	671	-	-	-	335	316	651	-	-	-
Trinity.....	122	86	208	-	-	-	122	86	208	-	-	-
Western.....	542	317	859	91	40	131	542	317	859	-	-	-
Queen's.....	2,366	965	3,331	-	-	-	2,366	965	3,331	-	-	-
Ottawa.....	1,746	1,301	3,047	1,573	1,276	2,849	372	62	434	1,374	1,239	2,613
McMaster.....	399	223	622	111	90	201	399	223	622	86	116	196
Total, Ont.....	8,605	4,842	13,447	2,245	1,910	4,155	7,231	3,603	10,834	1,382	1,250	2,632

14.—Universities of Canada: Number of Full-time Students in Arts, Pure Science, Letters and Philosophy, by Academic Years, 1925-26.

Name of University.	Preparatory.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	Total Full-time Arts, etc. (Under-Graduate).	Graduate.	Number of 1st Degrees (Arts, etc.)	Total Registration.
St. Dunstan's.....	58	12	20	21	22	75	—	7	152
King's.....	—	20	12	6	8	46	8	7	54
Dalhousie.....	—	—	—	—	—	392	7	74	730
Acadia.....	—	144	83	73	58	358	7	58	431
St. Francis Xavier.....	61	71	62	46	24	203 ¹	2 ¹	22	265
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	14	213
Mount Allison.....	—	43	49	46	37	175	6	36	388
St. Joseph's.....	280	24	13	19	12	68	1 ¹	11	350
McGill.....	—	339	238	183	115	875	123	189	2,565
Bishop's.....	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	22	136
Laval.....	3,486	—	—	—	—	1,343	19	181	8,759
Montreal.....	3,770	395	376	302	292	1,365	691	230	9,757
Toronto.....	—	733	580	458	457	2,228	266	459	5,480
Victoria.....	—	—	—	Included with Toronto.		—	—	—	—
Trinity.....	—	—	—	Included with Toronto.		—	—	—	—
Western.....	—	208	168	88	74	538	—	80	859
Queen's.....	—	—	—	—	—	599	13	176	—
Ottawa.....	2,613	111	55	40	30	236	96	30	3,023
McMaster.....	—	52	109	58	57	276	45	50	622
Manitoba.....	—	510	371	185	209	1,275	6	214	2,428
Saskatchewan.....	—	104	151	111	79	445	26	73	2,134
Alberta.....	2	82	88	91	77	338	9	94	1,257
British Columbia.....	—	480	239	163	142	1,024 ²	45	145 ³	1,463
Total of 16 giving students by years.....	6,784	3,328	2,614	1,890	1,693	9,525	1,344	1,705	31,228

¹One of these was not in residence and is not included in the total registration.

²Including the first two years of Engineering.

³Arts only.

15.—Number of Degrees Conferred, 1925-26.

Name of University.	Bachelor degrees.		Master degrees including C.E.		Doctor degrees.		Licentiates, diplomas and certificates.		Total.		Total
	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	Men.	Wom-en.	
St. Dunstan's.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	17	—	17
King's ¹	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Dalhousie.....	53	42	3	5	—	—	11	—	102	49	151
Acadia.....	36	22	3	4	8	—	—	—	47	26	73
St. Francis Xavier.....	16	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	18	7	25
New Brunswick.....	21	6	5	—	4	—	—	—	30	6	36
Mount Allison.....	20	16	2	—	4	—	8	—	34	16	50
St. Joseph's.....	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
McGill.....	188	46	57	9	124	5	10	42	379	102	481
Bishop's.....	12	11	3	—	2	—	5	—	22	11	33
Laval.....	223	—	—	—	46	—	71	169	340	169	509
Montreal.....	313	9	—	—	53	—	165	201	531	210	741
Toronto.....	680	247	54	15	106	5	—	—	840	267	1,107
Victoria ²	57	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	69	126
Trinity ³	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	11	—	11
Western.....	46	36	5	3	22	—	—	4	73	43	116
Queen's.....	119	75	11	5	53	—	—	—	183	80	263
Ottawa.....	53	2	—	—	3	—	28	—	84	2	86
McMaster.....	49	28	6	—	—	—	2	16	57	44	101
Manitoba.....	150	122	40	4	54	2	22	—	266	128	394
Saskatchewan.....	67	37	8	2	—	—	20	—	95	39	134
Alberta.....	101	40	21	5	14	3	10	2	146	50	196
British Columbia.....	102	81	12	8	—	—	—	—	114	89	203
Total, (exclusive of duplications).....	2,273	826	233	61	530	15	369	436	3,405	1,338	4,743

¹These degrees were granted by Dalhousie, with which King's College is in federation. They are deducted from the total to avoid duplication.

²All of these except four in theology were granted by the University of Toronto, with which Victoria University is in federation. They are deducted from the totals to avoid duplication.

³These figures show degrees in the theology only. An unknown number of arts degrees was granted to Trinity students by the University of Toronto, with which Trinity is in federation.

16.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1925-26.

University.	Assets.			Source of Income.						Expenditure.		
	Endow- ments.	Buildings and Equip- ment.	Other Property.	Total Assets.	Invest- ments.	Govern- ments and Municipalities.	Fees. ¹	Other sources. ²	Total Income.	Current.	Capital.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Dunstan's, P.E.I.	—	300,000	—	300,000	—	—	—	38,000	38,000	38,000	—	38,000
King's.....	139,337	34,262	6,390	179,989	9,955	36,004	2,997	17,658	66,614	68,869	—	68,869
Dalhousie.....	1,362,076	2,400,000	—	3,762,076	79,992	—	90,816	54,358	225,166	226,526	25,152	251,678
Acadia.....	883,018	1,340,091	—	2,223,109	38,281	—	39,297	69,193	146,701	160,331	43,269	205,600
St. Francis Xavier	265,950	419,213	689,398	1,374,561	21,820	680	1,711	66,177	90,388	78,203	10,461	88,664
Total N.S....	2,650,381	4,193,566	695,788	7,539,735	150,048	36,684	134,821	207,316	528,869	533,929	80,882	614,811
New Brunswick.....	50,000	550,000	—	600,000	2,506	25,000	18,148	1,567	47,221	52,421	—	52,421
Mt. Allison.....	568,600	406,070	—	974,670	33,674	—	20,309	56,129	110,112	103,707	—	103,707
St. Joseph.....	—	371,142	39,700	410,842	—	—	16,828	64,207	81,035	77,179	3,700	80,879
Total N.B....	618,600	1,327,212	39,700	1,985,512	36,180	25,000	55,285	121,903	238,368	233,307	3,700	237,007
McGill.....	18,740,968	11,173,051	—	29,914,019	1,117,884	70,750	365,472	362,906	1,917,012	1,980,599	186,197	2,166,796
Bishop's.....	575,653	287,257	24,453	887,363	27,102	3,500	13,400	27,232	71,234	81,127	—	81,127
Laval.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal.....	1,915,602	2,415,619	1,177,456	5,508,677	111,651	68,000	128,912	34,815	343,378	369,830	49,833	419,663
Total Que....	21,232,223	13,875,927	1,201,909	36,310,059	1,256,637	142,250	507,784	424,953	2,331,624	2,431,556	236,030	2,667,586
Toronto.....	—	—	—	12,806,130	80,241	1,824,680 ³	453,541	142,031	2,500,493	2,128,842	325,513	2,454,355
Victoria.....	1,167,439	1,287,105	—	2,455,044	81,428	—	39,843	168,9724	290,243	159,283	60,000	219,283
Trinity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's.....	2,035,812	3,500,000	—	5,535,812	103,475	212,200	181,376	11,289	508,340	508,263	10,000	518,263
Western.....	17,527	2,139,924	9,438	2,167,389	26	270,000	57,156	93,791	420,973	363,297	57,676	420,973
Ottawa.....	—	1,050,000	—	1,050,000	—	—	40,000	95,000	135,000	190,000	—	190,000
McMaster.....	1,049,043	451,184	—	1,500,227	53,520	—	25,576	54,573	133,669	—	—	201,791
Total Ont....	—	—	—	25,514,602	318,690	2,306,880	797,492	565,656	3,988,718	—	—	4,004,665
Manitoba.....	2,210,183	1,653,850	—	3,864,033	127,500	475,000	148,498	57,607	808,605	758,740	365	759,105
Saskatchewan.....	28,895	3,780,843	106,393	3,916,131	1,926	887,071	39,354	16,512	944,863	606,787	274,597	881,384
Alberta.....	500,000	4,140,193	37,766	4,677,959	25,000	430,000	83,339	44,846	583,185	587,747	—	587,747
British Columbia.....	62,599	3,265,669	30,386	3,358,654	17,873	482,000	157,723	17,821	675,417	581,864	62,886	644,750
Grand total.....	—	—	—	87,466,685	1,933,854	4,784,885	1,924,296	1,494,614	10,137,649	—	—	10,435,055

¹Other than board and lodging. ²Including board and lodging. ³Including \$1,370,680 from special government grants. ⁴Including \$106,660 from residences.

¹Other than board and lodging.²Including board and lodging.³Including \$1,370,680 from special government grants.⁴Including \$106,666 from residences.

17.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

NOTE.—In addition to the colleges below there are 21 classical colleges and 2 agricultural colleges in the province of Quebec. The classical colleges, with the dates of their foundation, as are follows:—Chicoutimi (1873), Joliette 1846, L'Assomption 1832, Lévis 1853, Mont Laurier 1910, Montreal Loyola (1896), Montreal Ste. Marie 1848, Montreal St. Sulpice 1767, Nicolet 1803, Quebec Petit Séminaire 1663, Rigaud 1851, Rimouski 1855, St. Alexandre de la Gatineau 1911, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière (1827), St. Hyacinthe (1811), St. Jean 1911, St. Laurent 1847, Ste. Thérèse 1825, Sherbrooke (1875), Trois Rivières (1860), and Valleyfield 1893. The two agricultural colleges are the Institut d'Oka and the agricultural school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Of the 9,321 pupils in the classical colleges in 1922, 706 were in primary courses, 2,535 in commercial courses and 6,080 in classical courses. Of the last mentioned, 269 were in colleges affiliated or annexed and 123 in colleges associated with Laval University. These were evidently doing work of university grade.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Founda- tion.	Present Charter.			
Prince of Wales' College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1836	1860	Practically all Canadian Universities.	Arts.	—
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	1820	—	Dalhousie.	Theology.	D.D., B.D.
College of Saint Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	1892	—	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.
Technical College, Hali- fax, N.S.	1907	—	Acadia, King's, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier.	Engineering.	B. Sc. in M.E., C.E., E.E., Mch. E.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	1905	—	Agriculture.	Associate Diploma.
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	1906	—	Theology, Philoso- phy.	T.B., T.L., D.D., Ph.D.
St. Mary's College, Hali- fax, N.S.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Partial Course in Engineering.	B.A.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	—	McGill.	Agriculture, House- hold Science.	M.S.A., B.H.S., B.S.A., B. Sc. in Agr. L.S.C., C.L.
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Mont- real, Que.	1907	1907	Laval.	Commerce.	—
Stanstead Wesleyan Col- lege, Stanstead, Que.	1872	1872	—	Arts, Commercial, Music.	Diploma.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	1865	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1839	1889	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Montreal Diocesan Theo- logical College, Mont- real, Que.	1873	1879	McGill.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	1879	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., S.T.D., D.D.
Wycliffe College, Toron- to, Ont.	1879	1916	Toronto.	Theology.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	1858	Toronto.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	—	Toronto.	Arts.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D. ¹
Ontario Agricultural Col- lege, Guelph, Ont.	1874	1874	Toronto.	Agriculture, Domes- tic Science, Man- ual Training.	B.S.A.
Ontario College of Art ² , Toronto, Ont.	1912	1912	—	—	Diploma.
Ontario Law School, Os- goode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario College of Phar- macy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	1884	Toronto.	Pharmacy.	Phm. B. ³
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	1868	1911	Toronto.	Dentistry.	L.D.S. ⁴

17.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Founda- tion.	Present Charter.			
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	1862	1903	Toronto.	Veterinary.	V.S. ⁵
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	1912	—	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A.
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	1863	Western University.	Theology.	Diploma with title L. Th. ⁶
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	1864	1866	—	Arts, Scholastic Philosophy.	—
Collège du Sacré Cœur, Sudbury, Ont.	1913	—	Laval.	Preparatory.	Classical. ³
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	—	—	—	Diploma and Diploma with Honours.
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	1899	—	McMaster.	Arts, Theology, Academic, Business, Music.	B.A. by McMaster University.
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	—	Manitoba.	Law.	LL. B. by University.
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	Manitoba.	Arts, Theology, Matriculation.	B.D., D.D. ⁷
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	1871	—	Manitoba.	Theology.	B.D.
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	—	Manitoba.	Agriculture, Home Economics.	B.S.A.
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	1866	—	Manitoba.	—	B.D.
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1879	1883	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	—	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	—	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	—
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	1913	1913	Laval.	Preparatory, Commercial, Classical.	—
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	1910	1916	Alberta.	Theology.	D.D.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	1916	—	—	Technical Courses.	—
The Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	1892	1893	Toronto.	Academic, Music, Business.	Diplomas.
Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.	—	—	British Columbia.	Arts and pure Science.	—

¹ Degrees conferred by the University of Toronto. ² Succeeding Ontario School of Art founded in 1876. ³ The University of Toronto grants the degree Phm. B. ⁴ The degree of D.D.S. is conferred by the University of Toronto. ⁵ The degrees of B.V.Sc. and D.V.Sc. are conferred by the University of Toronto. ⁶ Degrees in Arts and Theology are conferred by Western University. ⁷ The degree of B.A. is conferred by the University of Manitoba. ⁸ B.A. conferred by Laval University.

15.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, by Individual Institutions, 1925-26.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	10	2	12	66	27	93
Colège Ste.-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	27	—	27	160	—	160
Holy Heart, Halifax, N.S.	7	—	7	59	—	59
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4	—	4	21	—	21
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	12	—	12	155	—	155
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	12	—	12	61	1	61
Congregational College, Montreal, Que.	2	—	2	15	—	15
École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	25	13	38	468	23	491
Macdonald College, Ste.-Anne de Bellevue, Que.	36	13	49	367	369	736
Montreal Diocesan, Montreal, Que.	4	—	4	23	—	23
Oka Agricultural, Oka, Que.	54	—	54	114	—	114
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	5	—	5	34	—	34
Ste.-Anne de la Pocatière College, Que.	37	—	37	89	—	89
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	4	—	4	126	1	127
Huron College, London, Ont.	6	—	6	25	—	25
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	7	—	7	102	31	133
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	74	12	86	891	815	1,706
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont. (1925)	4	20	24	136	8	144
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, Ont.	5	—	5	338	12	350
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	23	—	23	65	1	66
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	35	—	35	166	—	166
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	11	—	11	165	—	165
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. (1925)	34	—	34	455	116	571
Toronto Bible College, Ont.	6	—	6	57	112	169
Evangelical Lutheran Sem. of Canada, Waterloo, Ont.	15	—	15	84	—	84
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	9	1	10	74	—	74
Collège du Sacré Cœur, Sudbury, Ont.	15	—	15	163	—	163
Brandon College, Man.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	4	1	5	19	11	30
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	10	—	10	54	—	54
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	13	3	16	179	157	336
Erin Avenue College, Saskatoon, Sask. (1925)	5	—	5	39	—	39
Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask.	—	—	—	117	—	117
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	—	3	49	3	52
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	7	—	7	15	—	15
Alberta College, Edmonton, Alta.	5	—	5	30	5	35
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.	15	—	15	162	—	162
Robertson College, Edmonton, Alta.	2	—	2	11	—	11
Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.	5	1	6	17	—	17
Columbian College, New Westminster, B.C. (1925)	4	11	15	38	84	122
Classical Colleges of Quebec—						
Chicoutimi (Little Seminary)	38	—	38	593	—	593
Joliette (Little Seminary)	42	—	42	398	—	398
L'Assomption Classical College	39	—	39	361	—	361
Lévis Classical College	57	—	57	763	—	763
Mont Laurier (Little Seminary)	27	—	27	155	—	155
Montréal (Loyola) Classical College	28	—	28	410	—	410
Montréal (Ste-Marie) Classical College	56	—	56	875	—	875
Montréal (St-Sulpice) Classical College	31	—	31	430	—	430
Nicolet (Little Seminary)	41	—	41	374	—	374
Québec (Little Seminary)	60	—	60	873	—	872
Rigaud Classical College	48	—	48	372	—	372
Rimouski (Little Seminary)	38	—	38	331	—	331
St.-Alexandre de la Gatinere Classical College	12	—	12	180	—	180
Ste.-Anne de la Pocatière Classical College	54	—	54	644	—	644
St.-Hyacinthe (Little Seminary)	40	—	40	461	—	461
St.-Jean Classical College	35	—	35	280	—	280
St.-Laurent (Little Seminary)	71	—	71	528	—	528
Ste.-Thérèse (Little Seminary)	39	—	39	352	—	352
Sherrilrooke (Little Seminary)	50	—	50	543	—	543
Trois-Rivières (Little Seminary)	41	—	41	500	—	500
Valleyfield Classical College	36	—	36	290	—	290
Ten indep. non-subsidized Classical Institutions, Que.	80	—	80	718	—	718
Eleven indep. non-subsidized Superior Inst., Que.	69	—	69	501	—	501
Grand Total	1,586	86	1,672	16,142	1,775	17,917

Not including 1,530 males and 1,505 females in secondary technical courses.

19.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1925-26.

Name and Address.	Total Assets.	Total Income.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	333,258	29,000	28,000
Collège Ste.-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	203,000	18,000	18,000
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	480,500	50,964	135,727
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	325,000	70,326	56,612
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	300,000	21,275	22,383
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	160,000	27,500	25,750
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	7,750,000	440,500	455,689
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	717,042	103,195	103,452
Montreal Diocesan College, Montreal, Que.	358,393	26,776	26,629
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	242,357	14,232	16,991
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	484,209	49,535	48,000
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	-	630,376	630,376
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	-	366,605	366,705
Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	-	65,164	36,478
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	92,677	16,505	16,451
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	536,250	63,538	63,384
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	285,000	55,115	49,000
Huron College, London, Ont.	137,794	27,716	41,593
Evangelical Lutheran Sem., Waterloo, Ont.	120,147	22,931	28,127
Collège du Sacré Cœur, Sudbury, Ont.	200,000	40,090	38,000
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	-	14,360	15,095
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1,015,467	71,222	70,807
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	262,999	41,550	46,750
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	192,287	41,245	39,244
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	141,000	10,410	9,373
Alberta College, Edmonton (South), Alta.	211,830	32,860	32,835
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.	185,100	38,653	43,812
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alta.	95,415	10,509	10,509
Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.	108,189	11,824	11,803
Total	14,937,414	2,411,886	2,487,575

IV. MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

1.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

Prior to 1870, the basis of research in Canada was observation and record rather than experiment. Fifty years ago, laboratories, except elementary ones of scant accommodation, were non-existent. The courses in science in the universities did not, before 1878, involve any practical work beyond extremely simple demonstrations. The industries did not concern themselves with scientific investigation, and research was not regarded as an essential feature of the work of the Government Departments, except possibly in the Geological Survey.

Scientific research in Canada began in the 80's, with the institution in the universities of courses in experimental and practical science. Many of the investigators of Canadian origin who have distinguished themselves in the field of science within the last 30 years owe their incentive toward research to the outlook developed by these courses.

Since 1890, Canadian universities have steadily increased their equipment for scientific teaching and research. While many of the teachers have had little time for research or for advanced courses, scientific investigators in Canadian universities have made valuable contributions to the literature of the sciences, and many of them have achieved high distinction.

Scientific societies, such as the Royal Canadian Institute, founded in 1849, and the Royal Society of Canada, founded in 1881, have also promoted research through the publication of papers giving the results of researches in the various departments of science and through the distinction conferred by membership in such societies.

Various Departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have maintained scientific laboratories. Some of these have been concerned merely with routine examination or analysis, but in many cases research was undertaken. The research activities of the Government Departments have, however, been inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Less than 8 years ago, it was estimated that the amount expended annually by Government laboratories for investigations of all kinds was less than \$325,000, of which less than \$100,000 was actually expended for research in Government laboratories.

Twenty years ago the value of research was not appreciated by Canadian industries. A number of firms had routine testing or assay laboratories, but until 1905 there were none which employed research for the improvement of their manufacturing processes or of their products. The example of foreign firms has to some extent altered public opinion in Canada on this question, but the number of Canadian firms which apply research to their industrial problems is still very small. In 1917 the Research Council of Canada issued a questionnaire to the industries, when replies received from 2,400 of the leading firms in Canada showed that only 37 had laboratories for research; 83 employed as many investigators and 276 assistants, but the great majority of these were engaged only in routine examinations. Apart from salaries, the total amount expended in 1916 for research by all firms listed did not exceed \$135,000.

With the growth of Canadian wealth, the scientific equipment of the leading Canadian universities has been greatly increased and scientific researches are now being prosecuted on a considerable scale, as a result of the research scholarships granted by the National Research Council of Canada, or endowed by various wealthy benefactors in the leading universities of the country. An especially notable achievement is the discovery of insulin, a preparation which indefinitely prolongs the lives of those suffering from diabetes, by Dr. F. G. Banting, Dr. J. B. Collip and Mr. C. H. Best, working under the supervision of Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto. The Nobel prize in medicine for 1923 was awarded to Dr. Banting and Dr. Macleod for this discovery, and in the same year Parliament voted to Dr. Banting a life annuity of \$7,500, to enable him to devote himself entirely to medical research.

The importance of scientific and industrial research has been recognized in recent years by the creation of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, commonly known as the National Research Council. A brief account of the work carried on by the National Research Council is appended.

1.—The National Research Council.

A synopsis of the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada, also full information regarding the establishment, organization and activities of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, more commonly known under the short title of "The National Research Council", will be found

in previous editions of the Canada Year Book, notably on pp. 53-57 of the 1920 edition. It is therefore, only necessary to repeat that shortly after the outbreak of the Great War, a Committee of the Imperial Privy Council was appointed and under it an Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1915 by the British Government, to deal with the development of scientific and industrial research, and its application to the problems of war and peace. The British Dominions were invited to establish similar organizations in order to bring about co-operation of effort and co-ordination of research throughout the Empire. Acting on this suggestion, the Government of Canada in 1916 appointed a sub-committee of the Privy Council to devise and carry out measures to promote scientific and industrial research in Canada. This sub-committee decided to copy the organization adopted in Great Britain and appointed the National Research Council as an advisory body on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada. The Council was also given charge of all matters which might be assigned to it affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada.

The National Research Council now operates under the Research Council Act, 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 64), and in addition to the general powers conferred upon it by the above Act, the following specific duties have been assigned to it:—

To promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada;

Researches with the object of improving the technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries;

Researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries;

The investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements, including length, volume, weight, mass, capacity, time, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and other forms of energy, and the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter;

The standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the Government service and for use in the industries of Canada; and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the Government service;

The investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the products of the industries making such a request;

Researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

The Council has also been given charge of and direction or supervision over the researches which may be undertaken, under conditions to be determined in each case, by or for single industrial firms or by such organizations or persons as may desire to avail themselves of the facilities offered for this purpose.

Detailed information regarding the recommendation of the National Research Council for the establishment in Canada of a National Research Institute, through which it would be possible for the Council to carry out more effectively the duties which have been assigned to it, will also be found in previous editions of the Canada Year Book. In the meantime, the Council is endeavouring to render the maximum possible service in three main directions:—(a) the training of research workers; (b) the granting of financial assistance toward the prosecution of important approved researches; (c) the co-ordination and stimulation of research work on problems of national importance.

Training of Research Workers.—In order to develop in Canada a corps of highly trained research men for service not only in the universities and technical schools, but also in the industries and technical departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Research Council has established three classes of scholarships which it awards under the titles of bursaries, studentships and fellowships. These awards have a value, respectively, of \$750, \$1,000, and \$1,200, and are intended to enable students who have graduated with distinction from a university to continue their post-graduate training in science. These awards are given to the best qualified applicants therefor, the minimum qualifications for a bursary being graduation with distinction from an approved university; for a studentship, one year of post-graduate research experience; and for a fellowship, clearly demonstrated ability to carry on independent research.

During the ten years ended Mar. 31, 1927, the National Research Council has awarded 344 scholarships to 199 persons. These awards were held in 16 departments of science at 12 Canadian universities. Each grantee worked under the direction of a member of the staff of the university where his award was held, who had agreed to co-operate with the Council in the careful supervision of the work of the grantee.

The main purpose of scholarships is to train men in research work, rather than to achieve valuable results as a consequence of the investigations carried out by grantees, but nevertheless some very valuable work has been carried out under these awards. The fact that 458 scientific papers, by persons holding National Research Council scholarships, have been accepted and published by prominent scientific journals in Great Britain, in the United States and in Canada, gives some indication of the calibre of the work.

During the ten-year period 155 persons had completed their post-graduate training in science under these awards. The National Research Council has therefore increased to this extent the number of research workers available for service in Canadian industries and universities or in Government technical services. Fifteen of these research workers are continuing their post-graduate studies; 52 are engaged in the teaching profession, 35 of these having received appointment to the staffs of Canadian universities where the great majority will have an opportunity of securing further scientific training and engaging in research work; 26 are employed in the industries and 29 have accepted positions in the technical branches of the Dominion and provincial Governments; seven grantees are employed in various capacities other than teaching on the staffs of universities, as in sanatoria, etc. Of the 155 scholarship grantees, eight persons for various reasons are not at present actively engaged in research work, one is deceased and 17 have failed to furnish information regarding their present occupation. Altogether, of the 155 grantees, 123 persons are actively engaged in scientific or associated work in Canada.

Assisted Researches.—During the past ten years the National Research Council has financially assisted in the prosecution of 120 distinct researches which were carried out in Canadian laboratories spread from coast to coast. During the fiscal year 1926-27, 68 researches, to which financial assistance had been granted by the Council, were in progress in 23 departments of science and were carried out in various departments at 10 Canadian universities and 11 Government or industrial laboratories.

Twenty researches were carried out in departments of Physics, 12 investigations in the various departments of Chemistry, six in Botany, seven in Mining Engineering, four in Biochemistry, three in Biology, two researches each in the departments of Field Husbandry and Electrical Engineering, while one investigation was carried out in each of the following departments of science: Geology, Entomology, Bacteriology, Pathology, Plant Pathology, Animal Pathology, Plant Biochemistry, Plant Breeding, General Agriculture, Food Chemistry, Forestry, General Engineering, Engineering Standardization, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

The laboratories in which these investigations were carried out were as follows: the universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Toronto, Western Ontario, Queen's, McGill, Montreal and Dalhousie. In addition to the above university laboratories, researches were also in progress at the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, London, Ont.; the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, Fort San, Sask.; the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.; the Atlantic Experimental Station for Fisheries, Halifax, N.S.; also a co-operative investigation was carried out by the staffs of the Department of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick and the Dominion Forestry Service of the Department of the Interior; another co-operative investigation was carried out in the laboratories of the Dominion Department of Mines at Ottawa, and three co-operative investigations were in progress in various laboratories of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

During the year 1926-27 the research activities of the National Research Council were carried out in every province of the Dominion where facilities were available for work of this nature. It is the policy of the Council to utilize to the fullest possible extent all existing facilities, both in trained man power and equipment, in order to stimulate and co-ordinate research work throughout Canada.

During the past ten years the Council has expended the total sum of \$445,834 in grants in aid of research, of which amount \$75,233 was expended during the year 1926-27. More than 40 p.c. of all moneys expended by the Council since it was established have been devoted to the co-ordination and stimulation of research work carried out in university, Government and industrial laboratories throughout Canada.

Associate Committees.—The National Research Council has established two classes of Associate Committees, the main function of the first class being to advise the Council on scientific questions, and of the second, to direct research work on some major problem.

With the object of keeping the Council closely in touch with important research problems requiring attention and with advances in science made from time to time, the Council has established Associate Committees, one in each of the major departments of science. These committees provide the Council with a source of reliable scientific advice in their respective fields. In some cases research work is carried on under the auspices of Advisory Committees, but research is not their main function.

The second group of Associate Committees has been appointed by the Council for the specific purpose of undertaking the organization, co-ordination and prosecution of research work on some major problem or group of problems. This group

of committees differs from the first group in that their main function is to undertake the direction of the research work specifically assigned to them, but they also serve in an advisory capacity in their own field.

At the close of the year under review 19 such Associate Committees were in active operation under the auspices of the National Research Council. These Associate Committees usually meet at least once a year at a convenient time and place to discuss that part of the work of the Council with which they are concerned and to consider the manner in which the committee can most effectively co-operate therein and to make such recommendations to the Council as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

It is obviously only through the unselfish co-operation of the members of the committees and other research workers, who give freely of their time and experience without remuneration, that the National Research Council is enabled to carry out such a volume of work with a limited appropriation.

2.—The Royal Society of Canada.

An account of the origin, history and functions of the Royal Society of Canada, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, Past President of the Royal Society of Canada, appeared at p. 884 of the 1924 Year Book.

3.—The Royal Canadian Institute.

An account of the Royal Canadian Institute, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, appeared at pp. 885-6 of the 1924 Year Book.

2.—Public Libraries in Canada.

Under the above heading, a short article appeared on pp. 168-9 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. Because of the pressure upon the space of the Year Book it is not repeated here. Statistics of Canadian libraries are given at pp. 153-194 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1926", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For Canadian library legislation, see pp. 195-206 of the same report.

3.—Art in Canada.

A short article on this subject appeared at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book.

XII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND BENEVOLENCE.

Greatly increased attention has been devoted in Canada during recent years to public health and its related subjects, the work embracing, in addition to the supervision of the general health of the community, the maintenance of hospitals and institutions for the care of needy and indigent persons. In general, the administration of public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of such institutions is in the hands of the various Provincial Governments, under the powers given them in sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies and individuals generally initiate charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent, uniform inspection of methods and standards. Exercising particular jurisdiction over some phases of the general health of the people of the Dominion is the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, while the Dominion Council of Health acts as a clearing-house on many important questions related to the health of the people.

Public Health.—Considerable diversity in methods of administration of public health activities exists among the provinces. Apart, however, from the actual organization of provincial Health Departments and of the administrative bodies charged with the management of hospitals and other such institutions, it will be observed, in the summaries of provincial activities which follow, that particular attention is given to the same branches of public health work in all the provinces. Perhaps the most important of all, and reflecting most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the provisions for medical inspection of school children. This is carried out in some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to it alone. In addition to the continual supervision exercised over the health of the children, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers and parents. In many cases dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on upon a considerable scale for but a few years, great benefits have already been realized from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

In other directions also, governmental activities through Departments of Health have produced numerous evidences of their value, which may be illustrated by an examination of the death rates from various communicable and other diseases, such as are shown in the Population section of the present volume under the heading of "Vital Statistics". In Ontario the rate of deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 85.6 to 58 per 100,000 between 1913 and 1926, and that from typhoid fever from 19.4 to 2.4 per 100,000. While some other rates have increased, it may be noted that increases are not general in the case of communicable diseases and that, in respect of tuberculosis especially, the cities of the province show the lowest mortality rates. The reason for this is the fact that public health work is more advanced there than in the towns and rural areas.

Institutions.—The most familiar of all the public institutions established to administer and foster the general health of the community is the general hospital, common to all cities and towns of any considerable population, and found also in the more modern and prosperous rural districts. Such hospitals are generally erected and supported by the municipality, their actual administration being in the

hands of a board of trustees; their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, is derived in the main from grants from the Provincial Governments, from donations of individuals and societies, and from patients' fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for it and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is more or less generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and the ability of patients to defray them. Second in importance are the houses of refuge and orphanages, homes where destitute adults and homeless children are taken in, fed and clothed until they can support themselves or until homes for them are found elsewhere. Orphans' homes are found in practically every urban and rural community of any size, while refuges or homes for the aged are supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Asylums for the insane, also found in all the provinces, differ from the foregoing types in that they are in general owned, supported and administered entirely by the province. In Nova Scotia, however, the insane of each county, together with the inmates of the refuge and orphanage, are, in some instances, cared for in one institution. Other institutions supported by the public include isolation hospitals, maternity hospitals, homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, homes for incurables, infirmaries, homes for epileptics and for lepers, and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Throughout the Dominion many other more or less similar institutions exist whose nature is more independent than that of the types mentioned above.¹ Since these institutions do not receive Provincial Government grants and hence are not in all cases subject to inspection, no complete record showing their number, purpose and the number of inmates can be obtained.

But little historical information on the subject is available. No statistics of public benevolence had been presented in the *Canada Year Book* for some years before their inclusion in the 1922-23 edition. It seems, however, that until comparatively recently, the caring for needy and destitute persons, as we now recognize it, was largely in the hands of individuals, of whose humane efforts scanty evidence remains for present use. The inability of private effort to cope with a problem of such rapidly increasing dimensions has led to the present Government control of the majority of benevolent institutions.

In the exercise of the powers granted them at Confederation, the various Provincial Governments have enacted legislation governing the regulation of public charities. In Ontario, for example, the Houses of Refuge Act, the Hospitals for the Insane Act, the Private Sanitarium Act, the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, and the Prisons and Public Charities Inspection Act have been passed, dealing with different phases of the subject. Similar legislation by other Provincial Governments also provides for the maintenance of hospitals, the carrying-on of charitable work, the provision of funds, and inspection by competent officials.

Numbers and Types of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions in Canada.

—An attempt has been made to bring together in tabular form certain statistics of the number of institutions in the Dominion concerned with the health of the community or carried on as result of benevolent effort. It is, of course, highly desirable that not only the mere data of numbers but also those relating to inmates, staff, finances, etc., should be similarly collated for the country as a whole. This, however,

¹ For information regarding Dominion Government hospitals for returned soldiers, see sub-section "Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment", p. 988, also pp. 20-29 of the 1920 Year Book.

is for the present impossible, owing, in some cases, to the incomparability of statistics published by the various provinces and in others to the scarcity or absence of published information. The matter made available, however, is given in as complete and concise a form as possible under the provincial headings below.

Table 1 is designed to show the numbers of institutions in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1925 or 1926.

1.—Number of Public Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions in Canada, 1925 or 1926.

NOTE.—The latest available figures are given. The fiscal years of the various provinces are as follows:—Prince Edward Island and Alberta, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; Nova Scotia, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30; New Brunswick and Ontario, Nov. 1 to Oct. 31; Quebec, July 1 to June 30; Saskatchewan and Manitoba, May 1 to April 30; and British Columbia, April 1 to Mar. 31.

Types.	P.E. Island. ¹	Nova Scotia. ²	New Brunswick. ⁴	Que- bec. ²	On- tario. ²	Mani- toba. ⁵	Saskat- che- wan. ²	Al- berta. ⁵	British Colum- bia. ²
General Hospitals.....	3	19	14		128	—		58	
Maternity “.....	—	1	2		4	—		1	
Private “.....	—	—	—	66	70	—	58	—	69
Isolation “.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Tuberculosis Sanatoria.....	—	1	2	8	12	—	2	2	1
Hospitals for the Insane.....	1	21 ³	1	6	12	3	2	3	3
Homes for Epileptics.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homes for Infirm.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homes for Incurables.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Lepor Stations.....	—	—	1	120	—	1	—	—	—
Orphanages.....	2	15 ³	1	—	30	—	—	—	1
Houses of Refuge.....	—	20 ³	2	—	73	—	1	—	—

¹ 1927. ² 1926. ³ Refugees and orphanages are also maintained as hospitals for the insane in some cases. ⁴ 1924. ⁵ 1922. ⁶ 1923.

Hospitals for Mental Defectives.—It is only in the case of hospitals for mental defectives that comparable statistics of institutions throughout the nine provinces are available. Table 2 brings their more important data together and may be taken as giving a general idea of the situation throughout the Dominion.

2.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada, latest year reported.

Items.	P.E. Island. ¹	Nova Scotia. ²	New Brunswick. ³	Quebec. ⁴	Ontario. ⁵
Number of institutions.....	1	21	1	6	12
Inmates (beginning of year).....	308	1,491	703	6,724	9,144
Admissions.....	62	432	190	1,744	2,299
Discharges and deaths.....	71	384	85	1,464	1,919
Improved or cured.....	—	—	81	—	936
Inmates (end of year).....	304	1,539	736	7,004	9,524
Staff—Doctors.....	1	—	—	34	28
Nurses.....	—	—	—	1,206	1,491
Revenue—Government grants.....	\$ —	—	—	1,236,262	—
Fees.....	—	—	29,534	309,830	570,626
Total.....	\$ 7,137	—	99,079	3,146,116	614,226
Expenditure—Salaries.....	\$ —	—	50,865	483,329	1,213,251
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ —	—	26,030	519,380	613,023
Total.....	\$ 129,953	—	196,328	3,077,000	2,775,169

¹ For the year ended Dec. 31, 1927. ² For the year ended Sept. 30, 1926. ³ For the year ended Oct. 31, 1925. ⁴ For the year ended Dec. 31, 1926. ⁵ For the year ended Oct. 31, 1925.

2.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada, latest year reported—concluded.

Items.	Man- itoba. ¹	Saskat- chewan. ²	Alberta. ³	British Colum- bia. ⁴
Number of institutions.....	3	2	3	3
Inmates (beginning of year).....	1,201	1,681	968	1,884
Admissions.....	211	532	356	475
Discharges and deaths.....	159	446	277	439
Improved or cured.....	—	—	131	118
Inmates (end of year).....	1,343	1,767	1,047	1,995
Staff—Doctors.....	268	7	—	9
Nurses.....	—	317	—	—
Revenue—Government grants.....	\$ —	—	45,890	530,946
Fees.....	\$ 52,038	130,222	7,452	105,820
Total.....	\$ 90,322	—	55,154	636,766
Expenditure—Salaries.....	\$ 196,347	235,316	16,000	267,958
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ —	450,929	—	137,088
Total.....	\$ 274,804	686,245	30,484	676,766

¹ Year (10 months) ended Aug. 31, 1922. ² Year ended Dec. 31, 1926.

³ Year ended Dec. 31, 1923. One institution for the care of mentally defective children is included. Figures of revenue and expenditure apply to this institution only. ⁴ Year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

I.—DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Act of Parliament (9-10 George V, Chap. 24, An Act respecting the Department of Health), creating the Dominion Department of Health, clearly defined its functions as follows:—to protect the country against the entrance of infectious disease; to exclude immigrants who might become a charge upon the country; to treat sick and injured mariners; to see that men employed on public construction work were provided with proper medical care; to set the standards and control the quality of food and drugs, except meat and canned goods, which are under the Department of Agriculture; to control proprietary medicines and the importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs such as morphine, cocaine, etc.; to prevent the spread of the venereal diseases; to care for lepers and to co-operate with the provinces with a view to preserving and improving the public health.

There was also created, in virtue of the Act, a Dominion Council of Health, consisting of the Deputy Minister of Health of Canada, acting as chairman, the chief executive officer of the various provincial Departments of Health and representatives of labour, the farm, public health science, education and women's organizations. Through this body matters of health which affect the country either in whole or in part are discussed, uniformity established and co-operation secured. (For a fuller description of this body, see 1926 Year Book, pp. 908-9.)

In order to preserve the principle of provincial sovereignty, sec. 7 of the Health Act was inserted. It is as follows:—"Nothing in this Act or in any regulation made thereunder shall authorize the Minister or any officer of the Department to exercise any jurisdiction or control over any Provincial or Municipal Board of Health or other health authority operating under the laws of any Province."

Quarantine Service.—One of the divisions of the Department of Health is that of maritime quarantine. Its object is the prevention of the importation of major infectious diseases into the country, and, with this end in view, quarantine stations are in operation at the several maritime ports. Every vessel coming from

abroad is inspected and passengers or crews who are found to be suffering from infectious disease, together with contacts, are removed to the quarantine stations in accordance with the principle laid down in the Convention of Paris, 1926.

Immigration Medical Service.—Associated with quarantine is the medical examination and medical care of immigrants. For this purpose medical examiners are stationed at the several ports of entry. Physicians at strategical points throughout Europe conduct the medical examination of all immigrants prior to their embarkation. In this way the examination is more thoroughly and effectively made and the entry of undesirables thereby diminished.

Venereal Disease Control.—During the war it became apparent that there was a marked increase in the venereal diseases, and the various countries took such steps as they considered necessary to stay their progress. Co-operating with the provinces for the control of the venereal diseases, the Dominion Government, in 1919, voted the sum of \$200,000, which was divided *pro rata* among the provinces, with the provision that the provinces expend an amount at least equal to that received, establish clinics for free treatment, provide treatment in penal institutions and carry on an educational campaign. The Department of Health has established a Division of Venereal Disease Control with the object of co-ordinating this work.

Child Welfare.—Child welfare is occupying the fore-front of public health in these days of advanced thinking along preventive lines. The diseases of childhood, which in the early years and indeed up to a few decades ago took such a terrible toll of young lives, have been brought under control and the wastage of child life is diminishing. In this field the Division of Child Welfare of the Department co-operates with the provincial Departments and voluntary organizations, and acts as a mentor and guide in directing the efforts of the various bodies concerned with the child. A great mass of literature is distributed throughout the country. This reaches the outposts and is of inestimable value to parents in helping them care for their children and their homes.

Leper Stations.—For many years there have been in operation in Canada two lazarettos for the treatment of leprosy, one in New Brunswick, the other in British Columbia. These have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health.

Marine Hospitals Service.—To treat sick and injured mariners entering Canadian ports on the payment of certain dues by ship-owners, hospitals, hospital facilities and medical care are provided through the Division of Marine Hospital Service.

Public Works Health Act.—To see that men working on construction work (canals, railways, and other forms of public construction), are provided with efficient sanitary, medical and hospital requirements, the Public Works (Health) Act is administered by the Department.

Food and Drugs.—The Food and Drugs Branch of the Department has to do with the safeguarding of foods and drugs against adulteration. Inspectors pick up throughout the country samples which are subjected to analysis in the various Departmental laboratories.

Patent Medicines.—The Patent Medicines Branch operates in a somewhat similar manner. No patent medicine may be offered to the public as a "cure" for disease. The word "cure" is taboo. All must be registered, and it is the duty of the Department to see that all are of some value and not dangerous, and the presence of all potent drugs must be stated on the label with the dosage.

To assist the Dominion analyst having the administration of the Food and Drugs Act and the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, two Advisory Boards are established, one dealing with food standards, the other prescribing what shall be deemed a sufficient medication of medicines containing alcohol in excess of 2½ p.c. to make them unfit as beverages, and also what shall be the maximum doses of scheduled potent drugs in any licensed patent medicine.

Pollution of Inland Waters.—The prevention of the pollution of inland waters is occupying the serious attention of the department. A special Division conducted by a sanitary engineer has been created, for the purpose of providing a safe water supply on board vessels and preventing pollution of rivers and streams through discharging sewage, and to co-operate with the International Joint Commission in the enforcement of rules and regulations relating to questions involving public health with regard to boundary waters between the United States of America and Canada. This division also supervises Dominion public buildings and offices with a view to conserving and promoting the health of civil servants and other Government employees.

Hospitals.—Hospitalization is another Division which offers expert advice in the construction and maintenance of hospitals.

Narcotics.—Certainly no field of public health offers greater opportunity than the control of the illegal distribution of narcotics. Since the introduction of opium-smoking in Canada 30 or more years ago, the use of habit-forming drugs, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine, has become widespread. It is estimated that there are from 8,000 to 10,000 drug addicts in Canada. One of the first steps taken by the Department of Health was the creation of a Narcotic Branch to control the importation and sale of such drugs in accordance with the principles laid down by the old Hague Convention and now by the League of Nations. Wholesale agents, physicians and druggists are obliged to keep records of importation or sale, and to forward their records periodically to the Department. The legitimate use of these dangerous habit-forming drugs is thus controlled.

Laboratory of Hygiene.—The Laboratory of Hygiene is concerned with the examination of bacteriological and serological products such as vaccines and sera, as well as the standardization of the more potent remedies such as digitalis and strophanthus. Research is an important function of the laboratory.

II.—PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1.—Prince Edward Island.

There is no Department of Public Health in Prince Edward Island. The supervision of public health matters is, however, in the hands of the Government of the province, which operates the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary, in addition to making money grants to other similar institutions.

In the report of the trustees of the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, a total of 308 patients was shown as resident on this date, compared with a total of 313 at the beginning of the year. During

the year, 63 patients had been admitted, while discharges and deaths totalled 68. Expenditure for maintenance and repair of the institution amounted to \$103,441, while revenues from fees and other sources were \$11,049.

The grants to other provincial institutions were as follows in 1927:—St. Vincent's Orphanage \$1,250, P.E.I. Orphanage \$1,250, Charlottetown Hospital \$2,000, P.E.I. Hospital \$2,000 and Prince Co. Hospital \$2,000. In addition the Red Cross Society received a grant of \$3,500 and the Free Dispensary \$200.

2.—Nova Scotia.

The report of the Provincial Health Officer for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, includes the reports of the Department of Public Health and the Deputy Registrar-General. Under recent legislation the Provincial Health Officer of the province was made Deputy Registrar-General as well, thus bringing the two Departments into closer co-operation.

There has been a marked reduction in the general death rate in recent years, while the infant mortality rate has also markedly improved, reaching in the year in question the lowest figure on record, 67.5 per 1,000. The province fortunately escaped any outbreak of epidemic disease during the year. The number of deaths from diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid decreased, although in common with neighbouring provinces and States, there was a slight increase in the number of deaths from influenza.

Educational work was carried on through weekly letters to local health officers and municipal and town clerks; special publications distributed among the medical profession and the newspapers of the province; special articles dealing with various health matters for publication in the newspapers; the exhibition of models or other public health exhibits, and the distribution of literature at the fall or other fairs and special lectures at the normal school or other educational gatherings in various portions of the province.

In connection with the anti-tuberculosis work carried on in the province, the examiner reported 1,221 persons examined by him during the year. Among these there were found to be 215 positive cases of tuberculosis, of whom 139 were referred to the Nova Scotia Sanatorium for treatment. The report emphasized the necessity for more adequate provision for the tuberculous poor of the province.

The Superintendent of Nursing Service reported that 16,969 pupils were examined by the county public health nurses under the supervision of the Department, while over 24,000 were examined by school nurses under the direction of local educational authorities. Since the issue of the preceding report 4,269 pupils had procured the treatment suggested to them by the nurse and advised by their family physician.

The laboratory reported a total of 6,983 specimens examined during the year, a decrease of 8.8 p.c. from 1925.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—The latest available statistics of hospitals and benevolent institutions in Nova Scotia, as contained in the Report of the Inspector of Humane Institutions for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, are given in Table 3. While in Table 1 of this section the province is shown to maintain 21 mental hospitals, 15 orphanages and 20 houses of refuge, some of these institutions, numbering 25 in all, are classed under two or more of the three types specified. The statistics are those of government-inspected institutions only. This applies also to tuberculosis sanatoria, of which only one is inspected by provincial officials.

3.—Hospitals, etc., in Nova Scotia, 1926.

Items.	General, Isolation, and Private Hospitals. ³	Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Con- sumptives.	Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane and Poor.
Number of institutions.....	19	1	1	25
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	689	46	180	2,145
Admissions and births.....	16,713	918	254	770
Total under treatment.....	17,402	964	550	—
Discharges, etc.....	16,656	923	269	706
Number of patients (end of year).....	746	41	175	2,209
Staff—Doctors.....	105	5	4	—
Nurses, etc.....	540	34	—	—
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	68,161	1,360	87,279	—
Fees.....\$	245,328	22,932	139,569	—
Total ¹\$	520,844	35,789	235,174	—
Expenditures—Salaries.....\$	162,319	9,254	89,386	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	155,591	16,615	41,131	—
Total ²\$	479,488	38,082	235,174	—

¹ Includes other receipts. ² Includes other expenditures. ³ Figures for staff and finances do not include the Victoria General Hospital.

The number of hospital days afforded to patients in general hospitals during the year amounted to 256,916 and to patients in maternity hospitals 13,496. The numbers of operations performed in general and maternity hospitals were respectively 9,038 and 35. The total government grants of \$69,521 to general and maternity hospitals comprised grants of \$43,552 by the province and \$25,969 by municipalities.

3.—New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Department of Health includes in its activities general sanitation, water-supply and drainage, the abatement of communicable disease, medical inspection of schools, vital statistics, the provincial pathological and public health laboratory, and the general supervision of the 16 health sub-districts into which the province is divided.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health, and is under the immediate direction of a Chief Medical Officer. His staff, which with the Minister forms the Bureau of Health, consists of the chief of laboratories, 4 district medical health officers, 6 medical inspectors of schools, a director of nursing and a director of venereal clinics.

The Chief Medical Officer, in his 10th annual report, summarizes the chief activities of the Department during the year ended Oct. 31, 1927, under the headings already given.

During the year 1926 the births numbered 10,340, the marriages 2,938 and the deaths 5,002. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population would be 25.4, 7.2 and 12.3. The infantile mortality was 105.9 and the maternal mortality 4.7 per 1,000 living births. The death-rate from all causes fell gradually from 15.6 in 1920 to 12.3 in 1926. The infantile mortality decreased from 134.9 in 1920 to 105.9 in 1926. The birth-rate was the second highest in Canada, exceeded only by that of Quebec.

In the school year 1926-27, 59,829 pupils were medically examined and 10,897 were successfully vaccinated (those entering school for the first time). Of those examined, 526 were found unable to pursue their studies with ordinary success on account of mental deficiency. Twelve special schools for such deficiencies have already been established. Of the total number examined (59,829), 28,083 were reported in normal physical and mental condition.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—Statistics of hospitals and benevolent institutions as they existed in 1924 appeared at p. 914 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book. No later figures are available.

4.—Quebec.

The Provincial Bureau of Health, in charge of the Provincial Secretary, administers the Public Health Act. Twenty inspectors are appointed for the 20 public health districts, their duties being divided generally between education of the public and municipal public health organization. In addition, their services are given in case of consultations, public lectures, maintenance of records of municipalities and medical and sanitary investigations. In addition to the district officers, the Bureau maintains an administrative division, a laboratory division, a division of sanitary engineering, a division of venereal diseases and a division of vital statistics. The energies of the Bureau are directed mainly toward the prevention of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant mortality. To this end the Provincial Bureau of Health has already established 21 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and 70 baby clinics, including those receiving Government grants. During the year 1926, in the 21 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries, 21,212 persons applied for examination, and 45,127 consultations were given. X-Ray examinations to the number of 14,528 were performed, as well as 4,178 sputum examinations.

The visiting public health nurses paid 40,303 visits in 9,795 families. Copies of public health literature numbering 96,000 were also distributed during the year.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—Table 4 summarizes the latest statistics on benevolent institutions, compiled from a special report issued on the subject by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. In brief explanation of the table, it may be said that the 66 hospitals include 4 maternities and 5 *crèches*. In addition, 28 dispensaries are maintained in these institutions where the principal services are those of medicine, surgery and ophthalmology.

The number of days passed in these institutions by patients during 1926 was 1,519,228; the accommodation available at the end of the year was 7,428 beds; the average cost per patient per day varied from \$0.33 to \$4.80.

The 120 refuges and orphanages provided accommodation of 14,891 beds. During 1926, the total number of days passed in these institutions by needy persons was 4,392,896. In addition, 85,619 indigent persons were given help during the year.

4.—Hospitals and Philanthropic Institutions in Quebec, 1926.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Anti-tubercular Sanatoria.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	66	8	6	120
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	4,292	387	6,724	13,294
Admissions.....	66,537	1,243	1,744	10,749
Discharges, deaths, etc.....	66,081	889	1,464	10,757
Number of patients (end of year).....	4,748	741	7,004	13,286
Staff—Doctors.....	569	298	34	4,204
Nurses and other employees.....	4,202		1,206	
Receipts—Government grants ¹	\$ 1,350,410	235,123	1,236,262	434,068
Fees.....	\$ 1,744,612	131,704	309,830	861,721
Sundries.....	\$ 2,438,640	97,193	1,600,024	2,159,898
Total.....	\$ 5,533,662	464,020	3,146,116	3,455,687
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....	\$ 1,038,859	117,163	483,329	477,530
Building and equipment.....	\$ 1,636,396	123,107	519,380	1,157,904
Sundries.....	\$ 2,858,407	209,877	2,074,291	1,731,913
Total.....	\$ 5,533,662	450,147	3,077,000	3,367,347

¹ Provincial and municipal.

5.—Ontario.

The Department of Health of Ontario is under a Minister of the Government, who also has charge of the vital statistics of the Province. It includes divisions of sanitary engineering, laboratories, preventable diseases, maternal and child hygiene, medical and dental inspection of schools, industrial hygiene and public health education.

There are eight district health officers and some 25 public health nurses in the field, and the appropriation for the work is upwards of \$750,000.

The local health work is carried on by a board of health and a medical officer of health in each of the 900 or more municipalities. Several cities have whole-time health officers, and the total local expenditure reaches nearly \$1,500,000.

Provision for the training of medical officers and of public health nurses is made by the universities of the province. A new school of hygiene in connection with the University of Toronto is in course of erection. The Connaught laboratories, which are to be housed in the school of hygiene, afford ample supplies of the various biological products used in the prevention and cure of disease. These are supplied at low cost to the Government, which in turn distributes them free to the public.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—The principal statistics of hospitals and similar institutions in Ontario are found in the Report on Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, containing data relative to government-aided hospitals, orphan asylums and houses of refuge, and in the Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, relating to the provincially-operated institutions for the care of mental defectives.

The number of general and maternity hospitals given in Table 5 is exclusive of 70 private hospitals which are not required to make detailed returns to the inspector of prisons and public charities.

5.—Hospitals in Ontario, year ended Sept. 30, 1926.

Items.	General, Maternity and Isolation Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane. ¹	Orphanages, Refugees, etc. ²
Number of institutions.....	128	12	12	77
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	6,607	1,465	9,144	5,707
Admissions, births, etc.....	162,749	1,985	2,299	4,636
Total number receiving treatment.....	169,356	3,450	—	10,343
Discharges, etc.....	162,455	1,942	1,919	4,619
Number of patients (end of year).....	6,901	1,508	9,524	5,724
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	28	—
Nurses, etc.....	—	—	1,491	—
Receipts—Government grants (provincial and municipal).....	\$ 1,800,545	873,618	\$ —	162,037 ⁶
Fees, etc.....	\$ 5,280,754	226,984	570,626	—
Total ⁴	\$ 8,187,044	1,506,030	614,226	1,627,279
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....	\$ —	—	1,213,251	—
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ —	—	613,023	—
Total ⁵	\$ 8,070,039	1,278,263	2,775,169	1,598,289

¹ Year ended Oct. 31, 1925. ² Exclusive of 31 county houses of refuge. ³ These institutions are government-owned and hence do not receive the statutory grants made to other hospitals. ⁴ Includes other receipts. ⁵ Includes other expenditures. ⁶ Provincial grant only.

In addition to the statistics given above it may be said that the total number of days' stay in hospitals and sanatoria during the year amounted to 3,003,272, at an average cost per patient per day of \$3.14. The total number of deaths was 8,554, a percentage to the total number of patients under treatment (172,806) of 4.95. The average stay of each patient was 17.4 days, this period, however, being considerably less if general hospitals alone are considered. The provincial government grants of \$1,132,722 formed 12.2 p.c. of the total expenditure for maintenance.

With regard to the hospitals for the insane, the average daily population of the 12 institutions during 1925 was 9,203. Discharges, totalling 1,144, included 401 recoveries and 535 cases of improved condition. The institution population of insane increased, however, from 9,743 in 1923 to 10,207 in 1925, or by 4.8 p.c..

6.—Manitoba.

The various divisions of the Provincial Board of Health include those of public health nursing, food inspection, venereal disease prevention, vital statistics, recording and prevention of communicable diseases. Under the superintendent of provincial public health nurses, a large amount of work is carried on in the fields of education, medical school inspection, child welfare, public service nursing, and in the distribution of literature. The work of other divisions is more or less of a routine nature.

The principal regulations made by the Board, in its administration of the Public Health Act, have relation to:—(1) the occupation of portions of buildings contained below street level, (2) the use of common towels in public places, (3) the use of common drinking cups, (4) barber shops and hair dressing parlours, (5) the use of hydrocyanic acid, (6) the sterilization of wiping rags, etc., and the sale thereof, (7) the notification of infectious and contagious diseases, (8) the prevention of venereal diseases and the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment thereof, (9) slaughter houses, (10) bottling plants, (11) places where food is sold on the premises, (12) the sanitation of summer camps and beaches, (13) the sanitary control of mining, lumber and other similar camps.

No more recent information than that published on pp. 921-922 of the 1922-23 Year Book is available regarding the activities of hospitals and charitable institutions.

7.—Saskatchewan.

On March 22, 1923, by an Act to amend the Public Health Act, the Bureau of Public Health was made a Department of Public Health, with a Minister and Deputy Minister in charge.

The following acts are administered by the Department:—Public Health Act; Vital Statistics Act; Union Hospital Act; An Act to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals; Venereal Disease Act, and the Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act.

Six divisions, with a director in charge of each, carry out the work of the Department as follows:—the division of administration, under the Deputy Minister, supervises the work of the Department as a whole and formulates general policies regarding health matters; the division of child welfare and hospital management provides maternity grants for needy expectant mothers, holds pre-school examination clinics

and gives instructions in home nursing, issues relief and supervises the management of hospitals; the division of communicable disease deals with the control of these diseases and distributes sera and vaccines; the division of sanitation supervises food, water, milk and ice supplies, sewerage systems, urban and rural sanitation and union hospital organization; the division of laboratories includes in its work bacteriology, pathology, chemical analyses and medico-legal work; the division of vital statistics compiles records of births, marriages and deaths, etc.; the division of venereal diseases supervises the free venereal disease dispensaries where free examination and treatment is provided.

In addition to the hospitals which Saskatchewan has in common with the other provinces, there exists a system known as the union hospital scheme, designed to furnish hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of this scheme, two or more municipalities may co-operate in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital for their residents and provide free treatment, the maintenance charges being taxed on the district as a whole.

6.—Hospitals, etc., in Saskatchewan, calendar year 1926.

Items.	General, Maternity and Isolation Hospitals. ¹	Sanatoria for Consump- tives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	58	2	2	1
Number of patients beginning of year.....	—	—	1,681	79
Admissions.....	—	—	532	43
Discharges.....	—	—	446	39
Total patients.....	42,614	1,624	2,213	122
Number of patients end of year.....	—	—	1,767	83
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	7	1
—Nurses, etc.....	883	83	317	17
Receipts—Government grant.....	\$ 254,090	155,412	—	—
Fees, etc.....	\$ 1,697,742	363,250	139,222	19,675
Total.....	\$ 1,951,832	518,662	—	—
Expenditures—Salaries.....	\$ 607,171	167,275	235,316	13,569
Buildings and equipment ²	\$ 1,002,223	271,402	450,929	21,225
Totals.....	\$ 1,609,394	438,677	686,245	34,794

¹ Includes 11 Red Cross nursing outposts. ² Capital expenditures are not included in building and equipment totals.

8.—Alberta.

The Department of Public Health in Alberta was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1918, and all Acts having reference in any way to the health of the people were placed under its administration. To-day it includes the following branches:—preventive medicine; sanitary engineering and sanitation; public health nursing; approved municipal and private hospitals; social hygiene; vital statistics; institutions—(a) tuberculosis hospital, (b) mental hospitals, (c) training school for mental defectives.

The preventive medicine branch of the department is conducting an intensive campaign against infectious diseases, special attention being given to the foreign-born people of the province. In co-operation therewith the sanitary engineering branch aims to see that provision is made for good housing, good air, good water and the safe and quick removal of all deleterious substances.

The nurses in the public health nursing branch hold clinics of various kinds—prenatal, infant, pre-school and school—in many parts of the province, main clinics being maintained in cities and large towns; rural clinics are sent out from them. Public lectures, cinemas and pamphlets are used to arouse public interest. District nurses, chosen for their resourcefulness and knowledge of maternal nursing, are maintained in remote districts.

Under the Municipal Hospital Act, on the vote of the people of a district a hospital suitable for their needs can be erected, in which patients are received at the rate of \$1.00 per day. The cost to ratepayers is approximately 3c. per acre. There are now 15 such hospitals in Alberta.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the principal cities, and excellent work is being done in the actual treatment of these diseases as well as in the education of the public both by lectures and cinemas. All inmates of public institutions are examined and treatment provided for those who need it.

For statistics of the numbers of hospitals and similar institutions and of the hospitals for the insane, see Tables 1 and 2 of this section.

9.—British Columbia.

The Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Provincial Secretary, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Its branches comprise the following:—sanitation, venereal clinics, laboratories, tuberculosis, infectious diseases and public health nursing. The sanitation branch has directed numerous recent efforts to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by touring motorists, and to the control of campers and squatters along the coast. The laboratories department, in addition to the analysis of specimens, distributes annually various vaccines and antitoxins. The tuberculosis branch has lately been augmented by a travelling diagnostician in tuberculosis and the addition of a portable X-ray machine. The infectious diseases and public health nursing branches are charged respectively with the control of such diseases and with the numerous duties included in public health nursing, principally nursing service, child welfare, school service and dental clinics. The Board of Health collects and publishes annually, in connection with its report, the vital statistics of the province.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions.—Table 7 contains a summary of the more important hospital statistics of the years ended Mar. 31, 1926, for general and related hospitals and sanatoria, 1926 for hospitals for the insane and 1927 for Tranquille Sanatorium. No data are available at present with respect to refuges and orphanages, except those of the provincial industrial school for boys, which had on Mar. 31, 1927, a total of 130 inmates, largely made up of boys punished for theft and incorrigibility. The three mental hospitals showed an average daily population during the year 1925-26 of 1,928, maintained at a net per capita yearly cost of \$296.02, or a daily cost of \$0.81. In contrast with records of hospitals for the insane in other provinces, showing a very equal distribution of inmates between the two sexes, these institutions in British Columbia showed, on Mar. 31, 1926, a population of 1,396 males and 599 females, this disproportion being noticeably greater than that existing between the sexes in the total population of the province. A further classification, moreover, of inmates according to country of birth, shows that 33.7 p.c. were Canadian-born, 34.9 p.c. were British-born, while 31.4 p.c. were born elsewhere. The percentage of British-born (other than Canadian-born) is unusually large.

7.—Hospitals, etc., in British Columbia, March 31, 1926.

Items.	General and Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives ¹ .	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	69	1	3	—
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	—	232	1,884	—
Admissions.....	—	136	475	—
Discharges.....	—	145	439	—
Total number of persons treated.....	59,322	368	2,434	—
Total days' treatment.....	850,162	81,422	—	—
Number of patients (end of year).....	—	223	1,995	—
Staff—Doctors.....	53	7	9	—
Nurses, etc.....	2,027	—	—	—
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	1,219,395	241,803	530,946	—
Fees, etc.....\$	1,620,478	66,392	105,820	—
Total ²\$	2,958,909	308,195	636,766	—
Expenditure—Salaries.....\$	1,242,473	111,850	267,958	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	389,093	56,567	137,088	—
Total ³\$	2,828,235	308,195	676,766	—

¹ Mar. 31, 1927. ² Includes other receipts. ³ Includes other expenditure.

III.—OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1.—The Canadian Red Cross Society.

A brief description of the organization and activities of the Red Cross Society in Canada appeared on page 923 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

2.—The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The activities of the Victorian Order of Nurses since its inception in 1897 are summarized in the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, page 923.

3.—Mothers' Allowances.

Five of the nine provinces of Canada provide for the payment of allowances to mothers who are widowed or without adequate means of support. The province of Manitoba was the first to take up the work in 1916, and the example has been followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario.

A statement regarding Mothers' Allowances, showing the numbers of beneficiaries and the scales of payments and methods of administration, was published at pp. 935-6 of the 1925 Year Book; to it the reader is referred.

XIII.—ADMINISTRATION.

I.—PUBLIC LANDS.

1.—Dominion Public Lands.

The Crown lands of the Dominion of Canada are situated (a) in the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), (b) in the belt of 20 miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, and (c) in a block in northern British Columbia, containing 3,500,000 acres, known as the "Peace River block." Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject, or declares his intention to become a British subject, is entitled to apply for entry for a homestead. The lands are laid out in townships of 36 sections. Each section contains 640 acres and is divided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A quarter-section of 160 acres may be obtained as a homestead on payment of an entry fee of \$10 and fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation. To qualify for the issue of the patent, a settler must have resided upon his homestead for at least 6 months in each of 3 years, must have erected a habitable house thereon, and must have at least 30 acres of his holding broken, of which 20 acres must be cropped. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation should be performed in each of the 3 years. A reduction may be made in the area of breaking where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone. Provision is made on certain conditions for residence in the vicinity, in which case the area of cultivation must be increased.

Lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, south of township 16, are not open for homestead entry, except by actual residents in the vicinity of the land applied for, but such lands may be secured under grazing lease.

Disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

—According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior, a total of 129,597,267 acres, equal to 5,625 townships or 202,496 square miles, has been disposed of. The total number of acres within the surveyed area at Jan. 1, 1928, was 203,639,144, of which 23,167,000 were available for homestead entry. Table 1 shows the distribution of the surveyed area for each of the three Prairie Provinces as at Jan. 1, 1928. In addition to the surveyed area, there are large tracts of land in the northern part of these provinces, which have as yet been only very little explored. The total area of this unsurveyed tract is 282,003,727 acres, of which 22,395,123 acres are water-covered.

Maps showing the disposition of Dominion lands and lands available for entry, and reports on the resources and development of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, have been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. Some of these are as follows:—Land Maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Southern and Northern Alberta, respectively; small Land Map of the Prairie Provinces; Cereal Map of Alberta; Manitoba, its Development and Opportunities; Agricultural Loans; the Peace River District of Alberta; Description of the Resources and Possibilities of the Province of Saskatchewan, etc. Similar reports have been issued with regard to other parts of Canada such as:—Natural Resources of Nova Scotia; Natural Resources of Quebec; the Province of New

Brunswick; and Central British Columbia. With the object of assisting in the settlement and development of the idle lands in Canada, this Service also publishes lists of unoccupied lands in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces, giving a short description of the properties, the prices and terms of sale or lease and the owners' names and addresses, thus giving prospective landseekers an opportunity of selecting lands suitable to their means and requirements, and affording them an easy means of getting into direct touch with the owners thereof.

1.—Disposition of the Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Jan. 1, 1928.

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under Homestead (including Military Homesteads).....	8,311,400	29,003,400	19,066,900	56,381,700
Area under Pre-emptions, Purchased Homesteads, Sales, Half-breed Scrip, Bounty Grants, Special Grants, Swamp lands transferred to Province of Manitoba, etc.	5,241,200	6,727,800	3,491,100	15,460,100
Area granted to Railway Companies.....	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,038,595	31,782,655
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Company.....	1,273,500	3,351,000	2,402,300	7,026,800
Area of School Land Endowment (one-eighteenth of area surveyed in sections).....	1,637,800	3,944,400	3,760,500	9,342,700
Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage.....	89,762	57,600	39,400	186,762
Area sold under irrigation system.....	—	77,000	989,800	1,066,800
Area under Timber Berths (leased).....	1,453,500	607,300	2,131,100	4,191,900
Area under Grazing Leases.....	62,400	3,232,200	2,953,100	6,247,700
Area of Forest Reserves and Parks.....	2,488,500	6,239,000	17,072,100	25,799,600
Area reserved for Forestry, Park and Pulpwood purposes (inside surveyed tract).....	2,453,000	1,637,000	2,085,000	6,175,000
Area of road allowances.....	977,244	1,468,743	1,288,882	3,734,869
Area of Parish and River Lots.....	529,087	84,132	121,221	734,440
Area of Indian Reserves.....	484,517	1,166,114	1,406,291	3,056,922
Area of Indian Reserves surrendered.....	89,006	404,549	329,964	823,519
Area of water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)...	4,260,220	1,904,009	2,296,448	8,460,677
Area undisposed of (surveyed).....	4,218,000	3,532,000	15,417,000	23,167,000
Total.....	37,136,133	78,613,316	87,889,791	203,639,144

Homestead Entries.—Table 2 gives the number of homestead entries and cancellations in the fiscal years from 1874 to 1927, providing a record of the growth of settlement in the Prairie Provinces. From 7,426 in 1900 the number of entries rose rapidly to 41,869 in 1906, declined to 21,647 in 1907, and rose again to more than twice that number in 1911. The largest number of "net" entries was made in 1906, when new entries exceeded cancellations by over 30,000. The record number of 44,479 entries in 1911 was offset by 22,122 cancellations, leaving "net" entries of 22,357.

The number of grants made to soldiers from 1919 to 1927 was 1,643, 5,981, 2,892, 1,655, 1,212, 710, 584, 576 and 468 respectively. Entries by soldiers cancelled in the years 1919 to 1923 were included with those given in Table 2. Such cancellations in 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 numbered 630, 615, 510 and 574 respectively.

2.—Number of Homestead Entries and Number of Homestead Cancellations from 1874 to Mar. 31, 1927.

NOTE.—From 1874 to 1894 the departmental years ended Oct. 31; from 1895 to 1899, Dec. 31; from 1900 to 1906, June 30; from 1907, Mar. 31.

Years.	Homesteads.		Years.	Homesteads.		Years.	Homesteads.	
	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.		Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.		Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.
1874.....	1,376	889	1892.....	4,840	1,322	1910.....	41,568	16,832
1875.....	499	303	1893.....	4,067	899	1911.....	44,479	22,122
1876.....	347	153	1894.....	3,209	648	1912.....	39,151	18,486
1877.....	845	457	1895.....	2,394	683	1913.....	33,699	17,101
1878.....	1,788	1,377	1896.....	1,857	301	1914.....	31,829	15,854
1879.....	4,068	2,045	1897.....	2,384	1,090	1915.....	24,088	12,351
1880.....	2,074	679	1898.....	4,848	1,546	1916.....	17,030	10,070
1881.....	2,753	937	1899.....	6,689	1,746	1917.....	11,199	9,570
1882.....	7,483	3,485	1900.....	7,426	1,096	1918.....	8,319	6,314
1883.....	6,063	1,818	1901.....	8,167	1,682	1919.....	4,227	4,115
1884.....	3,753	1,330	1902.....	14,633	3,296	1920.....	6,732	7,891
1885.....	1,858	597	1903.....	31,383	5,208	1921.....	5,389	7,336
1886.....	2,657	812	1904.....	26,073	8,702	1922.....	7,349	7,806
1887.....	2,036	459	1905.....	30,819	11,296	1923.....	5,343	7,061
1888.....	2,655	668	1906.....	41,869	11,637	1924.....	3,843	4,187
1889.....	4,416	639	1907.....	21,647	14,110	1925.....	3,653	4,171
1890.....	2,955	794	1908.....	30,424	15,668	1926.....	4,685	3,400
1891.....	3,523	934	1909.....	39,081	14,677	1927.....	5,760	5,809

Table 3 is a statement of the homestead entries on Dominion lands for the years 1918 to 1927. Statistics of the origin of those making homestead entries in the fiscal years ended 1922 to 1927 are given in Table 4, and financial statistics of receipts from Dominion lands in Table 5.

The privilege of making pre-emptions or purchased homestead entries was withdrawn by Order in Council as from Mar. 20, 1918, confirmed by c. 19 of the Statutes of 1918, assented to May 24, 1918.

3.—Homestead Entries on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, fiscal years 1918-1927.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manitoba.....	1,593	813	1,232	725	1,488	879	632	464	616	797
Saskatchewan...	2,741	1,191	1,918	1,670	2,733	2,104	1,699	1,804	2,363	2,702
Alberta.....	3,808	2,169	3,448	2,874	2,928	2,207	1,347	1,192	1,556	2,145
British Columbia	177	54	134	120	200	153	165	193	150	116
Total.....	8,319	4,227	6,732	5,389	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653	4,685	5,760

4.—Homestead Entries made in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927.

Nationalities.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canadians from Ontario.....	786	589	453	377	424	491
“ Quebec.....	318	198	136	127	160	230
“ Nova Scotia.....	83	71	43	43	31	59
“ New Brunswick.....	54	38	26	17	37	32
“ Prince Edward Island.....	47	31	14	38	13	27
“ Manitoba.....	398	299	304	263	341	408
“ Saskatchewan.....	201	187	146	138	229	333
“ Alberta.....	220	193	115	92	117	217
“ British Columbia.....	55	40	40	29	29	32
Persons who had previous entry.....	946	844	590	636	696	806
Newfoundlanders.....	4	6	3	3	—	—
Canadians returned from the United States.....	3	3	—	—	—	—
Americans.....	1,505	1,019	639	627	842	874
English.....	762	575	415	321	388	477
Scotch.....	229	133	104	113	113	126
Irish.....	92	70	34	45	52	59
French.....	63	21	23	12	18	18
Belgians.....	37	24	9	11	18	29
Swiss.....	17	18	12	20	18	17
Italians.....	22	10	5	10	20	15
Rumanians.....	48	11	14	12	40	45
Syrians.....	2	3	—	1	3	1
Germans.....	40	33	29	41	72	60
Austro-Hungarians.....	712	420	303	267	359	479
Hollanders.....	23	16	15	10	13	24
Danes.....	44	33	20	30	37	53
Icelanders.....	19	15	8	18	12	5
Swedes.....	173	107	93	80	93	99
Norwegians.....	159	113	67	82	92	147
Russians.....	168	96	86	133	192	241
Finns.....	40	30	26	15	36	35
Chinese.....	2	1	—	—	—	2
Hungarians.....	—	—	—	—	74	123
Australians.....	2	1	1	—	—	2
New Zealanders.....	3	2	1	—	1	—
Greeks.....	3	2	2	3	14	—
Hindus.....	—	1	—	1	—	1
Poles.....	65	78	52	31	75	148
Bulgarians.....	—	—	—	2	5	1
Jugo-Slavs.....	—	—	—	—	5	12
South Americans.....	2	2	—	—	2	—
Czechoslovakians.....	—	—	—	—	7	25
South Africans.....	1	7	6	—	3	—
Armenians.....	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mexicans.....	—	1	6	—	—	—
Other nationalities.....	—	—	—	5	3	7
Total.....	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653	4,685	5,760

5.—Receipts from Patents and Homestead Entries in the fiscal years 1921-1927.

Sources of Receipts.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Homestead fees.....	53,880	73,540	53,460	38,640	36,500	46,900	57,700
Cash sales.....	1,721,172	761,850	414,279	404,952	410,222	467,601	544,874
Scrap sales.....	—	—	909	160	612	—	—
Timber dues.....	705,314	683,491	825,465	847,773	981,400	1,098,692	1,190,975
Hay permits, mining, stone quarries, etc., cash.....	1,234,558	1,071,396	823,183	723,763	639,749	793,358	1,084,695
All other receipts.....	371,132	323,253	314,480	338,559	425,384	473,646	540,310
Gross revenue.....	4,086,076	2,918,530	2,431,767	2,353,847	2,493,867	2,880,197	3,418,554
Refunds.....	150,751	119,080	83,152	71,933	102,881	76,684	91,280
Net revenue.....	3,935,325	2,799,450	2,348,615	2,281,864	2,390,986	2,803,513	3,327,273
Total revenue, 1872 to date.	71,411,516	74,210,966	76,559,581	78,841,445	81,322,431	84,035,944	87,363,218
Letters patent for Dominion lands.....No.	17,947	13,116	6,973	5,317	4,304	5,484	5,543
Homestead entries.....“	5,389	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653	4,685	5,760

Railway Lands.—In the early stages of the settlement of the Northwest, large grants of wild lands were made to the railway companies as subsidies (see Table 12 of the Transportation section for details), while the Hudson's Bay Co., under the contract by which the Northwest Territories passed to the Dominion, retained one-twentieth of the lands of the fertile belt. Statistics have been compiled of the sales of land by these companies and the prices at which lands were sold in the fiscal years since 1893, the figures given in Table 6 throwing considerable light on the ups and downs in the settlement of the West. The maximum acreage sold was in 1903, and the maximum amount was received in 1918. It is noteworthy that the sales reached a low point for recent years in 1923, and in 1927 were more than five times those for 1923. Details of sales by the different companies are given for the three latest fiscal years in Table 7. Their total sales since 1893 were 26,855,-983 acres and the total amount received \$249,387,007, or an average of \$9.29 per acre.

6.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company, fiscal years 1893-1927.

Years.	Total sales.		Average price per acre.	Years.	Total sales.		Average price per acre.
	Acres.	Amount.			Acres.	Amount.	
		\$	\$			\$	\$
1893.....	120,211	352,847	2.93	1911.....	1,406,651	19,122,937	13.59
1894.....	68,668	207,856	3.02	1912.....	1,329,390	18,224,419	13.70
1895.....	114,713	222,489	1.94	1913.....	707,149	9,867,155	13.95
1896.....	108,016	361,338	3.34	1914.....	501,575	7,398,191	14.75
1897.....	222,225	719,016	3.23	1915.....	192,801	3,279,031	17.01
1898.....	448,623	1,431,774	3.18	1916.....	354,886	5,435,949	15.32
1899.....	462,494	1,520,792	3.28	1917.....	755,154	12,357,377	16.35
1900.....	648,379	2,125,146	3.27	1918.....	1,116,237	20,887,600	18.71
1901.....	621,027	2,088,269	3.36	1919.....	1,038,657	18,148,736	17.47
1902.....	2,201,795	7,746,958	3.56	1920.....	1,026,157	19,188,225	18.69
1903.....	4,229,011	14,651,757	3.46	1921.....	553,630	10,860,756	19.61
1904.....	1,267,187	5,564,240	4.39	1922.....	155,239	2,633,572	16.96
1905.....	990,005	5,046,572	5.09	1923.....	123,303	1,864,364	15.12
1906.....	1,642,684	9,871,241	6.01	1924.....	159,795	2,460,057	15.39
1907.....	1,237,759	7,697,930	6.02	1925.....	247,405	3,700,938	14.95
1908.....	346,693	3,052,461	8.80	1926.....	457,822	5,594,216	13.01
1909.....	109,373	2,211,885	11.08	1927.....	666,479	8,295,685	12.45
1910.....	1,184,790	15,835,228	13.36				

¹Nine months to Mar. 31.

7.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the fiscal years 1925-1927.

Companies.	1925.		1926.		1927.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
Hudson's Bay Co.....	84,758	1,117,618	184,595	2,276,129	282,670	3,414,539
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	91,295	1,602,524	168,988	2,263,919	249,497	2,979,958
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.....	1,701	13,890	3,723	31,043	3,695	27,043
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	1,925	28,571	7,623	115,603	9,985	142,968
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	8,499	132,504	10,145	93,642	8,658	96,799
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	56,981	770,680	79,088	1,127,973	107,511	1,586,850
Great Northern Central Railway Co.....	2,246	35,151	3,660	45,907	4,463	47,531
Total.....	247,405	3,700,938	457,822	5,954,216	666,479	8,295,685

2.—Provincial Public Lands.¹

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments. In Prince Edward Island all the land is settled.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia there are no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Lands and Forests Act of the Legislature (c. 4, Acts 1926), Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age, at the price of \$1 per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey. Every such holder must build a house within 2 years from the date of the grant, and if he has resided on the land for 3 successive years and cultivated at least 10 acres shall be entitled to a grant of the land. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is approximately 1,400,000 acres.

New Brunswick.—The area of New Brunswick is about 17,863,000 acres. Of this the Crown holds about 7,500,000 acres, most of which is timber land. The province is essentially a wooded country, and will in all probability always derive a large part of its revenue from forest industries. Practically all the Crown timber lands are held by license for the cutting of timber, most of these licenses expiring in 1933, subject to a renewal for an additional 10 years; or pulp or paper licenses may be issued for a term of up to 50 years where the licensees undertake to erect or enlarge pulp or paper mills within a specified period. While it may safely be said that the bulk of the Crown lands are better suited to lumbering than agriculture, yet there are still some Crown lands well suited to mixed farming, which may be taken up by prospective settlers. The maximum allowed to any one settler is 100 acres and he is required to reside on the land and cultivate 10 acres of the same for 3 years before obtaining a grant. For some of the best lands there is a charge of \$1 per acre, in addition to the settlement duties already referred to. The Provincial Government controls hunting and fishing within the province. Fishing in tidal waters is, however, under the control of the Dominion Government.

Quebec.—In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1925, was 8,320,247 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1926, 11,635 acres were surveyed; 100,360 acres reverted to the Crown; 179,292 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1925, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained, subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1926, 8,252,950 acres. Agricultural lands in 100-acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions at 60 cents per acre, on application to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

Ontario.—In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In Northern Ontario, which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres or sections of 640 acres, and a half-lot or quarter-section of 160 acres is allowed

¹For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows:—Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; British Columbia, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.

to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in 3 annual instalments, with interest at 6 p.c. The applicant must be male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase require actual occupation by the purchaser, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least 10 p.c. of the area, and 3 years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases. In the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming a unit of 80 acres, more or less, is the limit to which one individual is entitled; the residence duties are the same as in other parts of the province, but the area to be cleared and put under cultivation amounts to 15 acres. After a purchaser has 50 acres cleared and under cultivation on his lot he may purchase an adjacent 80 acres upon which he is required to clear at least 30 acres before the issue of patent, but on this second parcel no buildings or residence are required.

Free grants are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in lots of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the grant of a single man to an area not exceeding 200 acres, while heads of families may secure 200 acres free and purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre. The settlement duties are as follows:—(a) at least 15 acres to be cleared and brought under cultivation, of which 2 acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually; (b) a habitable house to be built, at least 16 by 20 feet in size; (c) actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent. The mines and minerals and all timber other than pine are covered by the patent.

Returned soldiers who enlisted and rendered overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are each entitled to an allocation of 160 acres free (except in the districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming, where only 80 acres are allowed), in any township regularly open for sale, subject nevertheless to the performance of settlement duties.

Ranching lands may be obtained on reasonable terms in waste and wooded areas, the valley of the Trent river, lying between lake Ontario and Georgian bay, affording good opportunities for cattle and sheep raising. The maximum annual rental is 5 cents an acre, on easy stocking conditions. Leases may be issued on condition that there be regularly maintained on the land such number of head of stock as may be consistent with the resources of the area covered.

Ontario includes 234,000,000 acres of land, of which only 14,500,000 acres are under cultivation. More than 20,000,000 acres of the very finest arable land await the plough. Ontario is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the British Isles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Texas, and almost twice the size of France or Germany. From east to west its borders are 1,000 miles apart, and from north to south 1,075 miles. Recent extensive colonization road building has made accessible vast tracts of untilled farm land and virgin forests in Northern Ontario.

Loans are made to settlers in the northern and northwestern districts, the maximum amount of any loan being \$500, with interest at 6 p.c. per annum, upon

such terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may approve. The Government is anxious that all *bona fide* settlers shall take full advantage of this opportunity to secure any needed loan, and full information respecting it may be secured on application to the various crown lands agents, or direct from the Settlers' Loan Commissioner, Toronto.

Sites for summer cottages may be acquired by lease under reasonable terms and conditions in Algonquin and Rondeau Provincial Parks, and by purchase in certain other sections of the province. Islands in Timagami are leased without building conditions, but islands elsewhere are sold in 5-acre parcels, subject in each case to the erection within 18 months of a building to the value of \$500. The minimum price of mainland is \$10 per acre and of islands \$20 per acre.¹

Manitoba.—The Provincial Government of Manitoba has control of 263,500 acres of unsold lands. Part of these consist of areas transferred by the Dominion Government many years ago as "swamp lands", practically all of which has now been reclaimed, and the remainder are selected railway lands from the grant of the former Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company.

As most of these lands are located in some of the best farming districts of Manitoba and well within the southern half of the province, they present a particularly attractive proposition to intending actual settlers. Railway shipping facilities are excellent, while graded roads are, generally speaking, close at hand and schools are within easy reach.

Intending settlers and others are afforded the choice of selecting from this unsold area lands suitable for grain growing, mixed farming or stock-raising, and for the purpose of placing them within easy reach of all, very reasonable prices have been placed upon them. The Province also possesses marsh lands that are particularly well adapted to muskrat farming, an industry that is now becoming very firmly established in Manitoba by reason of the very favourable climatic conditions and the abundant supply of the various roots and grasses upon which the muskrat thrives. The terms of sale are one-twentieth of the purchase price in cash, the balance being payable in 15 equal annual payments with interest at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum.²

British Columbia.—In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant lands. Any British subject, being the head of a family, a widow, a *femme sole* who is over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband or whose husband has not contributed to her support for 2 years, a bachelor over 18 years of age, or any alien on making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may pre-empt free 160 acres of unoccupied and unreserved surveyed Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement and not carrying more than 8,000 feet per acre of milling timber west of, and 5,000 feet per acre east of the Cascade range. Fees payable include \$2 for recording, \$2 for certificate of improvement and \$10 for Crown grant. Residence and improvement conditions are imposed, and land can only be pre-empted for agricultural purposes. After occupation for 5 years and making improvements to the value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, the pre-emptor may obtain certificate of improvement and Crown grant. The fact that an applicant has previously homesteaded in another province does not preclude him from pre-empting in British Columbia. Unsurveyed lands cannot be pre-empted.

¹ Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

² For further particulars apply to the Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Homesite leases of an area not exceeding 20 acres, surveyed or unsurveyed, may be obtained for occupation and cultivation—this being a provision to enable fishermen, miners or others to obtain homesites—at a small rental, under improvement conditions, including the building of a dwelling in the first year, title being procurable after 5 years' occupation and completion of survey.

Under the Land Act, vacant and unreserved Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, may be purchased in quantities not exceeding 640 acres for agricultural purposes on improvement conditions. The Minister may require improvements to the value of \$5 per acre within 4 years of allowance of the sale, and Crown grant may be withheld until it is certified that improvements are made. The minimum price of first class (agricultural) lands is \$5 per acre; second class (grazing) lands \$2.50 per acre. The purchaser of surveyed land is charged an additional 50c. an acre for the survey; in the case of unsurveyed lands the applicant must have the area he applies for surveyed at his own cost.

Crown lands are leased, subject to covenants and agreements deemed advisable, for agricultural or industrial purposes—for hay-cutting up to 10 years; for other purposes, except timber-cutting, up to 21 years; for any industrial or other special purpose, with approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for not over 99 years.

The Land Settlement Board has selected a number of land settlement areas contiguous to the Canadian National and Pacific Great Eastern railways. Lands within these areas are sold on easy terms for farming purposes, conditional upon development, prices being usually from \$3 to \$10 an acre, a small cash payment being required and the balance spread over a term of years to suit the purchaser. Returned British Columbia soldiers are entitled to abatement of \$500 on purchase price. The Board has power to enforce orders on those owning land within an area to improve it, and to levy a penalty tax for failure, also power to procure compulsory sale of undeveloped land. To establish settlers, loans of from \$250 to \$10,000 are made by the Board for development purposes, not exceeding 60 p.c. of the improved value of the land offered as security.

Timber-cutting rights are acquired by timber-sale. The applicant locates the timber, and, application being made, the area is cruised, surveyed if necessary, and advertised for sale by tender. All particulars are obtainable from the Forest Branch, Department of Lands. Information regarding water-rights for power, irrigation, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Water Rights Branch, Department of Lands.

The area of land administered by the province is 211,336,560 acres, of which 182,596,293 acres are vacant and unreserved; 8,570,391 acres are included in Indian, park, game, forest and other reserves, and 6,806,787 acres in timber, pulp, coal, grazing and other leases or licenses. The total area of surveys at Dec. 31, 1925, was 33,087,844 acres, including 22,851,700 acres of land surveys, 9,071,364 acres of timber, 667,729 acres of coal lands and 497,051 acres of mineral claims. The area included in cities is 56,390 acres, in district municipalities 888,876 acres, and in village municipalities 2,735 acres.

The land area of the province is 226,186,240 acres, of which 92,800,000 acres is above timberline and 91,432,100 acres is forested—39,352,000 acres carrying over 1,000 ft. per acre and 17,281,600 acres from 5,000 to 30,000 ft. per acre. The area suitable for agriculture is estimated at 22,618,000 acres. On Vancouver island an area of 2,110,054 acres is included in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. land grant, embracing the southeastern portion of the island, and applications for lands in this area are to be made to the land agent of that railway at Victoria.

II.—NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. After the outbreak of the war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.¹

Organization.—Prior to 1922, three Departments of the Canadian Government were concerned with the defence of Canada, *viz.*:—the Department of Militia and Defence; the Department of Marine and Naval Service; the Air Board.

During the session of 1922, the National Defence Act was passed, consolidating the Naval Service, the Air Board and the Department of Militia and Defence into the Department of National Defence. This Act became effective by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1923. Under it there is a Minister of National Defence and a Deputy Minister of National Defence. To advise the Minister, there has been constituted, by Order in Council, a Defence Council, consisting of:— a president (the Minister), a vice-president (the Deputy Minister), and the following members:—the Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff, together with the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Director, Royal Canadian Air Force, as associate members. There is also a Secretary of the Council.

1.—Military Forces.

The Militia of Canada is constituted by the Militia Act. The Active Militia is divided into the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Militia.

Permanent Militia.—The Permanent Force consists of the following units:—

- Cavalry.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
- Artillery.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade ("A", "B" and "C" Batteries); Royal Canadian Artillery (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 Heavy Batteries and No. 3 Medium Battery).
- Engineers.—Royal Canadian Engineers (13 detachments).
- Signals.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.
- Infantry.—The Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; The Royal 22nd Regiment (a French-Canadian regiment).
- Army Service Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (12 detachments).
- Medical Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (12 detachments).
- Veterinary Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (8 detachments).
- Ordnance Corps.—The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (12 detachments).
- Pay Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps (12 detachments).
- Military Clerks.—The Corps of Military Staff Clerks (12 detachments).

The strength of the Permanent Active Militia is limited by the amending Act of 1919 to 10,000, but at present the limited establishment is less than 3,600.

Schools of Instruction.—The Canadian Small Arms School.—This is the only school which is an independent unit of the Permanent Force, but at all stations of the Permanent Force in Canada there are conducted Royal Schools of Instruction.

¹For the detailed expenditures of the Canadian Government on account of war appropriations in the fiscal years 1915-1921, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.

Non-Permanent Militia.—The Non-Permanent Militia consists of:—

- 34 Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.
- 63 Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 12 Medium Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 11 Heavy Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
- 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections, Canadian Artillery.
- 15 Field Companies of Engineers.
- 2 Fortress Companies of Engineers.
- 7 Field Troops of Engineers.
- 19 Signal Companies.
- 2 Fortress Signal Companies.
- 7 Signal Troops.
- 12 Companies of Cyclists.
- 38 Companies of Canadian Officers Training Corps.
- 15 Machine Gun Units.
- 122 Battalions of Infantry.
- 12 Divisional Trains, Canadian Army Service Corps.
- 60 Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.
- 1 Detachments and 1 mobile Veterinary Section of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
- 11 Detachments of the Canadian Dental Corps.
- 11 Detachments of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.
- 13 Detachments of the Canadian Postal Corps.

The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Militia is 10,658 officers and 116,116 other ranks, as shown in the following table.

8.—Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1927.

Arms of Service.	Permanent Active Militia.		Non-Permanent Active Militia.	
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Staff and General List.....	47	—	—	—
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.....	424	305	12,411	7,728
Field Artillery.....	414	227	9,160	6,532
Medium Artillery.....	49	22	1,549	984
Heavy Artillery and Anti-air craft Sections.....	238	9	1,426	45
Engineers.....	264	28	3,421	812
Signals.....	145	—	4,533	1,615
Cyclist Companies.....	—	—	1,416	24
Infantry.....	834	32	73,226	84
Officers' Training Corps.....	—	—	4,059	—
Machine Gun Corps.....	—	—	6,502	744
Army Service Corps.....	268	60	1,245	286
Non-Combatants.....	889	—	7,826	696
Total.....	3,572	683	126,774	19,050

Reserve Militia.—In addition to the Active Militia, there is also the Reserve Militia, a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organization. Drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

The reserve formations of the Active Militia, as distinguished from the Reserve Militia mentioned above, comprise:—

- The Reserve of Officers (general list).
- A reserve unit for each active unit.
- Reserve Regimental and Corps Depots.

The reserve units of the Active Militia are intended for the purpose of providing for the organization of the officers and men who have completed their service in the Active Militia or who have otherwise received a military training.

On completion of service in the Active Militia men are not posted automatically to reserve units. These units are recruited by specific enlistment.

Military Districts.—For the command, training and administration of the Canadian militia, Canada is divided into 11 military districts, each under a commander assisted by a district staff.

Militia Appropriations.—The Militia Appropriations for the six fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-28, are shown in Table 9.

9.—Money voted by Parliament for the Militia, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-28.

Items.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Administration.....	342,000	327,000	301,000	301,000	301,000	317,000
Cadet Services.....	350,000	450,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	500,000
Contingencies.....	55,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
Engineer Services and Works	531,000	544,210	500,000	566,000	566,000	803,900
General Stores.....	493,500	491,600	390,000	390,000	390,000	607,799
Manufacturing Establish- ments.....	442,900	457,890	420,000	420,000	420,000	472,395
Non-Permanent Active Mil- itia.....	1,770,000	1,883,000	1,610,000	1,710,000	1,660,000	2,084,300
Permanent Force.....	5,500,000	5,290,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Royal Military College.....	369,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
Topographic Survey.....	45,000	45,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	40,000
Transport and Freight.....	200,000	185,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	165,000
Total.....	10,098,400	10,068,700	9,011,000	9,177,000	9,127,000	10,195,394
Civil Government.....	620,737	764,681 ¹	744,555 ¹	726,701 ¹	753,889 ¹	753,966 ¹
Grand Total...	10,719,137	10,833,381	9,755,555	9,903,701	9,880,889	10,949,360

¹Department of National Defence.

2.—The Naval Service.

The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 43), the main provisions of which were described in the Year Book of 1910, pp. XXVI-XXIX.

The Department of Naval Service was amalgamated with the Department of Militia and Defence and the Canadian Air Board, to form the Department of National Defence, in 1922.

The Royal Canadian Navy and its Reserve Forces are under the direction of the Chief of the Naval Staff, who is a member of the Defence Council. The Service consists of:—

1. Headquarters at Ottawa (permanent);
2. Royal Canadian Navy (permanent);
3. Royal Canadian Naval Reserve (non-permanent);
4. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (non-permanent).

Royal Canadian Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is composed of 74 officers and 423 ratings. A large majority of the men of the R.C.N. are serving under 7-years' engagements. A small proportion consist of specialist gunnery, torpedo, and engine room ratings, lent from the Royal Navy, and a small proportion are ex-Royal Navy petty officers and men serving under special service engagements of from 2 to 5 years.

A proportion of the officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serve periodically in ships of the Royal Navy, to acquire experience in capital ships, light cruisers, etc., and training courses are arranged for selected officers at the instructional schools of the Royal Navy, to qualify in war staff, gunnery, torpedo, wireless, etc., duties. Courses for selected men in the gunnery, torpedo and mechanical training schools of the Royal Navy are similarly arranged.

The ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are:—

- H.M.C.S. Champlain (destroyer—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Vancouver (destroyer—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Thiepval (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Armentières (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Festubert (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Ypres (minesweeper—in commission);
- Submarines C.H. 14 and 15 (in reserve).

Naval training establishments, comprising naval barracks, gunnery drill shed, with all modern appliances for teaching gun-laying, sight-setting, etc., and parade ground, are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval dockyards, with work shops, etc., for refitting and supplying necessary stores to H.M.C. ships, are also maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 70 officers and 430 men recruited from amongst sea-faring personnel. Officers have been appointed to act as registrars at Halifax, Lunenburg, Charlottetown, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Victoria and Vancouver.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve attend naval training at Halifax and Esquimalt for 42 days for the first year of enrolment and for 14 days annually thereafter. They are permitted to volunteer for service afloat up to a maximum of 6 months during each period of enrolment. The period of enrolment in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 5 years.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve is 70 officers and 930 men, distributed as follows: Halifax (half company); Saint John (half company); Charlottetown (half company); Quebec (half company); Montreal (company); Ottawa (half company); Toronto (company); Hamilton (half company); Winnipeg (company); Saskatoon (half company); Regina (half company); Edmonton (half company); Calgary (half company); Vancouver (half company); Prince Rupert (half company).

Each company or half company is under the immediate command of an officer of the R.C.N.V.R., appointed as company commanding officer. The company commanding officer is assisted by two or more commissioned officers of the force.

A petty officer instructor (a highly qualified ex-petty officer of the Royal Navy or of the Royal Canadian Navy) is employed at each company headquarters to give instruction to men of the company in gunnery, seamanship and other naval subjects.

Each officer and man of the R.C.N.V.R. performs annually a minimum of 30 drills of not less than one hour's duration at company headquarters. In actual practice 40 to 50 drills have been performed annually by each member of the company. Officers and men also attend from 2 to 3 weeks' naval training annually at the naval bases at Halifax or Esquimalt.

Officers and men who can obtain the necessary leave of absence are permitted to perform a maximum of 4 months' voluntary service during the period of enrolment, and a large number have availed themselves of this opportunity of gaining extended naval experience under sea-going conditions. The period of enrolment in the R.C.N.V.R. is 3 years.

3.—Air Services.

Under the Act creating the Department of National Defence, the powers, duties and functions vested in the Air Board by the Air Board Act of 1919 are now administered under the direction of the Minister of National Defence.

The Air Services have three functions:—

- (1) The air defence of the country.
- (2) The conduct of flying operations for the Civil Services of the Government.
- (3) The control of civil aviation.

On July 1, 1927, these Services, which up to that date had all been administered by the Director, Royal Canadian Air Force, under the Chief of Staff, were re-organized and divided into two divisions, as follows:—

(a) **Military.**

Royal Canadian Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force, under the Chief of the General Staff, administers and controls all military air operations. The functions of the Royal Canadian Air Force are as follows:—

- (a) To develop and maintain air power in Canada.
- (b) To provide adequate training facilities for all Government Air Services.
- (c) To provide a nucleus air force around which service units can be formed in the event of war.
- (d) To build up a reserve of pilots and mechanics.

The principal station of the Royal Canadian Air Force is at Camp Borden, Ontario, with other units at Vancouver and Ottawa.

The R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden, provides training for officers and airmen of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Royal Canadian Air Force, and also summer training for provisional pilot officers. Training is also provided and trained personnel supplied to the Civil Division of the Air Services. The training covers flying and ground subjects, co-operation with military services, and such other courses of instruction as may be necessary.

The R.C.A.F. Station, Vancouver, provides a seaplane training base for the Royal Canadian Air Force, as the R.C.A.F. Station at Camp Borden only provides training on land machines.

The strength of the Permanent Royal Canadian Air Force as at Dec. 31, 1927, was 79 officers and 451 other ranks.

(b) **Civil.**

To meet the growing needs of civil aviation, the following three branches were organized, under the Deputy Minister:—

Civil Government Air Operations.—This Branch is charged with the carrying out of all air operations required by any Dominion Government Service, including the forest protection, survey and other miscellaneous work now carried out for the Departments of the Interior, Mines, Agriculture, Indian Affairs, Customs, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Marine and Fisheries, etc. The headquarters of the Branch are at Ottawa, and its operating bases are as follows:—High River, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man.: sub-bases at Lac du Bonnet, Man., Norway House, Man., Cormorant Lake, Man.; Ladder Lake (Big River), Sask.; Ottawa, Ont.; Dartmouth, N.S.

The central stores and workshops for the Civil Division are administered as a part of this Branch. These are located at Victoria island, Ottawa.

Control of Civil Aviation.—The duties of this Branch include the licensing and registration of aircraft, airharbours, commercial and private air pilots, air engineers and air navigators. In addition to these duties, the location and construction of air routes and matters connected with airship services are administered in this Branch.

Except in the remoter regions there has been little development of regular passenger services between the main centres of population, and civil aviation in the Dominion has had its chief development in connection with the exploration and conservation of the natural resources of the various provinces, including forest protection, aerial photography and the transport of men and supplies to remote points and mining districts.

On September 1, 1927, there were in force certificates and licenses as follows:—private air pilots, 8; commercial air pilots, 49; air engineers, 101; registration of aircraft, 53; airharbour licenses, 24.

Aeronautical Engineering.—This Branch undertakes the technical duties for both Military and Civil Divisions. The Chief Aeronautical Engineer acts as Consulting Engineer to the Department of National Defence, and is responsible for all questions of design, airworthiness of aircraft, equipment, works and buildings, and other similar technical duties.

4.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation 2,017 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 198 are now in attendance.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the war. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 156 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations:—1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian divisions were commanded by graduates of the College. The graduates who served in the war included 1 lieutenant-general, 8 major-generals and 26 brigadier-generals.

The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 36), was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments". In addition to the foregoing, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum.

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula, one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on the one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 500 acres. The buildings of the College proper are situated on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the College peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters, which appoints annually an advisory board composed of leading Canadian

citizens, both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant and a staff-adjutant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four years' course leads to a "diploma with honours" or "diploma" and "certificate of discharge". A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force, as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other branches of the regular British Army, are annually offered to graduates. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one year's seniority is granted in the British or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of Woolwich or Sandhurst, since the course at the latter institutions is shorter than the Canadian. Positions in the Public Works Department, hydrographic surveys, etc., may also be obtained by graduates. Several Canadian universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

The principal Canadian universities admit recommended graduates to the fourth year of their civil engineering courses and to the third year of other engineering courses, including chemical engineering. The R.M.C. diploma is also accepted by the Law Societies and Bar Associations of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta as the equivalent of a B.A. degree for admission to the study of law. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of America, and the Association of Accountants of Quebec, likewise accept R.M.C. graduates as registered students under the same conditions as university graduates.

Entrance to the College is competitive, qualifications including a rigid medical examination, and candidates are required to have obtained junior matriculation, or its equivalent, in the province where their education has been received.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing Department. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch conducts the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works, the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging, the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant, the construction and maintenance of graving docks, the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of national importance in the Northwest Territories, the maintenance of military roads, also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of some precise levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports, and estimates, river gaugings and metering, the testing of cements and materials of construction, the licensing of international and interprovincial ferries, and the control of works constructed in or over navigable waters by authority of the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch constructs and maintains Government buildings, post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries, military hospitals and drill halls, and telegraph offices.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair and maintenance of all Government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. (See also pp. 709-710.)

Graving Docks.—There are 5 graving or dry docks built and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table 10. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Lauzon, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet respectively), and 120 feet wide with depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about \$3,850,000. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table 11.

10.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Locations.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Lauzon, Que. "Champlain".....	1,150	144	105	120	40-0 H.W.	18	13-3
Lauzon, Que. "Lorne".....	600-3	100	59-5	62-0	25-8 H.W.	18	13-3
Esquimalt, B.C. (Old Dock).....	450-7	90	41	65	29-0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C.....	1,150	149	126	135	40-0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.....	308-6	79	47	55	16-0	—	—

11.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Locations.	Length.	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	\$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.....	515-8	59-8	14-8	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.....	413-2	95	19-2	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.....	708-3	77-6	16-2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que., Floating Dock, "Duke of Connaught".....	601	100	31-5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C. (Floating Dock).....	600	100	32	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
Saint John, N.B.....	1,150	133	40	5,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.
North Vancouver, B.C. (Floating Dock).....	556-5	98	28	2,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 12 shows the expenditure and revenue, for the fiscal years 1922-27, of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government. For the fiscal year 1927 the expenditure was \$13,750,953, as compared with \$17,830,121 in 1926, a decrease of \$4,079,168, accounted for by decreased expenditure in nearly all services.

12.—Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years ended 1922-1927.

EXPENDITURE (exclusive of Civil Government Appropriations).

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbour and river works....	6,142,157	5,042,747	5,772,800	6,529,466	6,296,293	3,835,914
Dredging plant, etc.....	1,211,582	1,380,902	2,004,433	2,043,635	2,350,225	1,918,798
Roads and bridges.....	596,193	84,367	43,234	59,997	304,074	9,717
Public buildings.....	7,401,222	6,221,186	7,223,545	8,507,795	7,778,324	6,984,720
Telegraphs.....	1,024,116	959,889	940,677	905,519	856,144	802,495
Miscellaneous.....	765,697	593,988	606,407	593,482	245,061	199,309
Total.....	17,140,967	14,283,079	16,591,099	18,639,894	17,830,121	13,750,953
From War Appropriation for Military Hospitals.....	798,527	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total.....	17,939,494	14,283,079	16,591,099	18,639,894	17,830,121	13,750,953

REVENUE.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Graving docks.....	112,194	105,337	117,562	92,831	85,382	120,402
Rents.....	111,111	139,118	102,808	122,588	130,594	96,315
Telegraph lines.....	290,131	286,037	284,328	294,735	294,181	309,488
Casual revenue.....	180,691	251,696	174,100	80,895	154,535	108,605
Ferries.....	2,093	2,343	709	1,860	4,543	1,048
Total.....	696,220	784,531	679,509	592,909	669,235	635,858

IV.—THE INDIANS OF CANADA.¹

The Indians of Canada number about 105,000, their numbers varying but slightly from year to year. A small yearly increase is evident, however, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts. Before they were subjected to the degenerating effects of European civilization and the devastating results of the many colonial wars, the numbers of both the Indians and Eskimos were undoubtedly larger, but any reliable information as to the aboriginal population during either the French or the early British *régime* is non-existent, and there is no adequate basis for a comparison between the past and present aboriginal populations. An interesting sketch of the progress of the Indians of Canada since Confederation will be found in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1927.

Administration.—Indians are minors under the law, and their affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs under the authority of the Indian Act. This Department is the oldest governmental organization in the Dominion, dating back to the time of the conquest. It was originally under the military authorities, and did not become a part of the civil administrative machinery until 1845. By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the

¹The letter-press under this heading is taken in the main from the article contributed by the Department of Indian Affairs to the 1921 edition. Paragraphs on the linguistic stock and tribal origin of the Indian population, their industries and occupations, their health, sanitation and dwellings, appearing on pp. 786-789 of the 1921 edition, are not reprinted.

Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserves and to engage in industrial pursuits.

The system of reserves, whereby particular areas of land have been set apart solely for the use of Indians, has been established in Canada from the earliest times. It was designed in order to protect the Indians from encroachment, and to provide a sort of sanctuary where they could develop unmolested until advancing civilization had made possible their absorption into the general body of the citizens.

Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department, as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their funds and legal transactions and the general supervision of their welfare.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 110. The number of bands included in an agency varies from 1 to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians themselves.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law, and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in dealing with this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the situation has been different. There the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession, the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stockraising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Governmental Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1927, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$12,418,461, had increased to \$12,860,954. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were

as follows:—voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$3,824,156; annuities by statute, \$213,376.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada are appended. The figures in Table 13 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the remaining tables contain data from the latest annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs.

13.—Indian Population of Canada, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871 ¹ .	1881 ¹ .	1891 ² .	1901 ³ .	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	323	281	314	258	248	235
Nova Scotia.....	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048
New Brunswick.....	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331
Quebec.....	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566
Ontario.....	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436
British Columbia.....	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377
Manitoba.....				16,277	7,876	13,869
Saskatchewan.....				26,304	11,718	12,914
Alberta.....	56,000	56,239	51,249		11,630	14,557
Yukon Territory.....				3,322	1,489	1,390
Northwest Territories.....				14,921	15,904	3,873 ⁴
Total.....	102,358	108,547	120,638	127,941	105,492	110,596

¹Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada.

²Racial origin not taken in 1891; the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year.

³Includes 34,481 "half breeds."

⁴The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912, which also accounts for the increase in their 1921 Indian populations.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, a total of 327 Indian schools were in operation, including 77 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 6,641 and 250 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 7,864 Indian pupils, also 16 combined public and Indian schools, with 205 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment in the Indian schools has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 14,710 in 1926-27 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 10,541, or from 63.1 p.c. to 71.7 p.c. of the enrolment. Continuation and high school work is now being taught in several of the day and residential schools. The amount spent on Indian education in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was \$1,951,327.

14.—Enrolment and Average Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-27.

Fiscal Year ended March 31.	Residential Schools.		Day Schools.		Total.		Percentage of attendance.
	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	
1916.....	4,661	4,029	8,138	4,051	12,799	8,080	63.13
1917.....	4,520	4,149	7,658	4,136	12,178	8,285	68.03
1918.....	4,692	4,081	7,721	3,797	12,413	7,878	63.46
1919.....	4,640	4,014	7,312	3,587	11,952	7,601	63.59
1920.....	4,719	4,133	7,477	3,516	12,196	7,649	62.71
1921.....	4,783	4,143	7,775	3,931	12,558	8,074	64.29
1922.....	5,031	4,360	7,990	4,308	13,021	8,668	66.56
1923.....	5,347	4,695	8,376	4,411	13,723	9,106	66.35
1924.....	5,673	4,856	8,199	4,332	13,872	9,188	66.23
1925.....	6,031	5,278	8,191	4,601	14,222	9,879	69.46
1926.....	6,327	5,658	8,465	4,940	14,782	10,598	71.69
1927.....	6,641	5,881	8,069	4,660	14,710	10,541	71.66

Economic Advancement of the Indians in the Past Decade.—The Indians of Canada have made steady if rather slow progress in economic status during the past decade. When the fact is kept in mind that the Indians, unlike the whites, are not increasing rapidly in numbers, the significance of the figures which follow will be better appreciated. The area of the land under cultivation by Indians was 231,957 acres in 1927, as compared with 173,198 acres in 1916. Their live stock in 1927 included 42,996 horses and 51,798 cattle, as compared with 35,315 horses and 37,188 cattle in 1916. The total income of the Indians was \$9,650,740 in 1926, as compared with \$6,241,497 in 1916. If the Department's annual estimate of the number of Indians is used, the per capita figure of income is \$92 in 1927 as compared with \$59 in 1916. Information showing the acreage and value of Indian lands in 1927, the crops raised in 1926, the live stock owned by Indians in 1927, the sources and values of the income of Indians in 1926, is given by provinces in Tables 15 to 18.

15.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, 1927.

Provinces.	Total acreage of reserves.	Land cleared but not under cultivation.	Land under cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,527	404	397	20,000
Nova Scotia.....	21,289	3,596	994	90,675
New Brunswick.....	34,507	1,056	375	70,308
Quebec.....	177,420	17,735	11,063	1,367,075
Ontario.....	1,017,014	76,254	63,560	4,928,840
Manitoba.....	465,240	119,432	13,931	2,917,654
Saskatchewan.....	1,305,640	761,672	49,299	14,259,559
Alberta.....	1,278,858	861,397	67,620	18,510,380
British Columbia.....	740,360	251,645	24,714	13,546,797
Yukon.....	2,211	—	4	—
Total.....	5,044,066	2,093,191	231,957	55,711,288

16.—Area and Yield of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1927.¹

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grain.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Prince Edward Island.....	9	92	50	800	1	12
Nova Scotia.....	2	24	50	930	6	62
New Brunswick.....	6	78	109	1,585	16	160
Quebec.....	250	3,238	2,239	32,361	562	6,281
Ontario.....	2,254	30,638	12,395	155,892	4,038	67,522
Manitoba.....	1,589	26,110	2,971	52,128	3,546	67,083
Saskatchewan.....	15,839	238,752	10,235	160,288	1,575	22,160
Alberta.....	18,495	247,013	8,855	78,044	1,262	26,002
British Columbia.....	1,882	40,695	3,433	75,191	303	6,631
Total.....	40,326	586,640	40,337	557,219	11,309	195,913

Provinces.	Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Hay and Fodder.
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	15	1,450	1	50	122
Nova Scotia.....	12	135	103	4,407	17	528	559
New Brunswick.....	6	83	61	6,295	12	1,428	155
Quebec.....	149	2,111	1,097	26,952	66	2,616	4,613
Ontario.....	712	12,149	2,283	91,850	1,120	22,041	29,547
Manitoba.....	33	524	391	20,492	51	589	15,449
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	193	10,532	55	2,040	27,364
Alberta.....	—	—	220	15,588	68	1,421	20,475
British Columbia.....	435	14,265	2,305	195,985	778	43,930	22,477
Yukon and N.W.T.....	—	—	2	110	—	50	10
Total.....	1,347	29,267	6,670	373,661	2,165	74,693	120,771

¹Season of 1926.

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values, by Provinces, 1927.

Provinces.	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry
	No.	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	17	40	120	2,300
Nova Scotia.....	64	246	719	12,890
New Brunswick.....	36	59	398	6,510
Quebec.....	907	4,278	14,135	152,300
Ontario.....	4,226	13,435	72,633	663,048
Manitoba.....	2,232	4,135	4,577	242,594
Saskatchewan.....	6,195	8,017	11,284	625,801
Alberta.....	17,238	7,658	5,460	733,335
British Columbia.....	12,080	13,927	30,327	803,293
Yukon and N.W.T.....	1	3	1,885	—
Total.....	42,996	51,798	141,538	3,242,071

18.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, 1926.

Provinces.	Value of			Re- ceived from land rentals.	Earned by			Total Income of Indians. ¹
	Farm products, including hay.	Beef sold or used for food.	Wages earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Indus- tries.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,150	310	890	—	750	50	4,750	8,900
Nova Scotia.....	14,217	2,850	60,103	102	3,861	7,852	27,545	118,209
New Brunswick.....	10,185	375	35,800	50	5,175	3,355	5,475	63,265
Quebec.....	97,483	22,985	403,933	11,362	6,507	275,985	99,774	965,123
Ontario.....	570,099	79,130	819,690	29,537	220,086	319,777	265,828	2,732,717
Manitoba.....	173,260	15,771	141,325	1,823	79,640	274,495	52,940	818,924
Saskatchewan.....	477,121	61,772	135,399	8,986	20,765	141,650	73,200	1,071,571
Alberta.....	432,087	68,474	115,455	90,313	17,112	205,107	58,513	1,142,650
British Columbia.....	480,439	73,895	676,549	22,568	589,093	358,728	269,867	2,544,431
Total.....	2,257,041	325,562	2,389,144	164,741	968,339²	1,746,599³	857,892	9,650,740⁴

¹Includes income received from timber and annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds.²Includes \$25,350 in N.W.T.³Includes \$159,600 in N.W.T.⁴Includes \$184,950 in N.W.T.

Eskimos.—Under an amendment to the Indian Act passed in 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 47), the Eskimos of Canada have been brought under the Department of Indian Affairs. These people, according to the best available information, number over 6,000, widely scattered across the northern part of Canada, in the Mackenzie delta, along the shores of the Arctic ocean, in Baffin land, and on both sides of Hudson bay. A review of the condition of the Eskimos of Canada will be found in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Three organizations are associated together in dealing with the care, treatment, pensions and rehabilitation of former members of the forces, namely, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is responsible for the medical treatment, vocational training and care of all returned soldiers requiring its assistance; it is also responsible for the payment of all pensions and allowances to which these men may be entitled. The Board of Pension Commissioners is responsible for the adjudication and award of pensions. The Federal Appeal Board, which was created by an amendment to the Pension Act in 1923, is authorized to hear appeals against decisions of the

other two bodies in respect to ineligibility for treatment or pension on the ground that the disability from which the man may be suffering is not attributable to or incurred during military service.

The development and activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment have been set forth at length in previous issues of the Year Book. (See especially the 1920 Year Book, pp. 21-40). The work reached its peak in 1920, when the total number of employees, apart from those employed by the Board of Pension Commissioners, was 8,791. The staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners at that time was upwards of 1,000. In 1921, the two staffs were amalgamated, with the exception of a small number of doctors and assistants who were attached to the Board. The number of employees on Mar. 31, 1927, was 1,974, a large majority of whom had seen service in France. This was a reduction of 183 from the previous year.

The Department is operating 8 hospitals, with a total bed capacity of 2,519. It is also utilizing a large number of civilian general treatment hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria and mental institutions. The number of soldier in-patients at Mar. 31, 1927, was 2,805.

The Department is continuing to assume responsibility for workmen's compensation in the case of pensioners of 25 p.c. and upwards; this provision is assisting materially in the placement of disabled men in industry, as the Department reimburses Workmen's Compensation Boards for the amount payable. The number of accident claims dealt with to Mar. 31, 1927, was 964, involving an expenditure of \$193,488, of which 203, involving an expenditure of \$57,113, occurred during the fiscal year.

A measure of relief to pensioners has been continued by the Department. The method adopted is to issue orders on grocers, landlords, coal-dealers, etc. Such expenditure during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, was \$333,222. Relief was granted in 32,999 cases, but to only 4,079 different individuals.

The Department is operating, directly or in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, "sheltered employment" workshops at Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. On Mar. 31, 1927, 248 men were employed in these workshops.

The total expenditure by the Department for the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was as follows:—

Direct payments to men and dependants in cash, consisting of pensions, pay and allowances, relief, etc	\$41,275,351-83
Payments for services to men and dependants, including hospital treatment, orthopaedic appliances, transportation of patients and pensioners, funeral expenses, and sheltered employment under the control of the department; also employers' liability compensation	3,968,623-27
Payments to outside organizations not under the direct control of the Department, such as Last Post Fund and Canadian Red Cross Society for sheltered employment	247,276-82
Capital expenditures and treatment stores	277,746-39
Recoverable expenditures	558,246-22
Total payments apart from administration	46,327,244-53
Administration, including salaries, telephones, telegrams, transportation and travelling expenses, stationery, rent, light, heat, automobile expense, freight, etc	1,447,127-39
Total expenditure	47,774,371-92
Insurance premiums collected	1,460,986-96

The cost of administration in respect of the above expenditure and of the collection of premiums under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was 3.142 p.c.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance.—The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act of 1920 was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. The Board confines itself, however, to supervision and adjudication on claims. All collections and payments are made by the Department. No applications under the statute could be received after Sept. 1, 1923.

The total number of policies in force on Mar. 31, 1927, was 25,946, representing an insurance of \$57,108,878. During the fiscal year, the premium income was \$1,463,519, interest \$176,261, total, \$1,639,780. Expenditure during the year in respect of death claims, cancelled insurance and surrendered policies, amounted to \$780,946. The total number of death claims to Mar. 31, 1927, was 1,530, amounting to \$4,437,950. The balance on hand as at Mar. 31, 1927, was \$5,090,987.18.

Board of Pension Commissioners.—A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of three members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916 (P.C. 1334), with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependants.

Brief statistics are appended to illustrate the growth of the activities of the Board of Pension Commissioners. The total number of pensions in force increased from 25,823 to 68,026 during the fiscal years 1918 to 1927, and the total annual liability from \$7,273,728 or an average of \$282 per pension to \$34,230,649, or an average of \$503 per pension. While pensions paid to dependants practically doubled in number during the nine-year period, those paid on account of disabilities showed an increase of more than threefold. Liability under dependant pensions during the same period showed practically a threefold increase, while disability pensions had increased in 1927 to nearly seven times their 1918 total.

19.—Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-1927.

Years.	Dependants.		Disabilities.		Total.	
	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.
		\$		\$		\$
1918.....	10,488	4,168,602	15,335	3,105,126	28,823	7,273,728
1919.....	16,753	9,593,056	42,932	7,470,729	59,685	17,063,785
1920.....	17,823	10,841,170	69,203	14,335,118	87,026	25,176,288
1921.....	19,209	12,954,141	51,452	18,230,697	70,661	31,184,838
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237	45,133	17,991,535	64,740	30,678,772
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621	43,263	18,142,145	63,057	30,421,766
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843	43,300	18,787,206	63,271	30,825,049
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825	44,598	19,816,380	64,613	31,621,205
1926.....	20,005	11,608,530	46,385	21,456,941	66,390	33,065,471
1927.....	19,999	11,419,276	48,027	22,811,373	68,026	34,230,649

The following are the figures of disability and dependant pensions of beneficiaries under the Pension Act as at Mar. 31, 1927:—

Total number of disability pensions, temporary.....	31,902
Total number of disability pensions, permanent.....	16,125
Total.....	48,027
Total number of dependent pensioners—	
Widows.....	7,764
Others.....	12,235
Total.....	19,999

Number of persons in receipt of benefits under the Pension Act as at Mar. 31, 1927:—

Disability pensioners.....	48,027
Disability pensioners' wives.....	35,339
Disability pensioners' children.....	57,509
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	1,107
Dependent pensioners.....	19,999
Dependent pensioners' children.....	9,424
Other relatives in addition to main dependant.....	1,969
Total.....	173,374

Scale of Pensions.—The scale of pensions paid to dependent and disability pensioners has been several times revised. Before the Great War the pension for total disability in the case of a private had been \$150 per annum. Since 1920 the total disability pension in the case of a private has been \$900, one-third of this being paid as a bonus during the 5 years from Sept. 1, 1921. This bonus was later incorporated into the ordinary pension under c. 49 of the Statutes of 1925, with the result that the permanent total disability pension for lieutenants and all ranks below is now \$900 for an unmarried person, with an addition of \$300 for wife, \$180 for the first child, \$144 for second child and \$120 for each additional child. Rates of pensions for all ranks were published in tables on pp. 960-962 of the 1925 Year Book, to which the reader is referred.

Federal Appeal Board.—Under c. 62 of the Statutes of 1923, a Federal Appeal Board of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members was constituted, to hear appeals from the decisions of the Board of Pension Commissioners. As amended by c. 49 of 1925, the provision is as follows:—

“Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave^{ed} their decision an appeal shall lie in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service.”

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

1.—Land Settlement—The Soldier Settlement Board.

In the past year there have been increasing activities on the part of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in connection with the settlement of immigrants on agricultural lands. Since 1924 settlement under the Soldier Settlement Act has gradually diminished, only those to whom the Board was previously committed being eligible for loans. In the calendar year 1927 only 29 new loans were granted. Placement and after-care of settlers under the British Family Scheme and other agreements are now the most active features of the work of the organization. According to the diaries of field officials for the period from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1927, more than 65 p.c. of their time was spent in connection with general land settlement as distinct from soldier settlement. During that period 27,561 visits were made in connection with soldier land settlement, while 48,513 visits were in connection with general land settlement and departmental investigations.

Under the British Family Settlement Scheme 1,122 families arrived during the year, making a total of 2,631 families, or 14,532 persons. It is expected that 400 families will be brought out during 1928 to complete the original agreement.

Apart from the Family Scheme, the Land Settlement Branch has had many and varied activities, the chief being: the settlement of Continental families brought out by the railways, under the Government Continental Family Scheme; the placement and after-care of British farm workers recruited by the Department of Immigration and Colonization; investigations of the *bona fides* of nominations made by residents of Canada in favour of residents of Great Britain and after-care of British farm workers brought out by the Department as a result of such nominations; after-care of British farm workers brought out by the colonization departments of the railways and the Ontario Government; surveys to ascertain lands available for colonization and many other similar activities.

During the year several large areas have been opened for development and many families have been placed thereon under the ægis of the Board. One of these was a tract of between 8,000 and 9,000 acres of virgin land which was formerly a part of the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve, 11 miles west of St. Paul de Métis, Alberta. The block was divided into 51 farm units of from 160 to 240 acres each. Contracts were let for buildings, pasture fences and wells. Fifty families of 396 persons were placed on this reserve. Also, 21 families brought out by the Department were placed on part of the Porcupine Forest Reserve, in the Prince Albert district of Saskatchewan.

By an agreement entered into during the year between the Imperial Government, the New Brunswick Government and the Dominion Government, the settlement of 500 British families in the province of New Brunswick has been provided for. The Provincial Government will purchase the farms, while the British Government will provide funds up to \$1,500 per settler for establishment expenses. The Land Settlement Branch of the Department will co-operate in the selection of the land, make arrangements for employment of the migrants during the first year, purchase equipment for the farms selected with money provided by the British Government, and provide for the usual supervisory services until the families are well established.

Since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Board loans to settlers have totalled \$109,337,570. Of this amount \$5,330,895 has been charged to British family settlers, and \$2,923,381 has been cancelled on account of reduction of live stock indebtedness, leaving a net total of \$101,083,294. The outstanding indebtedness of soldier settlers is \$78,618,208 principal and \$4,131,963 interest. There has been returned to the Treasury a total of \$34,549,404, this total being made up of repayments on account of principal, \$18,320,360; interest, \$9,989,229; initial payments, \$6,185,053; deposit held in suspense, \$54,760. In the calendar year 1927 the amount repaid to the Treasury was \$4,378,128. One thousand and fifty-one settlers have paid off their entire loans.

Total settlers under the Act number 39,363, loans having been granted to 24,480. Twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-six took up soldier grants without loans. Two hundred and twenty-four were Indian soldier settlers and 2,523 civilian purchasers. In the past year 959 farms reverted to the Board, making a total of 8,652 farms which have been given up by soldier settlers. About 63 p.c. of these farms have been disposed of either by sale or reservation for families under the British Family Scheme. The Board has sold 3,623 to civilian purchasers, soldier settlers and British Empire settlers, and 1,918 farms are being reserved for settlers under the British Family Scheme.

Revaluation of soldier lands, provided for by Parliament in 1927, is proceeding. Of the total number of settlers 10,682 are eligible to apply for revaluation, and 7,859 had made such application up to Oct. 1, 1927.

2.—Department of the Secretary of State.

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the Provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Governor-General, as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between them being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal, as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar-General, registering all proclamations, commissions, charters, land patents and other instruments issued under the Great Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Naturalization Act, the Board of Trade and Trade Unions Acts, the Ticket of Leave Act. The following information on these subjects has been secured in the course of administration.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year 1926-27 was 836, with a total capitalization of \$692,540,900. Supplementary letters patent were granted to 212 companies during the year, 70 of which increased their capital stock by the aggregate amount of \$33,524,000; 40 decreased their capital stock by \$16,905,045; the remaining 102 were granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The total capitalization of new companies plus the increase of capital of existing companies amounted to \$726,064,900.

In Table 20 will be found the number and capitalization of companies incorporated during the years 1900-1927.

20.—Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the calendar years 1900-1907, and for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-1927.

Years.	New Companies.		Old Companies.		Gross Increase in Capitalization.	Old Companies.		Net Increase of Capitalization.
	Number.	Capitalization.	Number.	Increase in Capital.		Number.	Decrease in Capital.	
		\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1900.....	53	9,558,900	—	3,351,000	12,909,900	—	—	12,909,900
1901.....	55	7,662,552	—	3,420,000	11,082,552	—	—	11,082,552
1902.....	126	51,182,850	—	5,055,000	56,237,850	—	—	56,237,850
1903.....	187	83,405,340	—	5,854,520	89,259,340	—	—	89,259,340
1904.....	206	80,597,752	—	3,366,000	83,963,752	—	—	83,963,752
1905.....	293	99,910,900	—	9,685,000	109,595,900	—	—	109,595,900
1906.....	374	180,173,075	—	32,403,000	212,576,075	—	—	212,576,075
1907.....	378	132,686,300	—	19,091,900	151,778,200	—	—	151,778,200
1908 3 mos.....	64	13,299,000	—	865,000	14,164,000	—	—	14,164,000
1909.....	366	121,624,875	—	72,293,000	193,917,875	—	—	193,917,875
1910.....	420	301,788,300	44	46,589,500	348,377,800	4	670,600	347,707,200
1911.....	454	458,415,800	45	24,715,600	483,131,400	4	10,650,000	472,481,400
1912.....	575	447,626,999	44	42,939,000	490,565,999	7	17,880,800	472,685,199
1913.....	835	625,212,300	54	55,549,900	680,962,200	5	11,861,381	669,100,819
1914.....	647	361,708,567	61	63,599,003	425,307,570	3	3,290,000	422,017,570
1915.....	461	208,283,633	34	26,650,000	234,933,633	4	6,840,000	228,093,633
1916.....	534	157,342,800	28	68,996,000	226,338,800	11	4,811,700	221,527,100
1917.....	606	207,967,810	36	26,540,000	234,507,810	3	5,050,000	229,457,810
1918.....	574	335,982,400	41	69,321,400	405,303,800	4	1,884,300	403,419,500
1919.....	512	214,326,000	69	67,583,625	281,909,625	11	2,115,985	279,793,640
1920.....	991	603,210,850	88	85,187,750	688,398,600	10	19,530,000	668,868,600
1921.....	852	752,062,683	135	79,803,000	831,865,683	17	7,698,300	824,167,383
1922.....	875	351,555,900	43	18,275,000	369,830,900	13	5,121,450	364,709,450
1923.....	752	314,603,050	45	46,108,500	360,711,550	30	10,751,123	349,960,427
1924.....	604	204,646,283	58	15,352,755	219,999,038	27	57,944,410	262,054,628
1925.....	663	231,044,800	47	15,549,573	246,594,373	28	43,863,633	202,730,740
1926.....	801	353,342,800	48	33,303,500	386,646,300	47	43,797,780	342,848,520
1927.....	836	692,540,900	70	33,524,000	726,064,900	40	16,905,045	709,159,855

Naturalizations.¹—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S. 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-1917 inclusive, were given on page 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. This latter Act is the one now in force. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the war was removed, and at the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality.

Table 21 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1918 to 1926. The total number of persons naturalized during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, including the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued, was 16,926.

21. — Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920, during the calendar years 1918-1926.

Nationalities.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Albanians.....	—	—	1	3	4	5	3	12	4
Americans.....	11	37	3,553	2,521	1,600	989	888	927	1,070
Arabians.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentiniens.....	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	—
Austrians.....	—	—	15	182	89	606	1,108	1,021	1,195
Austrian (Bohemian).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Austro-Hungarians.....	—	—	3	25	5	10	15	9	4
Austrian (Serbian).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Austrians (Ukrainians).....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Belgians.....	8	65	102	137	132	129	157	192	204
Bohemians.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivians.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brazilians.....	—	—	2	2	5	4	—	1	2
British in Canada.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgarians.....	—	—	3	5	3	32	74	76	58
Chilians.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Chinese.....	2	21	20	25	14	10	60	50	32
Czechoslovaks.....	—	1	102	145	99	64	115	60	47
Danes.....	16	115	133	171	125	93	79	108	105
Dutch.....	18	80	99	94	65	51	85	67	75
Dutch East Indians.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptians.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	2
Fins.....	—	17	111	152	115	74	152	184	119
French.....	7	128	127	158	124	96	105	107	140
Germans.....	1	—	112	257	195	144	346	246	229
Germans (Alsace-Lorraine).....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greeks.....	4	30	161	224	260	268	384	292	167
Greeks (Turk).....	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hungarians.....	—	—	—	28	31	24	112	71	69
Icelanders.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	151
Italians.....	5	156	181	432	665	886	1,366	1,258	1,589
Italians (Greek).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Japanese.....	15	82	125	135	95	29	92	53	88
Jugo-Slavs.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanians.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Luxemburgers.....	1	1	6	7	3	5	—	5	6
Mexicans.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Montenegriens.....	—	1	4	4	—	1	1	2	2
Nationality undetermined.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—
No Nationality.....	—	2	1	3	1	3	1	—	—
Norwegians.....	34	210	366	301	209	151	207	183	192
Palestinians.....	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	3

¹On the subject of naturalization, see also pp. 128-131 of this volume.

21. Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920, during the calendar years 1918-1926—concluded.

Nationalities.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Persians.....	-	-	3	4	-	1	4	5	3
Persians (Armenian).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poles.....	-	58	1,194	1,939	1,088	654	926	749	1,339
Poles (Russian).....	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Poles (Ukrainian).....	-	-	7	287	302	12	-	-	-
Portuguese.....	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
Re-Admission.....	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumanians.....	6	55	384	873	585	475	620	561	626
Russians.....	9	687	1,303	2,027	1,715	1,206	1,240	989	1,119
Serb-Croat-Slovenes.....	-	-	22	123	99	80	119	117	116
Serbians.....	3	3	24	4	3	-	-	-	-
Spaniards.....	3	4	5	3	8	5	10	8	12
Subjects of Allied Powers.....	-	-	28	77	120	188	-	-	-
Swedes.....	37	236	384	437	276	226	284	262	274
Swiss.....	10	39	51	69	49	43	42	48	31
Turks.....	-	-	2	10	7	8	22	25	10
Turks (Armenian).....	-	1	39	67	86	79	69	35	35
Turks (Assyrian).....	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Turks (Bulgarian).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Turks (Greek).....	-	-	3	15	7	7	2	12	11
Turks (Macedonian).....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Turks (Mesopotamian).....	-	-	4	2	5	2	-	1	-
Turks (Palestinian).....	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Turks (Syrian).....	-	11	79	134	136	125	137	118	128
Venezuelans.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Section 4 ¹	-	-	2	3	-	2	2	1	3
Section 11, s.s. (c), c. 38, Nat. Act, 1919 ²	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	195	2,051	8 776	11,098	8,344	6,795	8,843	7,873	9,130

¹Under Section 4 of the Naturalization Act the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

²Resumption of British nationality by wife of alien being a subject of state at war with His Majesty.

Canada Temperance Act.—Under Parts I and II of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and cities. No votes, however, have been taken since July 31, 1923, the date of the plebiscite in the county of Stanstead, Quebec. Part III of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, while Part IV relates to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces. All the provinces except Quebec and British Columbia have carried plebiscites in favour of the prohibition of importation of liquors. Exportation is prohibited from the provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

3.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted Police) are distributed throughout the Dominion, with headquarters at Ottawa. The year ended Sept. 30, 1927, was characterized by a slight increase in numbers, by an increase in work performed, and by an extension of the operations of the Force in the Far North. The Force is a Dominion constabulary, whose duties, owing to the fact that the provinces are responsible for the enforcement of law and maintenance of order, are somewhat different from those of most police forces. They fall under the following general headings:—(1) The enforcement of Dominion statutes; (2) The enforcement of the Criminal Code in the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic), the Yukon, the national parks and Indian reserves, and also when Dominion Departments are the aggrieved parties; (3) the enforcement (by

special agreements) of provincial laws, etc., in national parks in British Columbia and Alberta; (4) investigations for other Dominion Departments. The last of these divisions of the work has increased greatly in recent years, from 8,500 cases in 1920 to 24,498 in 1927, and the assistance rendered is of the most varied kinds, including aid to the Customs in preventing smuggling, to Inland Revenue in suppressing illegal stills, to the Department of Health in combating the traffic in narcotic drugs, to the Secretary of State in verifying the statements made by applicants for naturalization, to the Post Office in detecting frauds upon and robberies of the mails, to the Department of Indian Affairs in protecting the Indians, etc. Aid is occasionally given to Provincial Governments in the maintenance of law and order. The Arctic work is becoming increasingly important; there are now in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions (exclusive of the Yukon), 28 detachments with 77 all ranks, or nearly 8 p.c. of the entire strength. These detachments include posts on Ellesmere, North Devon, Baffin and Victoria islands, as well as along the coasts of the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay; one (Bache peninsula) is within eleven degrees of the North Pole; every winter long patrols are made in these regions, one in 1927 from Bache peninsula having in 1,320 miles of travel visited Axel Heiberg, Amund Ringnes, Elef Ringnes, King Christian and Cornwall islands, while another traversed the interior of Baffin island. Contrasted with this is detective work in the urban communities, in running to earth counterfeiters, narcotic drug dealers, robbers of the mails, and others of the more dangerous types of evil-doers.

On Sept. 30, 1927, the strength of the Force was 52 officers, 855 non-commissioned officers and constables and 97 special constables, or 1,004 all ranks, with 248 horses and 303 dogs. Excluding special constables, the recruits enlisted in the twelve months period numbered 122; the number of applications was 2,165. While there was a slight gain in 1927, there has been a considerable reduction in the strength of the Force in recent years, from 1,680 in 1921 to 1,004 in 1927. The details are shown in Table 22.

22.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on Sept. 30, 1927, with totals for 1920-27.

Schedule.	Headquarters Staff.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Northwest Territories.	Baffin Land.	Ellesmere Island.	North Devon Island.	On loan.	Canada.
Commissioner.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Asst. Commissioners.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Superintendents.....	2	1	-	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Inspectors.....	2	1	1	5	3	5	5	8	2	4	-	1	-	-	37
Surgeon.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Veterinary Surgeon.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Staff Sergeants.....	6	2	-	8	2	5	6	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	37
Sergeants.....	11	2	2	22	7	23	13	10	1	4	1	-	-	-	96
Corporals.....	12	2	8	28	8	29	21	14	5	9	1	-	-	-	139
Constables.....	23	29	22	225	30	88	45	54	22	32	5	3	3	-	583
Special Constables.....	11	-	-	3	16	4	15	20	9	15	-	-	-	-	97
Total, Canada.....1927	69	36	36	306	54	170	112	99	39	65	8	3	3	4	1,004
".....1926	66	28	37	276	47	173	113	93	34	56	7	3	3	27	963
".....1925	72	30	27	294	52	182	116	94	37	49	8	3	3	10	977
".....1924	72	32	27	295	51	192	128	109	40	52	7	2	3	10	1,020
".....1923	72	32	31	317	64	253	152	143	42	29	4	9	-	-	1,148
".....1922	79	37	41	288	71	274	173	175	51	27	4	7	-	-	1,227
".....1921	79	37	26	440	162	329	266	265	52	28	1	-	-	-	1,680
".....1920	72	25	9	384	160	400	300	257	48	16	-	-	-	-	1,671

¹On loan to Marine and Fisheries Dept., one corporal and two constables; on loan to Canadian Legation, Washington, one corporal.

4.—Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics.

The collection and publication of criminal statistics was first authorized by an Act of 1876 (39 Vict., c. 13), and the results have been published upon a comparable basis in an annual report from that time to the present, and are now collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43), which provides for the receipt of an annual return by the Bureau from every court or tribunal administering criminal justice. The statistics as published show for each judicial district (155 in number) the offences that have been committed, analysed to indicate the nature of the offence, the age, sex, occupation and social condition, birthplace, etc., of the convicted, and the sentences imposed. The Act also provides for the collection of the statistics of penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories and gaols, as complementary to the preceding.

1.—General Tables.

The statistics relate to years ending Sept. 30, the latest report being for 1926. Beginning with the report for 1922, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences of juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those of adults. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly, "non-indictable" offences of adults are termed "minor" offences when attributed to juveniles. All current tables have been worked out for 1921 and subsequent years in accordance with the new classification, but a comparative historical table, giving the totals for different classes of criminal offences and minor offences, including those of juvenile delinquents, is here published (Table 23), together with a more detailed table for recent years (Table 24). In the consideration of the former it should be remembered that while the criminal code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions depend very much upon the changes in the customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of Table 23 is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population. Attention may be drawn to the increase in the proportion of both criminal offences and minor offences to population in the past year, convictions for criminal offences having risen from 277 per 100,000 population in 1924 to 287 per 100,000 population in 1926 and convictions for minor offences from 1,535 per 100,000 in 1924 to 1,803 per 100,000 in 1926.

It should be understood that the classification of offences in these general tables is irrespective of the more technical classification into "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences under the Criminal Code. The object here is to show a broad historical record of criminal and minor offences respectively.

23.—Convictions for Criminal Offences, by Groups, and Total Convictions for Minor Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1876-1926, with Proportions to Population.

Years.	Criminal Offences.							Minor Offences.			Total Criminal and Minor Offences.
	Offences against			Other felonies and misdemeanours.	Total of Criminal Offences.						
	the person.	property with violence.	property without violence.		No.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	Per 100,000 pop.			
	No.	No.	No.						No.	No.	
1876...	4,959	201	2,870	121	8,151	28.9	206	20,064	71.1	508	28,215
1877...	5,253	229	3,316	114	8,912	29.4	222	21,388	70.6	533	30,300
1878...	5,376	222	3,612	129	9,339	28.3	229	23,666	71.7	580	33,005
1879...	4,815	238	3,043	75	8,168	28.4	197	20,568	71.6	496	28,736
1880...	5,694	176	3,018	202	9,090	32.2	215	19,119	67.8	454	28,209
1881...	4,353	144	2,593	288	7,378	25.2	170	21,847	74.8	504	29,225
1882...	4,667	173	2,845	106	7,791	24.9	178	23,514	75.1	536	31,305
1883...	4,868	132	2,587	128	7,715	22.9	174	25,857	77.1	583	33,572
1884...	4,288	228	3,547	167	8,230	27.6	183	21,563	72.4	481	29,793
1885...	5,057	222	3,157	289	8,725	25.6	192	25,317	74.4	558	34,042
1886...	5,202	255	2,943	224	8,624	25.2	188	25,581	74.8	557	34,205
1887...	4,902	208	2,519	224	7,873	22.7	170	26,772	77.3	577	34,645
1888...	4,790	225	3,442	162	8,619	22.8	184	29,173	77.2	622	37,792
1889...	5,284	283	3,456	164	9,187	23.8	194	29,421	76.2	621	38,608
1890...	5,093	276	3,267	164	8,800	22.7	184	29,906	77.3	624	38,706
1891...	4,788	283	3,369	160	8,600	22.9	178	29,017	77.1	599	37,617
1892...	4,903	251	3,232	173	8,559	24.3	175	26,734	75.7	547	35,293
1893...	4,689	362	3,574	181	8,806	24.7	178	26,847	75.3	544	35,653
1894...	4,599	450	4,155	200	9,404	26.0	189	26,761	74.0	537	36,165
1895...	4,652	462	4,199	295	9,608	25.6	191	27,977	74.4	556	37,585
1896...	4,544	408	4,104	301	9,357	25.1	184	27,921	74.9	549	37,278
1897...	4,418	475	4,431	409	9,733	25.6	189	28,245	74.4	550	37,978
1898...	4,594	540	4,594	335	10,063	26.3	193	28,143	73.7	514	38,206
1899...	4,227	444	4,541	339	9,551	24.7	181	29,159	75.3	554	38,710
1900...	4,598	413	4,571	411	9,993	24.0	188	31,661	76.0	595	41,654
1901...	4,698	451	4,441	384	9,974	23.7	184	32,174	76.3	596	42,148
1902...	4,773	413	4,541	363	10,090	23.1	182	33,446	76.9	605	43,536
1903...	5,480	543	4,944	505	11,472	22.8	202	38,911	77.2	686	50,383
1904...	5,919	552	5,295	528	12,294	22.4	211	42,652	77.6	732	54,946
1905...	5,694	656	5,711	812	12,873	20.6	215	49,686	79.4	829	62,559
1906...	6,215	645	6,425	1,078	14,363	20.3	233	56,540	79.7	916	70,903
1907...	6,651	681	6,907	807	15,046	19.0	239	64,124	81.0	1,017	79,170
1908...	7,379	893	7,973	1,069	17,314	19.5	266	71,320	80.5	1,099	88,634
1909...	6,586	848	7,771	1,332	16,537	18.4	247	73,415	81.6	1,096	89,952
1910...	7,793	943	8,191	1,131	18,058	17.5	268	84,845	82.5	1,227	102,903
1911...	8,352	977	9,024	1,194	19,547	17.3	273	93,713	82.7	1,309	113,260
1912...	9,371	1,195	10,626	1,540	22,732	15.5	309	123,795	84.5	1,686	146,527
1913...	11,444	1,472	12,721	1,724	27,361	15.8	363	145,777	84.2	1,936	173,138
1914...	12,136	1,810	14,645	1,952	30,543	16.7	397	152,492	83.3	1,982	183,035
1915...	10,664	2,234	14,269	1,525	28,692	18.7	373	134,363	81.3	1,619	153,055
1916...	9,327	1,478	11,018	1,459	23,282	18.8	289	100,509	81.2	1,251	123,791
1917...	6,852	1,321	9,886	1,271	19,330	16.9	236	94,681	83.1	1,157	114,011
1918...	7,292	2,049	10,743	1,390	21,474	17.4	258	101,795	82.6	1,222	123,269
1919...	7,731	2,606	11,508	1,656	23,501	18.1	277	106,518	81.9	1,256	130,019
1920...	8,281	2,310	11,634	2,059	24,284	14.9	281	124,424	85.1	1,604	162,708
1921...	8,197	2,609	12,059	2,081	24,946	14.2	284	152,227	85.9	1,731	177,173
1922...	7,291	2,783	11,607	2,610	24,291	15.3	271	134,049	84.7	1,498	158,340
1923...	7,550	2,076	11,482	3,075	24,183	15.1	266	135,069	84.8	1,487	159,252
1924...	7,595	2,536	12,790	2,635	25,556	15.3	277	141,663	84.7	1,535	167,219
1925...	7,826	2,749	13,892	2,644	27,111	15.3	289	150,672	84.7	1,610	177,783
1926...	7,799	2,296	14,262	2,679	27,036	13.8	287	169,171	86.2	1,803	196,207

24. Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Classes of Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1922-1926 (including Juveniles).

A.—NUMBERS.

Classes of Offences.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person.....	7,291	7,550	7,595	7,826	7,799
Offences against property with violence.....	2,783	2,076	2,536	2,749	2,296
Offences against property without violence.....	11,607	11,482	12,790	13,802	14,262
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	2,610	3,075	2,635	2,644	2,679
Total for criminal offences.....	24,291	24,183	25,556	27,111	27,036
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws.....	69,297	69,445	72,389	76,619	92,184
Breach of liquor laws.....	8,519	10,090	10,449	11,636	13,512
Drunkenness.....	25,051	25,565	27,345	26,754	28,324
Vagrancy.....	4,796	3,969	4,596	5,830	6,988
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	5,468	5,026	4,974	5,946	4,675
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	3,918	4,438	4,658	4,495	4,006
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	17,000	16,536	17,252	19,392	19,482
Total for minor offences.....	134,049	135,069	141,663	150,672	169,171
Grand Total.....	158,340	159,252	167,219	177,783	196,207

B.—RATIOS PER CENT OF TOTAL AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Classes of Offences.	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.
Offences against the person.....	4.6	81	4.7	83	4.5	82	4.4	84	3.9	83
Offences against property with violence.....	1.7	31	1.3	23	1.5	27	1.6	29	1.2	24
Offences against property without violence.....	7.3	130	7.2	126	7.7	139	7.8	148	7.3	151
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	1.7	29	2.0	34	1.6	29	1.5	28	1.4	29
Total for criminal offences..	15.3	271	15.2	266	15.3	277	15.3	289	13.8	287
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws.....	43.8	775	43.6	765	43.3	785	43.1	818	46.9	982
Breach of liquor laws.....	5.4	95	6.3	111	6.3	113	6.6	124	6.8	144
Drunkenness.....	15.8	282	16.0	281	16.4	296	15.0	286	14.4	302
Vagrancy.....	3.0	53	2.5	44	2.7	50	3.3	62	3.6	74
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	3.5	61	3.1	55	2.9	54	3.3	64	2.4	50
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2.5	44	2.8	49	2.8	50	2.5	48	2.1	43
Miscellaneous minor offences	10.7	190	10.4	182	10.3	187	10.9	208	10.0	208
Total minor offences.....	84.7	1,500	84.7	1,487	84.7	1,535	84.7	1,610	86.2	1,803
Grand Total.....	100	1,771	100	1,753	100	1,812	100	1,899	100	2,090

The recent trend of total convictions, including those of juveniles, and of sentences imposed, is shown by provinces for the years 1920 to 1926 in Table 25. Death sentences, which numbered 28 in 1919 and 26 in 1920, fell to 15 in 1923, rose to 22 in 1924, and dropped to 18 in 1925 and 15 in 1926.

25.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1920-1926¹.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions.....	162,708	177,173	158,340	159,252	167,219	177,783	196,207
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	1,125	1,614	1,599	1,174	1,389	1,536	1,553
Gaol or fine.....	135,288	146,278	126,621	147,919	131,795	144,960	163,084
Reformatory.....	615	502	519	531	791	1,033	722
Death.....	26	17	19	15	22	18	15
Other sentences.....	25,654	28,762	29,582	9,613	33,222	30,236	30,833
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions.....	359	397	341	344	257	256	365
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	1	3	4	1	4	1	4
Gaol or fine.....	342	383	327	328	243	202	324
Reformatory.....	—	1	1	—	—	6	—
Death.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sentences.....	16	10	9	15	10	47	37
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions.....	6,503	5,572	4,279	3,762	3,950	3,830	4,629
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	122	137	165	99	67	119	131
Gaol or fine.....	5,818	4,708	3,511	3,258	3,444	2,953	3,776
Reformatory.....	38	42	33	82	3	98	94
Death.....	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Other sentences.....	525	684	568	323	436	659	628
New Brunswick—							
Convictions.....	3,839	3,070	2,655	2,387	2,723	2,766	2,713
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	77	83	106	36	39	54	23
Gaol or fine.....	3,531	2,749	2,371	2,252	2,559	2,305	2,412
Reformatory.....	19	20	11	12	1	23	27
Death.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Other sentences.....	212	218	166	87	124	382	251
Quebec—							
Convictions.....	44,089	49,106	35,605	31,710	25,532	30,150	28,952
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	258	274	312	252	290	395	398
Gaol or fine.....	36,835	42,777	28,807	29,645	21,911	24,469	23,986
Reformatory.....	241	110	134	91	5	223	124
Death.....	7	3	4	2	10	3	3
Other sentences.....	6,748	5,942	6,348	1,720	3,316	5,060	4,441
Ontario—							
Convictions.....	63,463	74,127	72,787	74,207	80,948	91,107	101,263
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	404	659	559	417	516	515	520
Gaol or fine.....	49,677	57,070	55,599	68,846	62,385	73,260	83,348
Reformatory.....	252	245	218	218	87	470	252
Death.....	11	6	6	4	6	3	2
Other sentences.....	13,119	16,147	16,405	4,722	17,954	16,859	17,141
Manitoba—							
Convictions.....	12,516	11,610	11,840	13,547	12,349	13,605	17,100
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	76	144	171	110	135	142	221
Gaol or fine.....	9,949	8,520	8,737	12,239	9,763	9,749	12,185
Reformatory.....	39	65	54	72	31	134	151
Death.....	1	—	1	—	1	1	4
Other sentences.....	2,451	2,881	2,877	1,126	2,419	3,579	4,539
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions.....	7,991	7,384	8,504	10,069	8,621	9,986	10,944
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	40	53	54	57	50	54	48
Gaol or fine.....	7,251	6,624	7,501	9,579	8,461	9,032	9,927
Reformatory.....	—	—	23	15	—	22	11
Death.....	4	2	—	3	2	—	—
Other sentences.....	696	705	926	415	408	878	958

¹Years ended Sept. 30.

25. Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1920-1926²—concluded.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta—							
Convictions.....	8,459	9,847	9,201	10,067	9,765	9,368	10,111
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	67	67	99	77	83	86	79
Gaol or fine.....	7,756	8,809	7,907	9,384	8,442	7,630	8,403
Reformatory.....	4	4	19	10	4	8	12
Death.....	3	2	2	4	1	2	—
Other sentences.....	629	965	1,174	592	1,235	1,642	1,617
British Columbia—							
Convictions.....	15,434	16,020	13,066	13,115	14,773	16,620	20,034
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	80	194	129	123	204	170	127
Gaol or fine.....	14,084	14,617	11,822	12,349	13,757	15,332	18,638
Reformatory.....	22	15	26	31	18	49	51
Death.....	—	3	3	—	2	6	6
Other sentences.....	1,248	1,191	1,086	612	792	1,063	1,212
The Territories¹—							
Convictions.....	55	40	62	44	39	95	96
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
Gaol or fine.....	45	21	39	39	33	28	91
Reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other sentences.....	10	19	23	1	5	67	3

¹Yukon Territory only for 1920-22.²Years ended Sept. 30.**2.—Indictable Offences.**

The progress of a community, from the moral point of view, is often judged by the number of convictions for indictable offences, as these are less affected than non-indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and the varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. However, in the study of such statistics it is important to have comparable figures over a period of years, and these are set out by provinces for the latest 12 years in Table 26. Again, in Table 27 are shown the number of charges and convictions and the percentage of acquittals for the 3 years ended Sept. 30, 1924-26, the figures indicating a decreasing percentage of acquittals in the latest year.

While the number of convictions in 1926 was greater than in any other year since 1915, it should be remembered that the population of Canada has grown by something like 20 p.e. in the period covered by Table 26.

26. Convictions of Persons 16 years of age and upwards for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1915-1926.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	Total.
1915.....	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	24	17,575
1916.....	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	20	16,003
1917.....	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	22	11,953
1918.....	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	11	13,266
1919.....	14	663	241	2,960	6,605	919	1,134	1,028	951	5	14,520
1920.....	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	6	15,088
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10	15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	1	15,188 ¹
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	9	16,258 ²
1925.....	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	5	17,219 ³
1926.....	14	752	222	3,053	7,248	1,383	2,052	1,463	1,252	3	17,448 ⁴

¹Includes 5 in Northwest Territories. ²Includes 1 in Northwest Territories. ³Includes 3 in Northwest Territories. ⁴Includes 6 in Northwest Territories.

27.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, year ended Sept. 30, 1924-1926.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Provinces.	1924.			1925.			1926.		
	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	29	25	13.8	10	3	70.0	35	14	60.0
Nova Scotia.....	789	595	24.6	827	624	24.6	1,039	752	27.6
New Brunswick.....	261	224	14.2	296	244	17.5	297	222	25.3
Quebec.....	3,440	2,729	20.7	4,233	3,084	27.1	3,957	3,053	22.8
Ontario.....	9,409	7,180	23.7	9,838	7,751	21.2	9,470	7,248	23.5
Manitoba.....	1,405	1,160	17.4	1,445	1,215	15.9	1,635	1,383	15.4
Saskatchewan.....	1,849	1,647	10.9	1,791	1,654	71.7	2,172	2,052	5.5
Alberta.....	1,887	1,423	24.6	1,571	1,254	20.2	1,739	1,463	15.9
British Columbia.....	1,588	1,265	20.3	1,669	1,384	17.0	1,621	1,252	22.8
Yukon.....	9	9	—	2	2	—	4	3	25.0
N.W. Territories.....	1	1	—	3	3	—	7	6	14.3
Canada.....	20,667	16,258	21.3	21,685	17,219	25.9	21,976	17,448	20.6

Classes of Indictable Offences.—Indictable offences are divided under the Canadian system into 6 main classes, as follows:—offences against the person, offences against property with violence, offences against property without violence, malicious offences against property, forgery and other offences against the currency, and other indictable offences. Convictions in the first, third, fourth and fifth classes show an increase between 1924 and 1926, but convictions for offences against property (with violence) and for the miscellaneous offences of the sixth class show a decline in the two years. Details by offences are given in Table 28 and the details of the disposition of the charges in Table 29, which shows, among other information, that convictions of females numbered 2,055 in 1926 as against 2,035 in 1925, 1,826 in 1924, 1,609 in 1923, 1,609 in 1922, and 1,765 in 1921. Details as to the occupations, conjugal condition, educational status, ages, use of liquors, birthplaces and religions of those convicted of indictable offences are given in Table 30.

28.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, during the years ended Sept. 30, 1924-1926.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Classes and Offences.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
Murder.....	61	22	54	18	51	15
Murder, attempt to commit.....	30	12	26	11	13	7
Manslaughter.....	86	25	76	37	78	45
Abortion and concealing birth of infants.....	39	20	31	20	23	19
Rape and other crimes against decency.....	639	385	639	395	613	370
Procuration.....	29	14	44	21	29	20
Bigamy.....	65	49	41	34	44	31
Shooting, stabbing and wounding.....	236	148	222	128	267	168
Assault on females and wife.....	87	65	90	66	134	111
Aggravated assault.....	579	388	608	414	753	482
Assault on police officer.....	487	442	489	439	533	475
Assault and battery.....	1,315	1,052	1,213	996	1,487	1,261
Refusal to support family.....	250	201	283	237	307	218
Wife desertion.....	13	11	15	15	27	23
Various other offences against the person.....	148	95	110	77	162	123
Total.....	4,064	2,929	3,941	2,908	4,521	3,368

**28. Indictable Offences, by Classes, during the years ended Sept. 30,
1924-1926—concluded.**

Classes and Offences.	1924.		1925.		1926.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
Burglary, house, warehouse and shop breaking.....	1,781	1,558	1,977	1,705	1,711	1,417
Robbery and demanding with menaces..	240	146	310	200	273	207
Highway robbery.....	20	14	33	29	2	1
Total.....	2,041	1,718	2,320	1,934	1,986	1,625
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	6	5	4	4	2	2
Embezzlement.....	7	4	9	8	10	6
False pretences.....	864	677	1,025	805	1,116	882
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	564	376	608	403	604	400
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud.....	791	550	940	667	882	593
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	80	57	69	44	53	37
Theft.....	7,834	6,164	8,262	6,610	8,139	6,651
Theft of mail.....	45	34	37	33	24	21
Theft of automobile.....	299	280	263	222	417	366
Total.....	10,490	8,147	11,217	8,796	11,247	8,958
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Arson.....	82	45	69	34	76	38
Malicious injury to horses and cattle, and other wilful damage to property.....	255	189	233	161	269	201
Total.....	337	234	302	195	345	239
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.						
Offences against the currency.....	6	4	7	3	6	2
Forgery and uttering forged documents..	381	324	457	405	451	383
Total.....	387	328	464	408	457	385
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.						
Breach of the Trade Marks Act.....	34	31	83	83	49	48
Attempt to commit suicide.....	41	30	78	61	82	71
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	92	87	108	89	140	125
Criminal negligence.....	90	45	79	44	116	55
Conspiracy.....	49	21	88	39	135	53
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals.....	101	85	203	179	221	191
Intimidation.....	13	9	—	—	42	29
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	761	701	1,030	942	831	739
Offences against gambling and lottery acts.....	429	348	515	450	590	550
Offences against revenue laws.....	248	241	125	120	233	193
Illicit stills.....	990	955	560	548	400	376
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	144	78	125	60	107	60
Prison breach and escape from prison....	129	123	151	142	162	152
Riot and affray.....	75	52	87	70	145	113
Sodomy and bestiality.....	74	49	71	58	77	55
Various other misdemeanours.....	78	47	138	93	90	63
Total.....	3,348	2,902	3,441	2,978	3,420	2,873
Grand Total.....	20,667	16,258	21,685	17,219	21,976	17,448

29.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1919-1926.

Charges and Sentences.	1919.	1920.	1921. ¹	1922. ¹	1923. ¹	1924. ¹	1925. ¹	1926. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges.....	23,021	23,213	21,478	21,032	19,759	20,667	21,685	21,976
Acquittals ²	4,592	4,746	4,775	4,896	4,550	4,389	4,441	4,510
Persons detained for lunacy.....	33	24	30	27	21	20	26	18
Convictions.....	18,396	18,443	16,169	15,720	15,188	16,258	17,219	17,448
Males.....	16,101	16,722	14,404	14,111	13,579	14,432	15,184	15,393
Females.....	2,235	1,721	1,765	1,609	1,609	1,826	2,035	2,055
First conviction.....	15,118	15,096	12,589	13,022	12,686	13,109	14,172	14,286
Second conviction.....	1,641	1,668	1,845	1,335	1,212	1,329	1,345	1,365
Reiterated conviction.....	1,637	1,679	1,762	1,363	1,290	1,820	1,702	1,797
Sentences—								
Option of a fine.....	5,053	5,447	4,900	4,430	4,916	5,142	4,712	5,469
Under one year in gaol.....	3,455	3,750	3,912	3,982	3,601	3,702	4,385	4,612
One year and over in gaol.....	921	886	1,260	1,531	1,057	1,461	1,336	1,309
Two years and under five in penitentiary.....	978	873	1,122	1,153	949	1,054	1,244	1,198
Five years and over in penitentiary.....	229	245	481	435	223	330	278	351
For life in penitentiary.....	7	7	9	11	2	5	14	4
Death.....	28	26	17	19	15	22	18	15
Committed to reformatories.....	678	615	126	89	105	149	370	172
Other sentences.....	7,047	6,594	4,342	4,070	4,320	4,393	4,862	4,318

¹Juvenile delinquents not included.²Includes cases where proceedings were stayed, disagreements of jury, etc.

30.—Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1920-1926.¹

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922. ²	1923. ²	1924. ²	1925. ²	1926. ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupations—							
Agriculture.....	898	1,034	1,248	1,137	893	951	919
Lumbering.....	19	54	42	35	22	63	68
Fishing.....	56	41	57	69	20	71	56
Mining.....	118	122	166	167	29	162	168
Manufacturing and Construction.....	1,483	1,522	1,445	1,156	1,235	1,315	1,485
Transportation.....	585	812	513	555	668	522	735
Trade.....	1,628	1,619	1,648	1,924	1,503	1,802	2,258
Service.....	1,354	999	1,280	1,092	1,725	1,766	1,250
Professional.....	168	194	89	90	79	96	84
Labourers.....	5,347	5,914	6,105	4,771	4,911	5,425	5,161
Not given.....	6,787	7,085	3,127	4,192	5,172	5,045	5,264
Total.....	18,443	19,396	15,720	15,188	16,258	17,219	17,448
Conjugal condition—							
Married.....	4,434	4,811	5,200	5,245	5,284	5,777	5,928
Single.....	10,760	11,643	7,952	6,709	7,596	8,445	7,712
Widowed.....	196	182	218	171	228	263	198
Not given.....	3,053	2,760	2,350	3,063	3,150	2,734	3,610
Educational status—							
Unable to read or write.....	925	904	672	512	446	528	494
Elementary.....	14,179	15,598	12,636	11,330	13,279	13,506	13,066
Superior.....	258	245	326	218	199	201	163
Not given.....	3,081	2,649	2,086	3,128	2,334	2,984	3,725
Ages—							
Under 16 years.....	3,355	3,227	—	—	—	—	—
16 years and under 21.....	3,288	3,289	3,169	2,641	3,103	3,464	3,192
21 years and under 40.....	7,216	7,898	8,205	7,277	7,631	8,238	7,753
40 years and over.....	1,795	1,932	2,182	2,559	2,535	2,544	2,845
Not given.....	2,789	3,050	2,164	2,711	2,989	2,973	3,658
Use of liquors—							
Moderate.....	11,000	11,331	8,990	8,509	9,013	9,518	9,121
Immoderate.....	1,232	1,322	1,197	1,015	944	1,330	1,158
Not given.....	6,211	6,743	5,533	5,664	6,301	6,371	7,169
Birthplace—							
England and Wales.....	1,489	1,659	1,342	1,190	1,308	1,310	1,230
Ireland.....	247	268	240	179	207	256	231
Scotland.....	462	458	359	390	440	389	427
Canada.....	9,570	10,638	8,607	7,802	8,384	9,494	9,237
Other British Possessions.....	106	124	63	73	100	85	81
United States.....	1,148	1,113	992	766	767	789	711
Other foreign countries.....	2,589	2,511	2,188	1,969	1,738	1,897	1,962
Not given.....	2,832	2,625	1,929	2,819	3,314	2,999	3,569

¹Years ended Sept. 30.²Juveniles were first excluded from statistics of indictable offences in 1922. This exclusion was carried back to 1921 in the case of charges, sentences, etc., (Table 29), but this could not be done in the case of occupations, etc. (Table 30).

30. Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1920-1926¹ —concluded.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922 ² .	1923 ² .	1924 ² .	1925 ² .	1926 ² .
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Religion—							
Baptist.....	447	449	344	318	319	435	262
Roman Catholic.....	6,093	6,461	5,077	4,620	4,171	5,057	5,437
Church of England.....	2,234	2,527	2,223	1,784	2,123	2,429	2,243
Methodist.....	1,503	1,500	1,358	1,027	1,101	1,100	786
Presbyterian.....	1,621	1,603	1,409	1,391	1,565	1,752	1,471
United Church.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	284
Other Protestant.....	1,671	2,381	1,623	1,737	1,388	1,596	1,706
Jews.....	519	564	407	340	408	354	422
Other denominations.....	802	854	815	674	857	899	999
Not given.....	3,553	3,057	2,464	3,297	4,326	3,597	3,838
Residence—							
Cities and towns.....	16,178	16,120	12,404	11,886	12,806	13,917	14,323
Rural districts.....	2,111	3,074	2,940	2,941	2,762	2,941	2,936
Not given.....	154	202	376	361	690	361	189

¹Years ended Sept. 30.²Figures for 1922 to 1926 do not include juveniles.

3.—Summary Convictions.

The following statistics relate to "non-indictable" offences committed by adults (persons 16 years of age or over) and disposed of by police magistrates or other justices of the peace, under authority of the Summary Convictions Act. Such convictions numbered 169,913 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, as compared with 151,825 in 1925, 142,999 in 1924, 137,493 in 1923, 136,322 in 1922 and 155,376 in 1921, an increase of 18,088 in 1926. There were 159,528 convictions of males, as against 142,940 in 1925 and 131,608 in 1924, and 10,385 of females, as against 8,885 in 1925 and 8,391 in 1924.

Details of summary convictions are given by provinces and by offences in Table 31 for the past four years from 1923 to 1926. Particularly notable in these figures is the increase of convictions for offences against liquor, prohibition, and temperance Acts from 8,519 in 1922 to 13,512 in 1926, and the decline in convictions for offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act from 1,858 in 1922 to 1,297 in 1923, 996 in 1924, 823 in 1925 and 743 in 1926.

31.—Summary Convictions, by Provinces and by Offences, 1923-1926¹.

A.—BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Increase. or Decrease, 1925-26.	
Prince Edward Island.....	321	232	235	345	+	110
Nova Scotia.....	3,033	3,355	2,790	3,568	+	778
New Brunswick.....	2,179	2,499	2,417	2,418	—	1
Quebec.....	27,563	22,803	25,364	24,428	—	936
Ontario.....	64,639	73,768	79,470	90,061	+	10,591
Manitoba.....	11,377	11,189	10,724	13,913	+	3,189
Saskatchewan.....	8,346	7,274	8,020	8,614	+	594
Alberta.....	8,359	8,342	7,840	8,142	+	302
British Columbia.....	11,639	13,508	14,875	18,337	+	3,462
Yukon and N.W.T.....	37	29	90	87	—	3
Total.....	137,493	142,999	151,825	169,913	+	18,088

¹Years ended Sept. 30.

31. Summary Convictions, by Provinces and by Offences, 1923-1926—concluded.

B.—BY OFFENCES.

Offences.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Increase or Decrease, 1925-26.	
Assault.....	3,199	3,277	3,404	2,967	—	437
Carrying firearms and unlawful weapons..	529	492	410	385	—	25
Contempt of court.....	18	54	21	29	+	8
Cruelty to animals.....	445	371	422	446	+	24
Disturbing religious and like meetings....	62	22	40	22	—	18
Fishery and Game Acts, offences against	1,343	1,346	1,369	1,195	—	174
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	4,173	4,514	5,252	6,347	+	1,095
Immigration Act, offences against.....	71	61	58	77	+	19
Inspection and Sales Acts, offences against	45	217	194	142	—	52
Adulteration of Food (Food and Drug Acts).....	195	152	263	231	—	32
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	122	81	136	106	—	30
Liquor, Prohibition and Temperance Acts, offences against.....	10,088	10,449	11,636	13,512	+	1,876
Malicious or wilful damage to property...	608	731	738	679	—	59
Masters' and Servants' Acts, offences against.....	198	259	233	140	—	93
Non-payment of wages.....	1,075	1,037	1,103	1,277	+	174
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of various.....	68,810	71,517	75,621	90,901	+	15,280
Non-support of family and neglecting children.....	1,101	906	1,003	932	—	71
Contributing to delinquency of children...	250	412	836	709	—	127
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against.....	1,297	996	823	743	—	80
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	782	642	1,067	784	—	283
Railway Acts, various offences against...	308	355	615	730	+	115
Trespass on railway.....	535	669	1,070	731	—	339
Stealing ride on railway.....	461	464	681	404	—	277
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	763	518	502	422	—	80
Trespass.....	762	683	645	829	+	184
Vagrancy.....	3,774	4,483	5,665	6,805	+	1,140
Drunkenness.....	25,565	27,338	26,751	28,317	+	1,566
Insulting, abusive and profane language...	631	690	611	576	—	35
Frequenting bawdy houses.....	3,772	3,957	3,553	3,267	—	286
Loose, idle, disorderly and breach of the peace.....	4,968	4,788	5,428	4,436	—	992
Various other offences.....	1,543	1,518	1,675	1,772	+	97
Total.....	137,493	142,999	151,825	169,913	+	18,088

1 Years ended Sept. 30.

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada in 1926 was 28,317, as compared with 26,751 in 1925, 27,338 in 1924 and 25,565 in 1923, an increase of 1,566 or 5.85 p.c. in the latest year. Table 32 shows the number of convictions by provinces for the seven years 1920 to 1926, with increases and decreases for 1926 as compared with 1925.

Convictions for drunkenness in Canada were at their maximum in 1913, *viz.*, 60,975. Convictions in the years from 1914 to 1919 were 60,067, 41,161, 32,730, 27,882, 21,026 and 24,217 respectively. For details by provinces in these years see the 1918 Year Book, p. 619, and the 1925 Year Book, p. 977.

32. Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, in the years ended Sept. 30, 1920-1926.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), 1926 as compared with 1925.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		p.c.
Prince Edward Island	120	144	162	164	94	112	168	+	56	50.00
Nova Scotia	3,140	2,156	1,492	1,392	1,456	1,466	1,898	+	432	29.47
New Brunswick	1,882	1,264	1,088	1,074	1,176	1,171	1,234	+	63	5.38
Quebec	11,863	9,943	7,103	6,260	6,146	6,342	5,364	+	978	16.35
Ontario	15,021	14,498	10,063	11,370	12,993	11,811	13,752	+	1,941	16.43
Manitoba	2,330	1,429	1,623	1,680	1,948	1,948	1,871	-	77	3.95
Saskatchewan	919	708	816	884	505	668	487	-	181	27.09
Alberta	1,536	1,838	1,608	1,277	1,464	1,374	1,413	+	39	2.84
British Columbia	2,948	2,376	1,081	1,443	1,545	1,844	2,114	+	270	14.64
Yukon Territory	10	2	12	21	11	15	26	+	11	73.33
Canada	39,769	34,358	25,048	25,565	27,338	26,751	28,317	+	1,566	5.85

4.—Juvenile Delinquency.

Juveniles under 16 years of age to the number of 8,846 were found guilty of various offences in the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, as compared with 8,739 in 1925, an increase of 107. Of these 5,299 were convicted of "major" offences and 3,547 of "minor" offences, terms which correspond very nearly to "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences, as applied to adults. Convictions for "major" offences numbered 5,246 in 1925 and convictions for "minor" offences 3,493. The offences proven against juveniles in 1925 and 1926 are shown by provinces in Table 33 and by chief types of major offences committed in Table 34.

33.—Juvenile Delinquents convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, 1925 and 1926.

Provinces.		Major Offences.			Minor Offences.		
		1925.	1926.	Increase or Decrease.	1925.	1926.	Increase or Decrease.
Prince Edward Island	M.	18	6	- 12	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	18	6	- 12	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	M.	254	180	- 74	146	112	- 34
	F.	9	15	+ 6	7	2	- 5
	Total	263	195	- 68	153	114	- 39
New Brunswick	M.	75	55	- 20	27	18	- 9
	F.	2	-	- 2	1	-	- 1
	Total	77	55	- 22	28	18	- 10
Quebec	M.	865	795	- 70	642	500	- 142
	F.	106	75	- 31	89	101	+ 12
	Total	971	870	- 101	731	601	- 130
Ontario	M.	2,123	2,187	+ 64	1,569	1,577	+ 8
	F.	107	95	- 12	87	95	+ 8
	Total	2,230	2,282	+ 52	1,656	1,672	+ 16
Manitoba	M.	787	925	+ 138	661	744	+ 83
	F.	128	77	- 51	90	58	- 32
	Total	915	1,002	+ 87	751	802	+ 51
Saskatchewan	M.	263	231	- 32	28	25	- 3
	F.	17	15	- 2	4	4	-
	Total	280	246	- 34	32	29	- 3
Alberta	M.	213	320	+ 107	56	152	+ 96
	F.	2	6	+ 4	3	28	+ 25
	Total	215	326	+ 111	59	180	+ 121
British Columbia	M.	269	305	+ 36	68	113	+ 45
	F.	8	12	+ 4	15	15	-
	Total	277	317	+ 40	83	128	+ 45
Canada	M.	4,867	5,004	+ 137	3,197	3,241	+ 44
	F.	379	295	- 84	296	316	+ 20
	Total	5,246	5,299	+ 53	3,493	3,547	+ 54

Major Offences.—In Table 34 are shown the various major offences for which juvenile delinquents were convicted in 1925 and 1926. It will be observed that theft, together with house and shop-breaking, accounts for the great bulk of the offences; in 1926, 81 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

34.—Juvenile Delinquents convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, 1925 and 1926.

Offences.	1925.	1926.	Increase or Decrease.			
			No.		p.c.	
Assault, aggravated, and wounding.....	12	16	+	4	+	33.33
“ common.....	118	117	—	1	—	0.85
“ indecent.....	37	24	—	13	—	35.13
Sexual offences.....	—	8	+	8	—	—
Endangering life by obstructing railway.....	40	60	+	20	+	50.00
Manslaughter.....	—	2	+	2	—	—
Other offences against the person.....	5	3	—	2	—	40.00
House and shop-breaking.....	798	658	—	140	—	17.54
Robbery.....	17	13	—	4	—	23.53
Theft and receiving stolen goods.....	3,367	3,620	+	253	+	7.51
Fraud and false pretences.....	12	8	—	4	—	33.33
Arson.....	12	30	+	18	+	150.00
Other wilful damage to property.....	628	580	—	48	—	7.64
Forgery.....	7	14	+	7	+	100.00
Immoral and indecent conduct.....	145	116	—	29	—	20.00
Various other misdemeanours.....	48	30	—	18	—	37.50
Total.....	5,246	5,299	+	53	+	1.01

Minor Offences.—Of the 3,547 juvenile delinquents found guilty of minor offences in 1926, 1,283 were convicted of breaches of municipal by-laws, 447 of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace, 364 of disobedience and incorrigibility, 646 of trespass, 244 of truancy, 183 of vagrancy and indecent conduct, and 380 of other minor offences.

5.—Police Statistics.

In 1926, 142 cities and towns with a population of 4,000 and over supplied police statistics to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 3,343,033, had 4,331 policemen, who made 190,210 arrests and summonses. The total number of offences committed during the year and made known to the police was 237,511, and the number of prosecutions was 187,628, or 79 p.c. of the known offences. Convictions secured in respect of these offences numbered 153,426, being 64.6 p.c. of the known offences and 81.8 p.c. of the prosecutions.

The number of automobiles reported stolen was 8,333, of which 8,268 were recovered. Of 5,984 bicycles stolen 3,621 were recovered. The value of other lost articles reported to the police was \$1,678,266, of which 66.6 p.c. was recovered.

6.—Penitentiary Statistics.

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries in Canada. Six institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other four are at Dorchester, N.B., Prince Albert, Sask., Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1927, the average daily population of these institutions was 2,456 and the total net expenditure for the year was \$1,502,034. Statistics of the inmates in custody at the end of the year are given below.

All female convicts, numbering 27 on Mar. 31, 1925, 34 on Mar. 31, 1926, 39 on Mar. 31, 1927, are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where a special wing and staff are maintained for their use and supervision. A new building to be used for this purpose is under construction.

Tables 36 to 38 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. An increase of 7 is shown in the number of those in custody on March 31, 1927, as compared with the same date in the previous year, but there is a reduction of 6 as compared with 1923. The number of paroles as shown in Table 36 indicates a continued decrease from 634 in 1923 to 309 in 1926, though it rose to 377 in 1927. Table 37, showing the ages of convicts by groups, indicates that since 1922, when the total number in custody reached the maximum of 2,640, there has been an increase in the average age of those in custody. In the last five years, the convicts under 30 declined from 1,613 to 1,317 or by 296, while the total number in custody declined by only 160, so that convicts over 30 showed a slight increase. Detailed statistics of nationality, religion, conjugal state and racial origin are presented in Table 38.

Population of Penal Institutions.—The penal institutions of Canada may be classified under four heads:—penitentiaries, distinguished by long sentences and comparatively slow turnover; reformatories for boys and reformatories for girls, also with a rather slow turnover, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and lastly common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1926 was:—in penitentiaries, 42 p.c.; in reformatories for boys, 311 p.c.; in reformatories for girls, 99 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,566 p.c. Thus the average time spent in gaol is rather less than one month.

35.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1924-1926.

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics till 1919 were supplied directly by each penitentiary, and were for the calendar year. For 1920 and subsequent years they have been supplied by the Inspector of Penitentiaries and are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31.

Penal Institutions.	In custody, beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In custody at end of year.
1924.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,486	870	1,131	2,225
Reformatories for boys.....	1,687	4,856	4,618	1,925
Reformatories for girls.....	383	391	387	387
Gaols.....	2,293	37,178	36,882	2,589
Totals.....	6,849	43,295	43,018	7,126
1925.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,225	968	848	2,345
Reformatories for boys.....	2,187	7,511	7,505	2,193
Reformatories for girls.....	387	512	496	403
Gaols.....	2,327	39,761	39,486	2,602
Totals.....	7,126	48,752	48,335	7,543
1926.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,345	1,132	1,003	2,474
Reformatories for boys.....	2,193	6,826	6,829	2,190
Reformatories for girls.....	403	439	411	431
Gaols.....	2,602	40,416	40,679	2,439
Totals.....	7,543	48,913	48,922	7,534

36.—Movements of Convicts, fiscal years ended 1920-1927.

Schedule.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In custody at beginning of fiscal year.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473
Received—								
By forfeiture of parole.....	9	2	3	10	7	9	7	5
Paroles revoked.....	2	1	3	6	16	16	16	20
Recaptured.....	—	4	—	2	2	1	1	3
By transfer.....	150	36	7	100	18	14	94	15
From gaols, etc.....	1,005	995	1,353	935	827	928	1,014 ¹	1,003
Total.....	2,855	2,969	3,516	3,693	3,356	3,193	3,477	3,519
Released by—								
Death.....	12	19	15	21	16	14	17 ⁶	13 ⁴
Escape.....	5 ²	10 ³	1 ³	1	8 ⁴	—	6 ⁴	3
Expiry of sentence.....	201	308	365	342	377	342	473	535
Order of the Court.....	13	8	6	8	8	11	8	3
Pardon.....	208	4	2	5	31	12	9	7
Parole.....	275	374	400	634	566	366	300	377
Transfer.....	163	36	7	97	17	11	94	15
Deportation.....	35	52	69	89	100	82	92	80
Sent to reformatory.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Return to provincial authorities.....	11	8	9	10	8	10	5	6
Military order.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In custody at end of fiscal year.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473	2,480

¹ One from mental hospital. ² From asylums. ³ One from asylum. ⁴ From provincial institutions; 2 in 1924 and 5 in 1926. ⁵ Includes 1 suicide. ⁶ While on temporary ticket-of-leave 3.

37.—Ages of Convicts, 1920-1927.

Ages.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years.....	335	289	371	282	212	240	257	281
From 20 to under 30 years.....	775	969	1,242	1,153	968	1,061	1,087	1,036
From 30 to under 40.....	434	479	581	580	578	591	635	634
From 40 to under 50.....	251	242	290	292	287	292	321	364
From 50 to under 60.....	100	130	123	127	125	116	126	120
Over 60 years.....	36	41	33	47	55	45	47	45
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345	2,473	2,480

38.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, classified by Race, Nationality, Religion, etc., 1920-1927.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total.....	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225¹	2,345²	2,473	2,480³
By Race—								
African.....	57	67	83	87	63	54	48	42
Caucasian.....	1,820	2,019	2,489	2,303	2,065	2,198	2,327	2,354
Indian.....	24	31	23	44	42	50	54	43
Indian Half-breed.....	8	8	15	15	—	—	—	—
Mongolian.....	22	25	30	49	51	40	44	41
East Indian.....	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
By Nationality—								
British—								
Canadian.....	1,107	1,277	1,605	1,471	1,298	1,404	1,508	1,540
English and Welsh.....	93	160	182	165	167	170	183	177
Irish.....	29	39	36	34	37	35	31	40
Scotch.....	36	31	59	58	51	59	62	61
Other British.....	20	14	29	24	22	25	24	29
Foreign—								
American (U.S.).....	209	199	246	252	205	207	206	209
Austrian and Hungarian.....	108	108	109	105	105	99	107	94
Chinese.....	21	21	20	43	46	37	36	37
Italian.....	81	72	89	69	60	58	65	77
Russian.....	93	83	108	121	110	97	91	76
Other foreign.....	134	146	157	144	124	154	160	140

38. Convicts in Penitentiaries, classified by Race, Nationality, Religion, etc., 1920-1927—concluded.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Conjugal State—								
Single.....	1,218	1,456	1,750	1,577	1,317	1,411	1,485	1,534
Married.....	638	626	790	809	779	823	871	827
Widowed.....	75	68	100	100	127	110	116	115
Divorced.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
By Sex—								
Male.....	1,899	2,125	2,616	2,460	2,194	2,318	2,439	2,441
Female.....	32	25	24	26	31	27	34	39
By Social Habits—								
Abstainers.....	548	590	651	593	483	507	540	475
Temperate.....	975	1,092	1,401	1,309	1,255	1,374	1,549	1,491
Intemperate.....	408	468	588	584	487	464	384	514
By Religion—								
Anglican.....	301	356	435	367	354	370	392	381
Baptist.....	111	113	137	131	99	92	118	105
Buddhist.....	7	12	10	34	38	28	31	14
Greek Catholic.....	57	73	55	88	65	56	65	61
Jewish.....	38	34	41	59	49	51	53	44
Lutheran.....	46	37	50	50	33	51	65	58
Methodist.....	187	207	241	235	212	213	224	192
Presbyterian.....	193	207	285	282	272	285	269	269
Roman Catholic.....	946	1,052	1,294	1,176	1,025	1,130	1,201	1,281
Other creeds.....	45	59	49	58	72	64	47	57
No creed.....	—	—	13	6	6	5	8	15

¹ Includes 1 Arabian.

² Includes 2 Eskimos.

³ Includes 3 United Church.

5.—Divorces in Canada.

For many years subsequent to Confederation the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

The effect of the war was to increase very greatly the number of divorces granted in Canada. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological effect of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have subsequently to 1918 been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec are now the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special Private Act of Parliament.

The above-mentioned causes have tended to produce the recent increase in the number of divorces granted in Canada, which have grown from 114 in 1918 to 608 in 1926 and 748 in 1927, these numbers being those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. More divorces were granted in 1927 alone than in the 46 years from 1868 to 1913. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1901 to 1927 inclusive will be found in Table 39. (For divorces in the years prior to 1901 see 1921 Year Book, p. 825.)

39.—Statistics of Divorces granted in Canada, 1901-1927.

NOTE.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce was granted from 1868 to 1927: this was in 1913. In consequence of a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Years.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	
1901.....	2	-	-	-	10	-	7	19
1902.....	2	-	-	-	9	1	3	15
1903.....	2	1	1	1	8	4	4	21
1904.....	5	1	-	-	6	2	5	19
1905.....	2	3	2	2	6	2	18	35
			Alta. Sask.					
1906.....	10	3	1	-	5	1	17	37
1907.....	3	1	-	1	8 ¹	3	9	25
1908.....	8	-	-	-	5	5	12	30
1909.....	8	4	1	1	8 ¹	5	22	51
1910.....	14	2	-	1	3	6	12	51
1911.....	13	4	2	-	3	10 ¹	6	57
1912.....	9	3	2	1	1	4	4 ²	35
1913.....	20	4	4	1	6	-	4	60 ⁴
1914.....	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	70
1915.....	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	53
1916.....	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	67
1917.....	10	4	2	1	-	8	6	54
1918.....	10	2	2	1	-	24	10	114
1919.....	49	4	36 ³	3	88 ³	36	13	147
1920.....	91	9	64 ⁴	26 ⁴	424	45	15	136
1921.....	101	9	84 ⁴	50 ⁴	122 ⁴	41	13	128
1922.....	90	6	129 ⁴	37 ⁴	97 ⁴	12	12	138
1923.....	105	11	87 ⁴	41 ⁴	81 ⁴	22	19	139 ³
1924.....	114	13	118 ⁴	28 ⁴	77 ^{4,5}	42	15	136 ³
1925.....	121	13	101 ⁴	42 ⁴	79 ⁴	30	15	150
1926.....	113	10	154 ⁴	48 ^{3,4}	85 ⁴	19	12	167
1927.....	182	13	148 ⁴	60 ⁴	102 ^{3,4}	29	17	197
								748

¹ Includes one judicial separation. ² Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. ³ One by Parliament. ⁴ Granted by courts. ⁵ Two granted by Parliament. ⁶ Includes one in P.E. Island.

6.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service of Canada were made directly by the Government of the day. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission; in 1908 this body was appointed, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but being removable by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the deputy heads of Departments, each division consisting of two sub-divisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the inside service and with the competitive examination of candidates for positions in the inside and the qualifying examination of candidates for the outside service. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age, having resided in Canada for three years, were eligible to try these examinations under the system of open competition.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed. The Civil Service Act of that year (8-9 Geo. V, c. 12), extended the Commission's authority to include appointments to the outside service, and enlarged its powers regarding the regulation of the duties of employees and its access to and relations with the various Departments of the Government.

From April, 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912, the summary results of which are presented in Table 40.

During the war years, as will be seen from Table 40, the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government and the imposition of new taxes, necessitating additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed, a number which has since decreased to 39,592 in March, 1927. It may be added that, out of the latter number, 989 in the Income Tax Branch and 1,945 in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, or 2,934 in all, were engaged in services of outstanding importance which had no existence before the war. Further, an additional 10,455 persons were, in March, 1927, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of the payments of the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation. This postal service alone accounted for \$2,430,281 of the \$6,570,400 paid in salaries in March, 1927, or 36.99 p.c. of the total.

The statistics of numbers of employees and of salaries, now being secured monthly, are more comprehensive than those previously published, as a result of the inclusion of various classes of employees, largely "part-time", "seasonal" and "fees of office" employees, who were not included in the report published in 1925. These employees were largely in the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Public Works. There remain, however, many persons in the "non-enumerated classes", whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly by the departmental officials, but whose compensation is included in the monthly figures of expenditure on personnel, as supplied in Table 41.

40.—Summary of Civil Service Employees (permanent and temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with total Salaries, in January of the years 1912-1927, inclusive.

Years.	Employees.	Salaries.	Bonus.	Salaries and Bonus.
	No.	\$	\$	\$
1912.....	20,016	1,519,778	16,413	1,536,190
1913.....	22,621	1,780,703	22,569	1,803,272
1914.....	25,107	1,960,238	27,971	1,988,209
1915.....	28,010	2,268,700	32,167	2,300,867
1916.....	29,219	2,400,068	31,431	2,431,499
1917.....	32,435	2,673,767	29,167	2,702,934
1918.....	38,369	3,147,461	94,321	3,241,782
1919.....	41,825	3,552,686	557,882	4,110,568
1920.....	47,133	4,423,157	965,538	5,388,695
1921.....	41,957	4,414,669	861,973	5,276,642
1922.....	41,094	4,369,509	616,105	4,985,614
1923.....	38,992	4,268,357	463,470	4,731,827
1924.....	38,062	4,297,467	449,228	4,746,695
1925 ¹	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926 ¹	39,097	4,699,076	-	4,699,076
1927 ¹	39,440	4,786,615	-	4,786,615

¹ Figures for Jan., 1925-1927, are not comparable with those for preceding Januaries, because monthly records now being published include various classes of employees not included in the historical record for the 13 years 1912-24. In Table 41 will be found comparable figures of employees in the various Departments in March, 1926, and March, 1927.

Table 41, which gives statistics by Departments, with a further classification by principal branches where such are recorded, is inserted to give comparable figures for the latest months. In the month of March, 1927, the total number of employees

in the enumerated classes was 39,592 and the total expenditure in wages and salaries for all classes of employees was \$6,570,399.98, as compared with 39,154 and \$6,515,072.83 respectively in March, 1926.

41. —Total Number of Civil Service Employees by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-enumerated Classes" excluded), and Total Expenditure on Salaries, Bonuses and Wages of all Employees ("Non-enumerated Classes" included), March, 1927 and March, 1926.

Departments.	March 31, 1927.		March 31, 1926.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
1. Agriculture—		\$		\$
Main Department.....	817	113,962-58	762	107,027-26
Experimental Farms.....	403	95,080-54	386	95,545-51
Health of Animals.....	538	87,837-22	550	87,418-67
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,758</i>	<i>296,880-34</i>	<i>1,698</i>	<i>289,991-44</i>
2. Archives.....	78	11,903-43 ³	79	11,615-67
3. Auditor-General's.....	206	29,207-75	214	27,800-91
4. Civil Service Commission ¹	143	19,948-96	138	21,793-28 ²
5. Customs and Excise ²	5,252	790,222-73	5,137	771,400-12
6. Chief Electoral Officer.....	12	1,715-38	12	1,511-85
7. External Affairs—				
Main Department.....	62	8,876-05	61	8,567-37
The High Commissioner's Office.....	28	5,018-37 ³	29	4,198-37 ³
The Paris Agency Office.....	7	1,975-11 ³	7	1,975-11 ³
The Washington Office.....	10	3,390-34 ³	3	821-74 ³
The League of Nations.....	2	660-00 ³	2	600-00
<i>Total</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>19,919-87³</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>18,162-59³</i>
8. Finance.....	409 ⁴	46,249-67	416 ⁴	55,794-18 ²
9. Governor-General's Secretary ⁵	12	2,722-50	12	3,122-50
10. Health.....	287	37,721-89 ⁶	284	34,511-30 ⁶
11. House of Commons—				
Clerk of the House.....	208	37,473-31	211	37,858-20
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	296	23,934-52	291	22,919-88
<i>Total</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>61,407-83</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>60,778-08</i>
12. Immigration and Colonization.....	869	103,402-33	884	106,523-21
13. Indian Affairs—				
Main Department.....	611	49,918-45	587	47,825-83
Educational Branch.....	318	18,179-24	325	19,130-24
<i>Total</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>68,097-69</i>	<i>912</i>	<i>66,956-07</i>
14. Insurance—				
Main Department.....	34	7,875-52	32	6,445-51
Fire Prevention Branch.....	2	480-00	2	520-00
15. Interior.....	2,132	308,947-43	2,068	301,330-00
16. International Joint Commission.....	5	2,373-33	5	2,363-33
17. Justice—				
Main Department.....	47	9,907-90	42	9,447-41
Remission Branch.....	9	1,374-56	9	1,352-55
Purchasing Agent's Office.....	6	810-00	6	795-00
Penitentiaries.....	558	67,750-51	536	66,119-56
Supreme Court.....	18	3,133-36	19	3,488-33
Exchequer Court.....	9	1,866-74	9	1,866-74
<i>Total</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>84,843-07</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>83,089-59</i>
18. Labour—				
Main Department.....	95	14,769-28	88	14,241-90
Annuities.....	11	1,355-45	11	1,736-70
Technical Education.....	3	766-74	3	731-74
<i>Total</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>16,891-47</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>16,710-84</i>
19. Library of Parliament.....	20	3,912-62	20	3,857-62

¹ Including Commissioners and their salaries. ² Including arrears salary revision. ³ Including living allowance. ⁴ Including 2 employees on leave without pay. ⁵ Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their numbers. ⁶ Refunds have been deducted. ⁷ Including the Commissioner of Income Taxation's Branch, which in March 1927 had 989 employees and an expenditure for salaries of \$197,726.70.

11. Total Number of Civil Service Employees by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-enumerated Classes" excluded), and Total Expenditure on Salaries, Bonuses and Wages of all Employees ("Non-enumerated Classes" included), March, 1927, and March, 1926—concluded.

Departments.	March 31, 1927.		March 31, 1926.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$		\$
20. Marine and Fisheries—				
Marine Branch.....	3,358	344,886.35	3,343	335,290.56
Fisheries Branch ¹	333	87,356.71	360	91,929.76
Meteorological Branch.....	501	14,215.72	501	14,501.41
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,192</i>	<i>446,458.78</i>	<i>4,204</i>	<i>441,721.73</i>
21. Mines.....	310	55,214.22	317	55,957.68
22. National Defence—				
General Defence Administration.....	250	34,398.78	247	34,666.76
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection.	57	23,303.35	57	22,375.57
Militia Services.....	517	48,455.41	523	52,749.20
Naval Services.....	153	26,095.96	152	25,312.43
Air Services.....	49	5,042.70	38	4,065.92
Military Topographic Surveys.....	23	4,034.74	23	3,893.22
Royal Military College.....	70	9,353.02	69	9,670.11
Northwest Territories.....	4	625.00	4	645.75
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,123</i>	<i>151,808.96</i>	<i>1,113</i>	<i>153,378.96</i>
23. Patents and Copyrights.....	89	14,388.58	92	13,483.48
24. Pensions ²	29	7,548.33	29	7,563.33
25. Post Office—				
Civil Government.....	815 ⁴	106,952.26	799 ³	109,353.66
Outside Service.....	9,640	2,323,328.54	9,441	2,432,062.18
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,455</i>	<i>2,430,280.80</i>	<i>10,240</i>	<i>2,541,415.84</i>
26. Privy Council.....	21	3,779.24	21	3,621.78
27. Public Printing and Stationery.....	690	101,390.50	689	97,599.54
28. Public Works—				
Inside Service.....	309	51,297.44	310	51,374.90
Outside Service.....	2,910	364,399.89	2,881	339,529.61
Government Telegraph Service.....	617	64,625.36	706	67,016.71
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,836</i>	<i>480,322.69</i>	<i>3,897</i>	<i>457,921.22</i>
29. Railways and Canals ²	1,281	289,233.69	1,312	198,650.99
30. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	47	87,400.91	47	88,218.39
31. Secretary of State.....	99	12,445.80	96	12,194.93
32. Senate.....	121	15,096.31	117	13,865.96
33. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—				
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1,897	244,920.00	2,090	265,816.00
Federal Appeal Board.....	48	10,019.99	49	9,739.99
34. Soldier Settlement Board.....	496	70,343.15	489	68,841.70
35. Trade and Commerce—				
Main Department.....	72	39,496.21	65	38,661.83
Grain Commissioners' staff.....	678	102,350.07	567	87,088.92
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	336	38,456.55	223	25,217.41
Weights and Measures.....	120	17,754.46	122	17,827.05
Electricity and Gas.....	81	12,575.42	83	12,246.63
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	54	24,891.51	52	21,781.88
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,341</i>	<i>235,524.22</i>	<i>1,112</i>	<i>202,823.72</i>
Grand Total	39,592	6,570,399.98	39,154	6,515,072.83

¹ Including settlement of B.C. and N.S. Fisheries Divisions paylists for February and March.

² Including Commissioners and their salaries. ³ Inclusive of 2 employees on leave without pay. ⁴ Exclusive of 1 employee on leave without pay.

7.—Harbour Commissions.

A number of the harbours of Canada are administered by corporate bodies known as Harbour Commissions. Each Commission is constituted by a special Act of the Dominion Parliament, the number of Commissioners varying from 3 to 5. The property of the Crown in the harbour is placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Commissioners are authorized to acquire and hold real and personal property for the improvement and development of the harbour; but any property acquired from the Crown may not be alienated or in any way disposed of by the Commissioners without the consent of the Governor in Council. The Commissions are given power to make by-laws for all purposes of governing the harbour property and services and for the imposition and collection of rates on vessels and on cargo landed and shipped in the harbour, and penalties for infraction of their by-laws (but every such by-law must be confirmed by the Governor in Council before becoming effective), and they have control of the expenditure of the revenue received from these sources. For the purpose of harbour development and the construction of improvements, the Commission may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, expropriate land, and borrow money on debentures issued against the security of the real and other property of the harbour. For the harbours of Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver, the Dominion Government has lent to the Commissioners large sums against such debentures, and a loan of \$500,000 to the Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners was authorized in 1927. All the Commissions are under the direct supervision of an official of the Marine Department and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in all matters.

The following harbours are administered by Commissions, the date of the Act under which each Commission received its present constitution and powers being given:—Montreal, 1894; Quebec, 1899; Three Rivers, 1882 (amended 1923); Toronto, 1911; Hamilton, 1912; Belleville, 1889; Winnipeg and St. Boniface, 1912; Vancouver, 1913; New Westminster, 1913; North Fraser, 1913; Trenton, Ont., 1922; Chicoutimi, 1926; Saint John, 1927; Halifax, 1927. The harbours of North Sydney and Pictou, Nova Scotia, were formerly under the Commission form of administration, but the legislation providing for Commissions in these harbours was repealed, and all property and rights held by the Commissioners were re-vested in His Majesty by legislation passed in the years 1914 and 1920 respectively, repeal in each case being effective from Jan. 1 following.

Harbour Masters.—In the smaller maritime communities where the harbours are not under the Commission form of administration, a harbour may be proclaimed a Public Harbour under Part 12 of the Canada Shipping Act (Chap. 186, R.S.C. 1927), and an officer known as Harbour Master appointed, who has charge of the harbour property and facilities, and whose duty it is to enforce the regulations made under the authority of the Act for the governance of persons and vessels using the harbour. He receives his remuneration from the fees levied on vessels under the terms of the Act, and operates under the direct control of the Department of Marine. Approximately 170 harbours, on both coasts of Canada, are administered in this manner.

8.—The International Joint Commission.

This Commission, created in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of 1909, consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the King on the recommendation of the Government of Canada.¹ These do not function as separate national sections but as one international body. There is a Canadian Chairman and an American Chairman, each of whom presides at meetings held on his own side of the boundary. There are also two Secretaries, one having charge of the Commission's offices in Ottawa and the other of the offices in Washington. The Commission holds two fixed meetings, one in Ottawa on the first Tuesday in October and the other in Washington on the first Tuesday in April. Other meetings or public hearings are held at such times and places as the two Chairmen shall determine.

The present members of the Commission are:—(Canada) Charles A. Magrath, Chairman, Henry A. Powell, Sir William H. Hearst; Lawrence J. Burpee, Secretary; (United States) Clarence D. Clark, Chairman, Fred T. Dubois, P. J. McCumber; William H. Smith, Secretary.

In broad terms the purpose of the International Joint Commission is, in the language of the preamble of the Treaty, to "prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle all questions which are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along their common frontier, and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise".

Under the authority vested in it by the Treaty, the Commission's functions are threefold:—By Articles III, IV and VIII it has final authority over all cases involving the use or diversion for domestic and sanitary, navigation, power or irrigation purposes, of boundary waters between Canada and the United States, or of waters flowing across the boundary, or waters flowing from boundary waters, in the event of such diversion on one side of the boundary affecting the level or flow of waters on the other side of the boundary. By Article IX it becomes an investigatory body, to examine into and report upon any questions or matters of difference between the two countries arising along the common frontier, referred to it for that purpose by either government. Finally, by Article X, it is made a Court of Appeal for the final settlement of "any questions or matters of differences arising between the High Contracting Parties involving the rights, obligations, or interests of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants". Under Article X the Commission is therefore a miniature Hague Tribunal for the settlement of all questions at issue between these two countries; and perhaps it is equally true to say that, taking into consideration the scope of its various functions, it is to some extent a League of Nations for the particular benefit of Canada and the United States.

The Commission, during the sixteen years it has been in existence, has disposed of a large number of cases under Articles III and VIII, and also carried out several investigations under Article IX. Some of these were only of minor importance, but others involved enormous natural resources and investments on both sides of the boundary, and affected the health or material welfare of millions of people.

¹ For the text of the Treaty, see the 1911 Statutes (1-2 Geo. V., c. 28).

In this class were the power cases at Sault Ste. Marie, the settlement of which involved the levels of lake Superior and the material interests of cities on its shores; the Pollution of Boundary Waters Investigation; the St. Lawrence Navigation and Power Investigation; the Lake of the Woods Investigation; and several others. No questions have as yet been brought before the Commission under the terms of Article X.

Under Article VI the Commission is also charged with the measurement and division for irrigation purposes of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers, in Alberta and Montana. Owing to certain ambiguities in the language of the Article, difficulties were found in bringing this problem to a satisfactory conclusion, but finally the Commission, by bringing together on the spot those directly interested, worked out a practicable compromise that proved generally acceptable.

The Treaty, and with it the Commission, may be terminated by either country on twelve months' notice; but it is safe to say that, as they have proved themselves most effective measures for peace and good-will between Canada and the United States, they are not likely to be discontinued.¹

9.—The Geodetic Survey of Canada.²

For a long time prior to 1905 efforts had been made by the Department of the Interior towards commencing a Geodetic Survey in Canada; finally, in 1905, these efforts were successful and the late Dr. W. F. King was authorized to start triangulation and precise levelling operations in the vicinity of Ottawa. In 1909 the Geodetic Survey of Canada was organized by Order in Council and Dr. King was made its Superintendent. After his death Mr. Noel J. Ogilvie was appointed Director.

The principal functions of the Geodetic Survey of Canada are:—*first*, the obtaining of precise geodetic latitudes and longitudes of points throughout the Dominion of Canada, together with its coast-lines and large waterways; *secondly*, the determination of elevations of points above mean sea-level; *thirdly*, to serve as a horizontal and vertical control for all kinds of engineering work; *fourthly*, to assist in the determination of the size and shape of the earth; *fifthly*, to investigate such scientific problems as may arise, *e.g.*, the theory of isostasy.

The Geodetic Survey provides an accurate basis for all surveys in Canada, federal, provincial, municipal and private, so that any accumulative errors of various surveys will be localized and thus will not cause serious discrepancies in the production of maps and charts.

Before the Geodetic Survey of Canada was commenced, various surveys employed methods suitable to their particular requirements. Such surveys, being for different purposes, were of various degrees of accuracy, and when fitted together to make composite maps confusion was the natural result. Also, when surveys extended over long distances accumulative errors crept in, and were discovered only when one survey joined other surveys started from other points. The only way in which these errors can be avoided is to have them checked at intervals by a survey of superior accuracy, and this is one of the functions of the Geodetic Survey of Canada.

¹ For a list of the publications of the Commission, see p. 1036.

² For a list of the publications of the Geodetic Survey, see p. 1035.

10.—The Topographical Survey.¹

The Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, is engaged in publishing the national topographic series of map sheets of Canada. It is also the central agency for the recording and indexing of all aerial photographs taken by the Dominion Government Services, thus preserving their use for all purposes for which they may thereafter be required, with particular regard to their utilization in connection with the development of the natural resources of the country.

The information shown upon the map sheets issued is obtained from original ground surveys, supplemented by material from all other available sources and from aerial photographs, the photographs for this purpose being taken in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force of the Department of National Defence. The sheets are generally published on scales of one mile, two miles, and four miles to the inch, the scale depending on the amount of available information to be depicted and also on the economic possibilities of the area mapped.

In its earliest history this branch had control of the survey and administration of all the resources of the Dominion lands, but as the work increased other branches were formed in the Department to take over the administration of Dominion lands and the development of special natural resources, while the Topographical Survey concentrated on surveys and the publication of maps and plans. Up to the outbreak of the Great War the demand for land surveys was so insistent that little attention could be devoted to the publication of topographic maps, but all the time a control system for those maps was being laid down in the system of survey of Dominion lands, whereby an area of 180,000,000 acres of land has been surveyed. Since that time good progress has been made in the publication of topographic maps, and the work has extended to the eastern as well as the western provinces. Since 1921 the science of map making from aerial photographs has been developed by officials of the Branch and is now largely used in conjunction with ground methods for the production of topographic maps.

In addition to the publication of topographic map sheets and to the aerial photographic work carried on, other activities include the cadastral survey of Dominion lands, photo-topographic surveys of mountainous areas, control traverse surveys of waterway systems in the newer parts of the country, exploration surveys in the northern parts of Canada, the delimitation of interprovincial boundaries wherever Dominion lands are affected, surveys of mineral claims, timber berths and townsites, wherever Dominion interests are concerned, the classification of land for settlement purposes, and magnetic surveys for determining the declination of the magnetic needle and the march of the compass for the whole country. There is also maintained a physical testing laboratory for standardizing measures of length, for testing thermometers, optical instruments, and other instruments of precision used in surveying or engineering work.

11.—The Dominion Observatories.

The Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, was founded in 1902, and completed and organized in 1905 as a branch of the Department of the Interior. It was an outgrowth of the astronomical surveys of the Department, which began in 1884 with the survey of the Railway Belt in British Columbia, continued later in the form of field latitude and longitude determinations for mapping purposes, and in con-

¹ For a list of the publications of the Topographical Survey, see p. 1037

nection with the survey of international boundaries. Dr. W. F. King, made Chief Astronomer of the Department in 1890, and later also International Boundary Commissioner, was appointed as the first Director of the Observatory in 1905. Within the next few years, as one of the activities of the new institution, a trigonometrical survey was begun and organized as the Geodetic Survey of Canada. After Dr. King's death in 1916, the Geodetic Survey and the International Boundary Commission were given separate status, and Dr. Otto Klotz succeeded as Director of the Observatory. The present Director, R. Meldrum Stewart, was appointed in 1924 after the death of Dr. Klotz.

The work of the Observatory comprises astronomy of position (including time-service), solar physics, astrophysics, photographic photometry, seismology, terrestrial magnetism and gravity. Results are issued as Publications of the Dominion Observatory; Volumes 1 to 5 complete, Volumes 6, 7, 8, 9 current. (For list see p. 1032).

The main instrumental equipment includes a six-inch meridian circle with accessories, three astronomical field transits, wireless equipment for transmission and receipt of wireless time signals, a twenty-inch cœlostast with Littrow spectrograph and accessories, a fifteen-inch equatorial with spectrograph and equipment, a six-inch and an eight-inch photographic doublet with objective prisms, three photographic cameras with equatorial mounting, Milne-Shaw horizontal seismographs and a Wiechert vertical seismograph, magnetometers, gravity pendulums, an instrument shop and a carpenter shop.

The library contains about 12,500 volumes, including books and periodicals dealing mainly with astronomy, geophysics and related subjects.

The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, was founded in 1915 as an extension of the Dominion Observatory, to fill the recognized need for a larger telescope; it was completed and occupied in 1918, with Dr. J. S. Plaskett, previously astronomer at the Dominion Observatory, as Director.

The work comprises various branches of astrophysics, more particularly stellar radial velocities, spectroscopic parallaxes, spectral classification and stellar temperatures.

Results are issued as Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory; Volumes 1 to 3 complete, Volume 4 current. (For list see p. 1033).

The equipment consists of a seventy-two-inch reflecting telescope, which can be used in either the Newtonian or Cassegrain form, with complete accessories for spectroscopic and photographic work. It is the second largest telescope in the world, and is surpassed by none in nature and quality of equipment.

The library contains about 2,500 volumes dealing with astrophysics and related sciences.

XIV.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

The chief source of information on the current state of the country is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, organized as the central statistical bureau for Canada, and described in the first part of this section; a list of its publications, which cover almost the whole field of the national statistics, is appended.

The second part of the section contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and the third part a bibliography of the publications of these Departments. This is followed by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments.

I.—THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.¹

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as a central statistical department for Canada (8-9, Geo. V, c. 43). The Act was a consolidation of all previous statistical legislation and was based on the report of a Commission on Statistics, appointed in 1912, which recommended (a) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (b) a policy of statistical co-ordination for the Dominion, under central direction. In 1915, following the recommendations in this report, the office of Dominion Statistician was created.

The Bureau has been constituted by the transfer or absorption, by Orders in Council, of the following work and branches:—(1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures and criminal statistics); (2) Fisheries Statistics; (3) Mining Statistics; (4) Forestry Statistics; (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics; (6) Water and Electric Power Statistics; (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals; (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (exports and imports); (9) Grain Trade Statistics; (10) Live Stock Statistics; (11) Prices Statistics; and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition, four new branches were erected, dealing respectively with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics and Education. Subsequently the statistical activities of the Fuel Controller and the Board of Commerce were absorbed. Modifications of the Bankruptcy, Public Health and Railway Acts, and of the regulation *re* franking privileges were also made, with a view to facilitating the collection of statistics.

The Bureau has completed the plans for a unified, nation-wide statistical system, covering every important phase of social and economic activity, and has carried them out to a considerable degree.

The main achievement of the Bureau has been in the organization of the several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with this general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern". In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of

¹A fuller account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found on pages 961 to 964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness is only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.—The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.¹ The main branches of the Bureau are as follows:—I. Administration; II. Population—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Statistics of Administration of Justice; XIII. Education Statistics; XIV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:—

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician.

POPULATION—

Census—

I. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1921.

Bulletins of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

- (1). Population: (a) Population of Canada, 1921, by Provinces, Electoral Districts, Cities, Towns, etc. (b) Religions of the People, 1921. (c) Origins of the People, 1921. (d) Dwellings and Families, 1921. (e) Birth-places of the People, 1921. (f) Citizenship of the Foreign-born, 1921. (g) Year of Immigration, 1921. (h) Ages of the People, 1921. (i) Conjugal Condition of the People, 1921. (j) Language Spoken, 1921. (k) Literacy, 1921. (l) School Attendance, 1921. (m) Occupations, 1921. Also Bulletins on Population by Provinces as follows: (a) Population of Nova Scotia—Electoral Districts, etc. (b) Population of Prince Edward Island—Electoral Districts, etc. (c) Population of New Brunswick—Electoral Districts, etc. (d) Population of Quebec—Electoral Districts, etc. (e) Population of Ontario—Electoral Districts, etc. (f) Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. (g) Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. (h) Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. (i) Population of British Columbia—Electoral Districts, etc.
- (2) Census of Agriculture, 1921: (a) Field Crops of Prairie Provinces, 1921. (b) Agriculture of Canada—General Summary. (c) Pure-bred Domestic Animals, 1921. (d) Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1921. (e) Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, 1921. (f) Agriculture of New Brunswick, 1921. (g) Agriculture of Quebec, 1921. (h) Agriculture of Ontario, 1921. (i) Agriculture of Manitoba, 1921. (j) Agriculture of Saskatchewan, 1921. (k) Agriculture of Alberta, 1921. (l) Agriculture of British Columbia, 1921.

Reports of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

- Vol. I. Introduction—Number, Sex, and Distribution—Racial Origins—Religions.

¹This report for the year ended Mar. 31, 1919, is now out of print.

- Vol. II. Ages—Conjugal Condition—Birthplace—Birthplace of Parents—Year of Immigration and Naturalization—Language Spoken—Literacy—School—Attendance—Blindness and Deaf-Mutism.
- Vol. III. Families—Dwellings—Ownership of Homes—Rentals—Earnings.
- Vol. IV. Occupation and Employment.
- Vol. V. Agriculture. Farm Holdings by size, tenure, value, etc.—Farm Products—Field Crops—Vegetables—Fruits—Forest Products—Live Stock—Animal Products—Statistics of Operators.

II. *Census of Population, etc., 1911.*

Reports of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. I, Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I to XV, pp. i-viii, 1-623. Vol. II. Religions, Origins, Birthplaces, Citizenship, Literacy and Infirmities by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I-XLVI, pp. i-iv, 1-634. Vol. III. Manufactures for 1910 as enumerated in June, 1911, with introduction. Tables I-XX, pp. i-xvi, 1-432. Vol. IV. Agriculture, with Introduction. Tables 1-90, I-XXXV, pp. i-xcv, 1-428. Diagrams 5 pp. Vol. V. Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production, with Introduction. Tables 1-51, I-XXVI, pp. i-l, 1-171. Vol. VI. Occupations of the People, with Introduction. Tables 1-25, I-VI, pp. i-xxxi, 1-469.

Bulletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Manufactures of Canada—Dairy Industries—Agriculture, Prince Edward Island—Agriculture, Nova Scotia—Agriculture, New Brunswick—Agriculture, Quebec—Agriculture, Ontario—Agriculture, Manitoba—Agriculture, Saskatchewan—Agriculture, Alberta—Agriculture, British Columbia—Religions—Origins of the People—Birthplaces of the People—Educational Status—Mineral Production—Infirmities—Ages—School Attendance.

Special Report of the Foreign-born Population. (Abstracted from the Records of the Fifth Census of Canada, June, 1911; 23 Tables, 62 pp., 1915).

III. *Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.*

Vol. I.—Population.

Vol. II.—Agriculture.

Preliminary Bulletins, as follows: (a) Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. (b) Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. (c) Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. (d) Animals on Farms in the Prairie Provinces, 1926. (e) Farm Lands and Crops in the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

IV. *Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916.*

Report of the Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916. Tables 1-54, I-XXVI, pp. i-lxiv, 1-356.

V. *Inter censal Estimates of Population.*

VI. *Vital Statistics.*

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by provinces and municipalities. Monthly Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by provinces.

Report of Conference on Vital Statistics, held June 19-20, 1918, pp. 1-48.

PRODUCTION—

I. *General Summary of Production.*

Including and differentiating (gross and net) (1) Primary Production (Agriculture, Fishing, Furs, Forestry and Mining), and (2) Secondary Production, or General Manufactures.

II. *Agriculture.*

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. (Contains monthly reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—preliminary, provisional and final estimates of areas, yields, quality and value of field crops—wages of farm help—numbers and values of farm live stock, poultry, etc.—fruit statistics—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—international agricultural statistics).

- Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics (monthly).
 Report on Agricultural Statistics, Canada, by counties and crop districts.
 Fruit Statistics of Canada, 1920-1925.
 Cost of Grain Production in Canada, 1923.
 Handbook for the Use of Crop Correspondents, with selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-26.
 (See also Censuses of Agriculture above).

III. Furs.

- Annual Report on Fur Farms.
 Annual Report on the Production of Raw Furs (wild-life).

IV. Fisheries.

- Annual Report on Fisheries Statistics.
 Advance Summaries of Fish caught, marketed and prepared, by districts.

V. Forestry.

- Annual summary of the value, etc., of forest production. (Covers operations in the woods for sawmills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., production of mining timber; production of poles and cross ties, and farm production (decennial) of firewood, posts, etc.)

[See also Reports on Manufactures of Forestry Products listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, subsection (5).]

VI. Mineral Production; (Mining and Metallurgy).

- (1) General Reports: (a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada; (b) Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada.
- (2) Coal: (a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada; (b) Monthly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada.
- (3) Annual Bulletins on the following subjects: *Metals*—(a) Arsenic; (b) Cobalt; (c) Copper; (d) Gold; (e) Iron Ore; (f) Lead; (g) Nickel; (h) Metals of the Platinum Group; (i) Silver; (j) Zinc; (k) Miscellaneous Non-ferrous Metals, including: Aluminium, Antimony, Chromite, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Tin, Tungsten. *Non-Metals*—(a) Asbestos; (b) Coal; (c) Feldspar; (d) Gypsum; (e) Iron Oxides; (f) Mica; (g) Natural Gas; (h) Petroleum; (i) Quartz; (j) Salt; (k) Talc and Soapstone; (l) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals, including: Actinolite, Barytes, Cornundum, Fluorspar, Graphite, Grindstones, Magnesite, Magnesium Sulphate, Mineral Waters, Natro-alumite, Peat, Phosphate, Pyrites, Sodium carbonate, Sodium sulphate, Tripolite. *Structural Materials and Clay Products*—(a) Cement; (b) Clay and Clay Products; (c) Lime; (d) Sand and Gravel; (e) Stone and Slate.
- (4) Annual Industrial Reviews of the following: (a) Gold Industry; (b) Copper-Gold-Silver Industry; (c) Nickel-Copper Industry; (d) Silver-Cobalt Industry; (e) Silver-Lead-Zinc Industry.
- (5) Special Reports: (a) Report on the Consumption of Prepared Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada; (b) Report on the Consumption of Mine and Mill Materials in Canada.

(See also Reports on Iron and Steel and their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).)

VII. Manufactures.

- (1) General Summary, by provinces and leading cities—(Industrial groups classified by component materials, purpose, etc., of products—comparative statistics).
- (2) Manufacture of Vegetable Products—Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Coffee and Spices; (b) Cocoa and Chocolate; (c) Fruit and Vegetable Preparation, including canning, evaporating and preserving; (d) Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar and Cider; (e) Flour and Cereal Mills (see also under heading "Internal Trade"); (f) Bread and other Bakery Products; (g) Biscuits and Confectionery; (h) Macaroni and Vermicelli; (i) Liquors, Distilled; (j) Liquors, Malt; (k) Liquors, Vinous; (l) Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; (m) Starch and Glucose; (n) Sugar Refineries; (o) Tobacco Products; (p) Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

- (3) Animal Products and their Manufactures—Annual Reports and Bulletins as follows: (a) Dairy Products; (b) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries; (c) Fish and Fish Products; (d) Leather Tanneries; (e) Harness and Saddlery, Leather Belting, Trunks and Valises, Miscellaneous Leather Goods; (f) Leather Boots and Shoes, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings; (g) Leather Gloves and Mitts; (h) Fur Goods, Fur Dressing. Monthly Report on Boot and Shoe Production.
- See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Internal Trade."
- (4) Textile and Allied Industries—General Report—Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste; (b) Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, n.e.s.); (c) Silk Mills; (d) Clothing (men's and women's factory); (e) Hats and Caps; (f) Hosiery and Knit Goods; (g) Men's Furnishings, n.e.s.; (h) Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; (i) Cordage, Rope and Twine.
- (5) Manufactures of Forestry Products—Annual Reports as follows: (1) Lumber, Lath and Shingle Industry; (2) Pulp and Paper; (3) Manufactures of Wood and Paper Products: (a) Cooperage: (b) Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories; (c) Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, Lithographing and Engraving, Sterotyping and Electrotyping, Maps and Blue Prints; (d) Furniture; (e) Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs, and Materials thereof; (f) Canoes, Rowboats and Launches; (g) Coffins and Caskets; (h) Containers—Boxes and bags (paper); boxes and packing cases (wood); baskets and crates; woodenware.
- (6) Iron and Steel and their Products: General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys—Steel and Rolled Products—Castings and Forgings—Agricultural Implements—Boilers and Engines—Machinery—Automobiles—Automobile Accessories—Bicycles—Railway Rolling Stock—Wire and Wire Goods—Sheet Metal Products—Hardware and Tools—Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products. Monthly Reports on Iron and Steel; Automobile Statistics.
- (7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals: Aluminium Ware—Brass and Copper Products—Lead, Tin and Zinc Products—Manufactures of the Precious Metals—Electrical Apparatus and Supplies—Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Goods.
- (8) Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals: General Report. Annual Bulletins: Aerated Waters—Asbestos and Allied Products—Cement Products and Sand-Lime Brick—Coke and By-Products—Glass (blown, cut, ornamental, etc.)—Illuminating and Fuel Gas—Products from Imported Clays—Monumental Ornamental Stone—Petroleum Products—Miscellaneous, including artificial abrasives, abrasive products, artificial graphite and electrodes, gypsum products, mica products. Monthly Report on Coke Statistics.
- (9) Chemicals and Allied Products: General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: Coal Tar and its Products—Acid, Alkalies, Salts and Compressed Gases—Explosives, Ammunition, Fireworks and Matches—Fertilizers—Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—Paints, Pigments and Varnishes—Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations—Inks, Dyes and Colours—Wood Distillates and Extracts—Miscellaneous Chemical Industries, including adhesives, baking powder, boiler compounds, celluloid products, flavouring extracts, insecticides, polishes and dressings, sweeping compounds, etc.
- (10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Brooms, Brushes and Mops; (b) Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; (c) Buttons.

N.B.—For statistics of Water-Power and Central Electric Stations, see under heading "Public Utilities."

VIII. *Construction.*—(a) The Building and General Construction Industry; (b) Railway, Telephone and Telegraph Construction, Maintenance of Way and Repairs; (c) Government and Municipal Construction; (d) The Bridge-building Industry; (e) The Shipbuilding Industry; (f) Building Permits—Monthly Record.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Preliminary Annual Report of the Trade of Canada.

Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada.

Monthly Bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: *General*—(a) Abstract of Imports, Exports and Duty Collected by Latest Month, Accrued Period, and Latest 12 Months; (b) Summary of Trade by Countries and Principal Commodities, Latest 12 Months; (c) Summary of Trade with United Kingdom, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months; (d) Summary of Trade with United States, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months. *Special*—(a) Imports and Exports of Asbestos; (b) Imports and Exports of Footwear (except Rubber); (c) Summary, Exports of Grain and Flour; (d) Exports of Meats and Lard; (e) Imports of Meats and Lard; (f) Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (g) Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (h) Exports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products; (i) Imports of Non-Ferrous Ores and Smelter Products; (j) Exports of Paints and Varnishes; (k) Imports of Paints and Varnishes; (l) Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper; (m) Exports of Rubber Goods and Insulated Wire; (n) Imports of Rubber Goods; (o) Imports of Sheet Metal Products; (p) Exports of Vehicles of Iron (Automobiles, Bicycles, Railway Cars, etc.); (q) Imports of Vehicles of Iron (Automobiles, Bicycles, Railway Cars, etc.).

INTERNAL TRADE—*Grain.*

- (1) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada; (2) Weekly Report on the Grain Movement; (3) Monthly Report on Mill Grind; (4) Special Historical Report on Flour Milling Industry, 1605-1923.

Live Stock, etc.

- (1) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products; (2) Monthly Report on Stocks in Cold Storage.

Prices Statistics.

Annual and Monthly Reports on Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Indexes in Canada.

Annual and Monthly Reports on Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Indexes in the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

Monthly and Weekly Index Numbers (Speculative) of Security Prices.

Monthly Index Numbers (Investment) of Security Prices.

Prices and Price Index Numbers of Services (Street Cars, Telephones, Electricity, Natural and Manufactured Fuel Gas, Hospitals, Doctors' Fees, etc.).

Interest and Exchange Rates.

Index Numbers of Import and Export Valuations.

Other.

Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar, visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports and imports.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Railways and Tramways.*

- (1) Annual Report on Railway Statistics; (2) Annual Report on Electric Railway Statistics; (3) Monthly Bulletin on Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics; (4) Monthly Statement of Traffic of Railways; (5) Weekly Report of Carloads of Revenue Freight.

Express.

Annual Report on Express Statistics.

Telegraphs.

Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics.

Telephones.

Annual Report on Telephone Statistics.

Water Transportation.

Annual Report on Canal Statistics.

Monthly Report on Canal Statistics.

Report of Census of Canadian Registered Ships.

Electric Stations.

Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada.

Report on Index Numbers of Electric Light Rates.

Motor Vehicles.

Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations.

FINANCE—*Municipal Statistics.*

Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 5,000 population and over.

Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 1,000 to 5,000 Population.

Special Bulletins on Assessed Valuations by Provinces, Municipal Bonded Indebtedness, etc.

Dominion.

Statistics of the Civil Service of Canada—Annual Report.

Statement of Civil Service Personnel and Salaries in the Months of January, 1912-1924.

Provincial Finance.—Annual Report.**JUSTICE—***Criminal Statistics.*—Annual Report, with preliminary abstract, covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons and commutations.*Juvenile Delinquency.*—Annual Bulletin.**EDUCATION—**

Annual Report on Education.

Annual Report on Business Colleges.

Annual Report on Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Report on Universities and Colleges.

Report on Playgrounds, etc., in Canada.

Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada.

Library Statistics of Canada, 1920-1921.

Report of Conference on Education Statistics, held October 27-28, 1920.

Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada—A Study of the Census of 1921 with Supplementary Data.

GENERAL—*National Wealth and Income.*—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc.—Summary of Income Tax Receipts.*Employment.*—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment, with Index Numbers of Employment by Localities and Industries.*Commercial Failures.*—Monthly and Annual Reports.*Bank Debts.*—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debts to Individual Accounts at the Clearing House Centres of Canada.*Business Statistics.*—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics (a statistical summary, with charts and text, of current economic conditions in Canada).*Divorce.*—Annual Report.*The Canada Year Book.*—The official statistical annual of the Physiography, Resources, History, Institutions and Social and Economic Conditions of the Dominion, with a Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc.

The Canada Year Book—concluded.

Contents: I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (Geographical Features; Geological Formation; Seismology; Flora; Faunas; Natural Resources; Climate and Meteorology). II. History and Chronology (History, Chronological History). III. Constitution and Government (The Constitution and General Government of Canada; Provincial and Local Government in Canada; Parliamentary Representation in Canada). IV. Population (Growth and Distribution; Vital Statistics; Immigration). V. Production (General Survey of Production; Agriculture; Forestry; Fur Trade; Fisheries; Mining; Water-Powers; Manufactures; Construction). VI. Trade and Commerce (External and Internal Trade). VII. Transportation and Communications (Steam Railways; Electric Railways; Express; Roads and Highways; Motor Vehicles; Air Navigation; Canals; Shipping and Navigation; Telegraphs; Telephones; Post Office). VIII. Labour and Wages. IX. Prices. X. Finance (Public, including Dominion, Provincial, Municipal, National Wealth and Income; Private, including Currency, Banking, Insurance and Commercial Failures). XI. Education. XII. Public Health and Public Benevolence. XIII. Administration (Public Lands; Public Defence; Public Works; Indians of Canada; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Miscellaneous Administration). XIV. Sources of Statistical and other Information relative to Canada. XV. Annual Register, (Dominion and Provincial Legislation, Principal Events, Obituary, Government Appointments, etc.).

(Issues of the *Canada Year Book* for 1921, 1924 and 1926 are available.)

II.—ACTS ADMINISTERED BY DOMINION DEPARTMENTS.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—R.S.C., 1927.)

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations (61); Fruit (80); Dairy Industry (45); Cold Storage (25); Seeds (185); Feeding Stuffs (67); Live Stock Pedigree (121); Live Stock and Live Stock Products (120); Animal Contagious Diseases (6); Meat and Canned Foods (77); Destructive Insect and Pest (47); Fertilizers (69); Root Vegetables (181); Section 235, Criminal Code (Race Track Betting) (36); Inspection and Sale (100).

Auditor-General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit (178).

Civil Service Commission.—Civil Service (22).

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act (65) and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, 1911 (1-2 Geo. V, c. 28), as amended by the statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Finance.—Appropriation; Bank (12); Bills of Exchange (16); Board of Audit (10); Canadian Farm Loan (66); Civil Service Superannuation (24); Consolidated Revenue and Audit (178); Contingencies (31); Currency (40); Dept. of Finance and Treasury Board (71); Dominion Notes (41); Federal District Commission (Stats. 1927, c. 55); Finance (70); Interest (102); Ottawa Mint (134); Penny Bank (13); Provincial Subsidies (192); Quebec Savings Banks (14); Savings Bank (15); Special War Revenue (179) (in part).

Health.—Department of Health (90); Quarantine (168); Public Works Health (91); Leprosy (119); Canada Shipping (Sick and Distressed Mariners) (186); Proprietary or Patent Medicine (151); Opium and Narcotic Drug (144); Food and Drugs (76).

Immigration.—The Immigration Act and Regulations, 1910 (93) with amendments (94); the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, 1923 (95).

Indian Affairs.—Indian (98).

Insurance.—Insurance (101); Loan Companies (28); Trust Companies (29).

Interior.—Department of the Interior (103); Dominion Lands (113); Public Lands Grants (114); Dominion Lands Survey (117); Forest Reserves and Parks (78); Irrigation (104); Railway Belt (116); Railway Belt Water (211); Yukon (215); Yukon Placer Mining (216); Yukon Quartz Mining (217); Dominion Water Power (210); Land Titles (118); Northwest Game (141); Northwest Territories (142); Ordnance and Admiralty Lands (115); Reclamation (175); Seed Grain (87); Seed Grain Sureties (88); Migratory Birds Convention (130); Manitoba Supplementary Provisions (124); Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads (180).

Justice.—Department of Justice (106); Solicitor-General's (107); Northwest Territories (142); Yukon (215); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (160); Judges (105); Supreme Court (35); Exchequer Court (34); Admiralty (33); Petition of Right (158); Criminal Code (36); Penitentiary (154); Prisons and Reformatories (163); Identification of Criminals (38); Ticket of Leave (197); Fugitive Offenders (81); Extradition (37); Juvenile Delinquents (108); Bankruptcy (11).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (162); The Publication of Statutes (2).

Labour.—Conciliation and Labour (110); Industrial Disputes Investigation (112); Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada as set forth in an order-in-council of June 7, 1922, amended by order-in-council of April 9, 1924; Employment Offices Co-ordination (57); Technical Education (193); Government Annuities (7); Combines Investigation (26).

Marine.—Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters (89); Shipping of Live Stock (122); Marine and Fisheries Department (125); Maritime Conventions (126); Navigable Waters' Protection (140); Quebec Harbour and River Police (169); Canada Shipping (186); Radiotelegraph (195); Government Vessels Discipline (203); U.S. Wreckers' (214); Belleville Harbour Commission (1889, c. 35); Fort William Harbour Commission (1918, O.C. 614); Halifax Harbour Commission (1919, c. 23); Hamilton Harbour Commission (1912, c. 98); Montreal Harbour Commission (1894, c. 48; 1909, c. 24; 1912, c. 35; 1913, c. 32; 1914, c. 42); North Sydney Harbour Commission (1914, c. 16); North Fraser Harbour Commission (1913, c. 162); New Westminster Harbour Commission (1913, c. 158); Pictou, N.S. Harbour Commission (1920, c. 63); Quebec Harbour Commission (1899, c. 34; 1905, c. 33); Saint John, N.B., Harbour Commission (1919, c. 70); Three Rivers, P.Q. Harbour Commission (1923, c. 71); Trenton, Ont., Harbour Commission (1922, c. 50); Toronto Harbour Commission (1911, c. 26); Vancouver Harbour Commission (1913, c. 54); Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission (1913, O.C. 307).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (83); Explosives (62); The Domestic Fuel (17 Geo. V, c. 52).

National Defence.—Department of National Defence Act (136); Naval Service Act (139); Naval Discipline Act; Militia Act (132); Militia Pension Act (133); Royal Military College Act (131); Sec. 85 and 86 Criminal Code; Army Act; Regimental Debts Act; Aeronautics Act 1919 (3); Air Force Act.

National Revenue.—Customs Tariff (44); Customs (42); Canada Shipping (in part) (186); Animal Contagious Diseases (in part) (6); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part) (47); Export (63); Copyright (in part) (32); Petroleum and Naphtha (159); Excise (60); Special War Revenue 1915 (179); Income War Tax 1917 (197); Agricultural Pests Control Act (in part) (5); Customs and Fisheries Protection (in part) (43); Explosives (in part) (62).

Post Office.—Post Office (161); Pacific Cable; Parcel Post; Special War Revenue (in part) (179).

Public Works.—Public Works (166); Government Harbours and Piers, s. 5 (89); Navigable Waters Protection (140); Telegraphs (194); Dry Dock Subsidies (191); an Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding

Co., Ltd. (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); Government Works Toll Act (167); an Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 33); an Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Act to confirm an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (10-11 Geo. V, c. 15); Ferries Act (68), transferred by Order in Council, June 3, 1918, for administration by Public Works Department.

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (171); Government Railways (173); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employee's Provident Fund (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 22 and amending Acts); Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4-5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18); Canadian National Railways (172); Canadian National Railway Branch Lines (14-15 Geo. V, cc. 14-32; 15-16 Geo. V, cc. 5, 6 and 7; 17 Geo. V, cc. 12-26); Government Employees Compensation (30); Canadian National Refunding, 1927, (17 Geo. V, c. 27); Grand Trunk Pacific Securities, 1927, (17 Geo. V, c. 7); Canadian National Steamships, 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 29); Canada Highways (9-10 Geo. V, c. 54, and amending Acts); the acquisition of the preference and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (10 Geo. V, c. 17, 10-11 Geo. V, c. 13, and 11-12 Geo. V, c. 9).

The "Railway Act" (Companies) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized railways, the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which also has certain jurisdiction where government guarantee has been given.

Secretary of State.—Companies (27); Naturalization (138); Patents (150); Copyright (32); Trade Marks (201); Canada Temperance (196); Boards of Trade (19); Ticket of Leave (197); Trade Unions (202); Treaties of Peace.

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain (86); Electricity and Fluid Exportation (54); Electricity Inspection (55); Electrical Units (56); Gold and Silver Marking (84); Gas Inspection (82); Statistics (190); Timber Marking (198); Weights and Measures (212); Inland Water Freight Rates (208); Hemp Bounty (1913, c. 50); Copper Bars or Rods Bounty (1923, c. 40); Inspection of Water Meters (209).

III.—PUBLICATIONS OF DOMINION DEPARTMENTS.

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Minister, of the Experimental Farms and Stations, of the Veterinary Director-General and of the Entomological Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets and circulars of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following divisions:—Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botanical; Poultry; Tobacco; Economic Fibre; Bacteriology; Bees, and Illustration Stations. "Seasonable Hints" is issued three times a year. Bulletins of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the dairying and cold storage industries in Canada, the making of butter and cheese, cow-testing, dairying experiments, co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycesis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coit; tuberculosis; foot-and-mouth disease; quarantine; and meat inspection. Bulletins and reports of the Seed Branch as to seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains, the Seed Control Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. Bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Fodder and Pasture Plants, by George H. Clark, B.S.A., and M. Oscar Malte, Ph.D., 143 pages, 27 plates, price 50 cents. Bulletin on the Maple Sugar Industry.

Dominion Experimental Farms.—(1) Report of the Director (contains summary of reports of Divisions, Farms and Stations); (2) Animal Husbandry Division; (3) Bee Division; (4) Botanical Division; (5) Chemistry Division; (6) Field Husbandry

Division; (7) Illustration Stations Division; (8) Poultry Division; (9) Tobacco Division; (10) Horticultural Division; (11) Cereal Division; (12) Forage Crops Division; (13) Economic Fibre Division and (14) Division of Bacteriology. *Experimental Farms and Stations Reports*.—Agassiz, B.C.; Indian Head, Sask.; Nappan, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Invermere, B.C.; Sidney, B.C.; Brandon, Man.; Morden, Man.; Cap Rouge, Que.; Scott, Sask.; Swift Current, Sask.; Kapuskasing, Ont.; La Ferme, Que.; Kentville, N.S.; Lennoxville, Que.; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; Rosthern, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Lacombe, Alta.; Summerland, B.C.; Farnham, Que.; Fredericton, N.B.; Experimental Sub-Stations—Beaverlodge, Alta.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; Fort Resolution, N.W.T.; Salmon Arm, B.C.; Fort Providence, N.W.T., and Betsiamites, Que.

The pamphlet entitled "List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 400. These publications include, in addition to the reports, bulletins and pamphlets on field crops, live stock, dairying, orchard and garden insects and plant diseases, poultry and miscellaneous topics. With few exceptions, the publications of the Department are free on application to its Publications Branch.

Auditor-General.—Annual Report.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.—Annual Report. Pamphlet containing Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings, issued fortnightly.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report, including lists of permanent appointments, promotions and transfers; Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, revised up to Sept. 1, 1927; Regulations of the Civil Service Commission; general information respecting Civil Service examinations.

Dominion Fuel Board.—The Dominion Fuel Board was created in 1922 primarily to instigate a thorough study of the underlying causes of recurring fuel shortages in Canada and of the methods by which they may be counteracted. It is composed of officers of the Departments of Mines and of the Interior, and the co-operation of both Departments is given to the Board in its investigations. The following reports and publications have been issued:—Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada (1925); House insulation pamphlet entitled "Why You Should Insulate Your Home" (1927); Pamphlets dealing with the Domestic Fuel Act and Regulations pertaining thereto, together with booklet "Instructions for Burning Coal, Coke and Peat" (1927). Copies may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Dominion Fuel Board, Ottawa.

External Affairs.—Annual Report.

Finance.—Annual Reports of the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates.

Health.—(1) Sanitation, "Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage System is not available". The Little Blue Books:—(2) The Canadian Mother's Book; (3) How to Take Care of the Baby; (4) How to take Care of the Mother; (5) How to take Care of the Children; (6) How to Take Care of the Father and the Family; (7) Beginning our Home in Canada; (8) How to Build our Canadian House; (9) How to Make our Canadian Home; (10) How to Make our Outpost Home in Canada; (11) How to Prevent Accidents and Give First Aid; (12) Canadians Need Milk; (13) How we Cook in Canada; (14) How to Manage Housework in Canada; (15) How to Take Care of Household Waste; (16) Household Cost Accounting in Canada; (17) Sanitation, "Water Supplies" (unabridged edition); (18) Sanitation, "Water Supplies" (homesteader's edition); (19) To-day's World Problem in Disease Prevention (Stokes); (20) General Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases; (21) Venereal Diseases—Wasserman Test; (22) Venereal Diseases—Microscopical Examination; (23) Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis and Treatment; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents—Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (29) Simple Goitre; (30) How to build sound teeth; (31) What you should know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and vaccination; (33) Narcotism in Canada;

(34) Planning of small community hospitals; (35) Maple Products; (36) Pasteurization of Milk for Small Communities; (37) Report of Maternal Mortality Enquiry; (38) Mother—A little book for women; (39) Mother—A little book for men.

Immigration and Colonization.—Atlas of Canada, United Kingdom, United States, and French editions. Eastern Canada, United Kingdom, United States, and French editions. Canada West, United Kingdom, United States, and French editions. Farm Opportunities in Canada, United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Danish, French and United States editions. A Manual of Citizenship, English, French, and Dutch editions. Houseworkers in Canada, vest pocket booklet, British and French editions. Map Folder of the World, British and United States editions. On the Doorstep of Prosperity in Western Canada. Canada and Immigration. Land Settlement, Canada; Where to go for Advice.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date. Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1913. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement showing List of Licensed Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada, with Department's Valuation thereof. Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada. Annual Report of Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by the Dominion.

Interior.—Annual Report, including Reports from the Dominion Lands, Surveys, Canadian National Parks, Forestry, Water Power and Reclamation, Northwest Territories and Yukon, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, the Dominion Observatories and Accounts Branches. Pamphlets, reports, bulletins, etc., of the respective Branches:—

Canadian National Parks.—Annual Report of the Commissioner; Traffic and Motor Regulations; Banff and District; Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirk; Kootenay National Park and the Banff-Windermere Highway; The Call of Untrodden Ways; The Kicking Horse Trail; Waterton Lakes Park; Jasper National Park; Prince Albert National Park; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Rocky Mountains and Kootenay National Parks; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Yoho and Glacier National Parks; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Jasper National Park; Map of Rocky Mountains National Park; Map of Yoho National Park; Map of Glacier National Park; Map of Mount Revelstoke National Park; Map of Waterton Lakes National Park; Map of Central Park of Jasper National Park; Map of Kootenay National Park; Map of Lake Louise and District; Map of Banff and Vicinity; Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations; Abstract of Regulations; Bird Houses and their Occupants; Lessons on Bird Protection; Attracting Birds with Food and Water; Birds a National Asset; Producing Eiderdown; Hints for Hunters; Loi et Règlements concernant les Oiseaux Migrateurs; Résumé des Règlements; Maisons d'Oiseaux et leurs Occupants; Leçons concernant la Protection des Oiseaux; L'Art d'attirer les Oiseaux; Les Oiseaux Trésor National; Conseils aux Chasseurs; La Production de L'Edredon. *Historic Sites Series* No. 1, The Lake Eric Cross, French and English; H. S. Series No. 2, Guide to Fort Chambly, French and English; H. S. Series No. 3, Guide to Fort Lennox, French and English; H. S. Series, No. 4, Guide to Fort Anne, English; No. 6, Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Rock.

Dominion Observatory.—Publications of Dominion Observatory, Vol. V, No. 8, A Spectroscopic Study of Early Class B Stars (Third Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 9, The Location of Epicentres, 1919, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 10, Gravity, by A. H. Miller, M.A.; No. 11, The Spectroscopic System Delta Ceti (First Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc. Vol. VI, Spectroscopic Investigations of the Sun, Part I, General Outline of Observations, Instruments and Methods—Sections 1-5, by Ralph E. DeLury, Ph.D., and Section 6 by Ralph E. DeLury and J. L. O'Connor. Vol. VII, Seismology, No. 1, Report of the Seismologic Division for 1923, by E. A. Hodgson, M.A.; No. 2, The Location of Epicentres, 1921, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 3, The Location of Epicentres, 1922, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A. Vol. VIII, No. 1, The Spectroscopic System Theta Ophiuchi, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 2, The Location of Epicentres, 1920, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 3, The Spectroscopic

System Beta Canis Majoris, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 4, The Spectroscopic System Sigma Scorpii (Second Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 5, A Spectroscopic Study of Stars of Classes A and F, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 6, Gravity in Northwestern Canada, by A. H. Miller, M.A.; No. 7, Photometry with a 6-inch Doublet, by R. M. Motherwell, M.A.; No. 8, Magnetic Results, 1921-23, by C. A. French, B.A., and R. G. Madill, B.A. Vol. IX, Astrophysics, No. 1, The Cepheid Problem, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 2, The Spectroscopic System Sigma Scorpii (Third Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 3, A Study of Zeta Geminorum (First Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 4, The Spectroscopic System Nu Eridani, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc. (See also Year Books, 1919, pp. 630-631; 1921, pp. 838-839.)

Dominion Astrophysical Observatory.—Publications of Dominion Astrophysical Observatory: Vol. 1, No. 1, Description of Building and Equipment, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 2, The Spectroscopic Binary 12 Lacertae, by R. K. Young; No. 3, The Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 8170, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 4, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 1 Geminorum, by R. K. Young; No. 5, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 4507, by W. E. Harper; No. 6, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 4669, by R. K. Young; No. 7, The Spectroscopic Orbits of the Eclipsing Variables U Ophiuchi, RS Vulpeculae and TW Draconis, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 8, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Delphini, by W. E. Harper; No. 9, The Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 5026, by W. E. Harper; No. 10, One Hundred Spectroscopic Binaries, by J. S. Plaskett, W. E. Harper, R. K. Young, H. H. Plaskett; No. 11, The Spectroscopic Orbit of U. Coronae, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 12, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 8427, by R. K. Young; No. 13, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 6385, W. E. Harper; No. 14, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 5900, W. E. Harper; No. 15, The Spectroscopic Orbit of TX Herculis, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 16, The Spectroscopic Orbit of Y Cygni, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 17, The Calcium Lines H and K in Early Type Stars, by R. K. Young; No. 18, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 6169, by R. K. Young; No. 19, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 8800, by R. K. Young; No. 20, The Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 4602, by S. L. Boothroyd; No. 21, The Spectroscopic Orbit and Dimensions of Z Vulpeculae, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 22, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 5070, by W. E. Harper; No. 23, The Spectroscopic Orbit of α Draconis, by R. K. Young; No. 24, The Spectrum of Nova Cygni 1920 with a note on the Spectrum of Nova Aquilae, No. 3, by W. E. Harper; No. 25, The Orbit and Spectrum of H.R. 8803, by S. L. Boothroyd; No. 26, Eighty-eight Spectroscopic Binaries, by J. S. Plaskett, W. E. Harper, R. K. Young, H. H. Plaskett; No. 27, The Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 4622, by W. E. Harper; No. 28, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary H.R. 5992, by J. W. Campbell; No. 29, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 5442, by R. K. Young; No. 30, The Spectra of Three O-type Stars, by H. H. Plaskett. Vol. 2, No. 1, The Radial Velocities of 594 Stars, by J. S. Plaskett, W. E. Harper, R. K. Young, H. H. Plaskett; No. 2, Two Spectroscopic Binary Orbits, by W. E. Harper; No. 3, The Spectroscopic Orbit of T. V. Cassiopeiae, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 4, The Spectroscopic Orbit of B.D. 6° 1309, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 5, The Spectroscopic Orbit of H.R. 6532 and the Radial Velocities of Ten Stars, by J. W. Campbell; No. 6, The Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 3793 (Following), by W. E. Harper; No. 7, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 4870, by S. L. Boothroyd; No. 8, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary ϕ Aquilae, by W. E. Harper; No. 9, The Spectroscopic Orbit of 44° 3639, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 10, The Radial Velocities of 125 Stars, by W. E. Harper; No. 11, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 2463, by R. K. Young; No. 12, The Wedge Method and its Application to Astronomical Spectrophotometry, by H. H. Plaskett; No. 13, The Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of Boss 6148, by W. E. Harper; No. 14, The Spectroscopic Orbit of 56° 2617, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 15, Evidence of the Bending of the Rays of Light on passing the Sun, obtained by the Canadian Expedition to observe the Australian Eclipse, by C. A. Chant and R. K. Young; No. 16, The O-Type Stars, by J. S. Plaskett. Vol. 3, No. 1, The Absolute Magnitudes and Parallaxes of 1105 Stars, by R. K. Young and W. E. Harper; No. 2, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 5 Tauri, by W. E. Harper; No. 3, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Z Aurigae, by W. E. Harper; No. 4, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 1452, by W. E. Harper; No. 5, The Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 6070 and the Radial Velocities of Fifteen Stars, by Stanley Smith; No. 6, The Orbits of the Spectroscopic Components of H.D. 216014, by J. A. Pearce; No. 7,

The Orbits of the Two Double-Lined B-Type Binaries, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 8, The Orbits of Five Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. E. Harper; No. 9, The Velocity Curves of 12 Lacertae and the Radial Velocities of 48 Stars, by W. H. Christie; No. 10, Four Double-Lined F-Type Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. E. Harper; No. 11, Three Spectroscopic Binary Orbits, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 12, The Orbits of Two Double-Lined Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. E. Harper; No. 13, The Absolute Dimensions of the O-Type Eclipsing Variable H.D. 1337, by J. A. Pearce; No. 14, The Orbits of Two Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. H. Christie; No. 15, The Orbits of Three A-Type Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. E. Harper; No. 16, Two Spectroscopic Binary Orbits, by R. M. Petrie; No. 17, Two K-Type Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. E. Harper; No. 18, The Orbits of two Spectroscopic Binaries, by S. N. Hill. Vol. 4, No. 1, Three Peculiar Spectra, by J. S. Plaskett; No. 2, Three Long-Period Spectroscopic Binary Stars, by R. K. Young; No. 3, Two A-Type Spectroscopic Binaries, by W. E. Harper.

Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service.—I. Combined Annual Report of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service from 1923 to 1926. II. Water Power:—Annual Reports of the Dominion Water Power Branch from 1913 to 1923 (the Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1913 are included in the Annual Report of the Department). *Water Resources Papers.*—I. *Reports of Special or General Interest.*—2, Report on Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, by M. C. Hendry; 3, Report on Power and Storage Investigations, Winnipeg River, by J. T. Johnston; 5 and 11, Preliminary and Final Report on the Pasquia Reclamation Project, by T. H. Dunn; 6, Report on Cost of Various Sources of Power for Pumping, in connection with the South Saskatchewan Water Supply Diversion Project, by H. E. M. Kensit; 7, Report on the Manitoba Water Powers, by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston; 10, General Guide for Compilation of Water Power Reports of Dominion Water Power Branch, prepared by J. T. Johnston; 12, Report on Small Water Powers in Western Canada and discussion of Sources of Power for the Farm, by A. M. Beale; 13, Report on the Coquitlam-Buntzen Hydro-Electric Development, by G. R. G. Conway; 16, Water Powers of Canada, a series of five pamphlets prepared for distribution at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, by G. R. G. Conway, P. H. Mitchell, H. G. Acres, F. T. Kaelin and K. H. Smith; 17, Canadian Hydraulic Power Development and Electric Power in Canadian Industry, by C. H. Mitchell; 20, Report on the Interests Dependent on Winnipeg River Power, with special reference to the capital invested and the labour employed, by H. E. M. Kensit; 27 and 33, Directories of Central Electric Stations in Canada to Nov. 1, 1922, by J. T. Johnston; 32, Water Resources Index Inventory, by J. T. Johnston; 56, Water Powers of Manitoba, by C. H. Attwood; 60, Water Powers of Canada, by J. T. Johnston. II. *Surface Water Supply Reports.*—(A) Atlantic Drainage south of St. Lawrence river, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and southeastern Quebec; 29, 37, and 52, from 1919 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1926, by K. H. Smith; (B) St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay Drainage in Quebec; 41, and 48 from 1922 to climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1925, by L. G. Denis; (C) St. Lawrence and southern Hudson Bay Drainage in Ontario; 28, 34, 38, 42 and 49 from 1919 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1925, by S. S. Scovil; (D) Arctic and western Hudson Bay Drainage (and Mississippi Drainage in Canada) in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, extreme western Ontario, and Northwest Territories; 4, 19, 22, 24, 26, 31, 36, 40, 44, 46 and 50, from 1912 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1925, by M. C. Hendry (to 1918) and C. H. Attwood and A. L. Ford (previous to 1919-20, surveys in Alberta and Saskatchewan were carried on and published by the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior); (E) Pacific Drainage in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory; 1, 8, 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30, 35, 39, 43, 47 and 51, from 1911 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1925, by P. A. Carson (to 1912), R. G. Swan (to 1923) and C. E. Webb. III. Reclamation:—Irrigation Reports, 1912 to 1918-19; Annual Reports of the Reclamation Service, 1919-20 to 1922-23; Reports of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Conventions (1st to 11th Conventions); Report of the International Irrigation Congress, 1914. *Bulletins.*—(1) Irrigation in Alberta and Saskatchewan; (2) Alfalfa Culture; (3) Climatic and Soil Conditions in C.P. Ry. Co's Irrigation Block; (4) Duty of Water Experiment and Farm Demonstration Work; (5) Farm Water Supply; (6) Irrigation Practice and Water Requirements for Crops in Alberta. *Pamphlets.*—"Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation," by W. H. Snelson. Address by S. G. Porter on "Practical Operation

of Irrigation Works." Address by Dr. Rutherford on "Interdependence of Farm and City." Addresses by Don. H. Bark on "The Actual Problem that Confronts the Irrigator," "Practical Irrigation Hints for Alberta" and "Alfalfa Growing."

Forestry.—Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1917-18-19-21-22-23-24-25-26. *Bulletins.*—(1) Tree-planting on the Prairies; (49) Treated Wood-block Paving, (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer, Ottawa); (51) Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; (53) Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande Prairie Country; (59) Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers; (61) Native Trees of Canada (price, 50 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (66) Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor (price, 50 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (67) Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties (price, 15 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (69) The Care of the Woodlot; (71) Canadian Sitka Spruce; Its Mechanical and Physical Properties (price, 15 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (73) Tree-repairing; (74) Distillation of Hardwoods in Canada (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (75) Wood-using Industries of Ontario.—II; (76) Pulping Qualities of Fire-killed Wood (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (77) Statistical Methods in Forest-investigative work (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (78) Some Commercial Softwoods of British Columbia (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (79) Taper as a Factor in the Measurement of Standing Timber (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer). *Circulars.*—(9) Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes; (12) The Empire Timber Exhibition; (13) The Cascara Tree in British Columbia; (14) Commercial Forest Trees of Canada; (16) Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts; (17) Forest-investigative Work of the Dominion Forest Service; (18) The Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods; (19) Canadian Softwoods; (20) Lists of Form-class and Miscellaneous Volume Tables; (21) Tests of Green-cut Western Cedar Poles. *Tree-Pamphlets.*—(1) White Pine; (2) White Spruce; (3) Douglas Fir; (4) Hemlock (Eastern); (5) Western Hemlock; (6) Red Pine; (7) Jack Pine; (8) Lodgepole Pine; (9) Balsam Fir; (10) Cedar (Eastern); (11) Western Cedar; (12) Sitka Spruce; (13) Western Yellow Pine. *Forestry Topics.*—(1) Canada in Relation to the World's Timber Supply; (2) Forest Fire Protection in Canada; (3) Silviculture in Canada; (4) The Need of a Definite Forestry Policy; (5) Tree Planting for Ornamental Purposes. Manual of Methods of Communication adapted to Forest Protection (price, \$1.00, post-free, from King's Printer). Dominion Forest Service Message Code (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer). Forest Research Manual (price, \$1.00, post-free, from King's Printer). The Tree-planting Division: Its History and Work. The Forests of Canada. Summary Report of the British Empire Forestry Conference, 1923. Talking Trees (juvenile). The Enchanted Study (juvenile). Betty in Dreamland (juvenile). Forest Facts. Guide to the Bow River Forest.

Geodetic Survey of Canada.—Publications:—No. 1, Precise Levelling—Certain lines in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; No. 2, Adjustment of Geodetic Triangulation in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; No. 3, Determination of the Lengths of Invar Base Line Tapes from Standard Nickel Bar No. 10239; No. 4, Precise Levelling—Certain lines in Ontario and Quebec; No. 5, Field instructions to Geodetic Engineers in charge of Direction Measurement on Primary Triangulation; No. 6 (Withdrawn from publication, as levelling contained is republished in *Bulletins*); No. 7, Geodetic Position Evaluation; No. 8, Field instructions for Precise Levelling; No. 9, The Making of Topographical Maps of Cities and Towns, the First Step in Town Planning; No. 10, Instructions for Building Triangulation Towers; No. 11, Geodesy; No. 12, Mathematical Statistics of the Geodetic Survey of London, Ont. (Distributed at London, Ont.); No. 13, Errors of Astronomical Positions Due to Deflection of the Plumb Line; No. 14, Precise Levelling—Co-ordination of elevations of Bench Marks in the City of Calgary, Alberta, to mean sea level; No. 15, Precise Levelling—Bench Marks established along Meridians, Base Lines and Township Outlines in Saskatchewan (also certain lines in Alberta); Instructions to Lightkeepers; Use of Electric Signal Lamps, being Appendix No. 4 to Publication No. 5; The Geodetic Survey of Canada. Operations, April 1, 1912, to Mar. 31, 1922; Publications of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, Rome, 1922; Reports of the Section of Geodesy, Rome, The International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, Rome, Second General Conference, Madrid, 1924, Operations, April 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1924; Reports of the Section of Geodesy, The International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, Third General Conference, Prague, 1927; Opera-

tions of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Apr. 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1926; Annual Reports of the Director of the Geodetic Survey of Canada for the fiscal years ending Mar. 31, 1918 to 1927. *Precise Levelling Bulletins*.—A, Vancouver, B.C., and adjacent district—as far east as Mission, Matsqui and Huntingdon; B, Abbotsford to Resplendent, B.C.; Spence Bridge to Brodie, B.C.; Mission to Hope, B.C.; C, Saskatoon, Sask., to Prince George, B.C.; Prince Rupert to Prince George, B.C.; D, Calgary, Alta., to Kamloops, B.C.; Revelstoke to Arrowhead, B.C.; Sicamous to Okanagan Landing, B.C.; E, Kipp, Alta., to Golden, B.C.; Bull River to Kootenay Landing, B.C.; F, Calgary to Lethbridge, Alta.; Calgary to Tofield, Alta.; Camrose to Wetaskiwin, Alta.; G, Moose Jaw, Sask., to Coutts, Alta.; Swift Current, Sask., to International Boundary; H, Irricana to Medicine Hat, Alta.; Bassano, Alta., to Swift Current, Sask.; Empress to Compeer, Alta.; Kerrobert to Unity, Sask.; I, Stephen, Minn., to Regina, Sask.; Regina to Prince Albert, Sask.; J, Napinka to Neepawa, Man., Minnedosa, Man., to Regina, Sask.; Yorkton to Saskatoon, Sask.; Colonsay to Prince Albert, Sask.; Lanigan, Sask., to Brandon, Man.; K, Emerson, Man., to Port Arthur, Ont.; Sprague to Neepawa, Man.; Portage-la-Prairie to Plum Coulee, Man.; L, Winnipeg, Man., to Kenora, Ont.; Winnipeg to Victoria Beach, Man.; M, Rennie, Man., to Armstrong, Ont.; Superior Junction to Rowan, Ont.; N, Sudbury to Cochrane, Ont.; Armstrong to Cochrane, Ont.; Index Bulletin, *Precise Levelling*, *Precise Level Lines of the Geodetic Survey of Canada* in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in the northern portion of the province of Ontario, north and west of North Bay.

International Boundary Commission.—Reports.—Joint Report upon the survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River, 1925, with accompanying triangulation and precise traverse sketches.—Price, \$5.00; Joint Report upon the survey and demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the western terminus of the land boundary along the 49th Parallel, on the west side of Point Roberts, through Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, 1921; with accompanying chart.—Price, \$5.00; Joint Report upon the survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Canada along the 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, 1918.—Price, \$5.00; Report of the International Waterways Commission upon the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, through the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, 1915, with full set of thirty maps.—Price, \$7.50; *Maps*.—From the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, eighteen sheets except Sheet No. 13, various scales, size twenty-six inches by thirty-eight inches.—Price 50c. each; From the St. Lawrence River to the source of the St. Croix River, sixty-one sheets and index sheet, various scales, size twenty-six inches by thirty-eight inches.—Price, 50c. each; International Waterways Commission Sheets from the St. Lawrence River at St. Regis to the head of Pigeon Bay in Lake Superior, twenty-nine sheets and index sheet, various scales, size twenty-nine and one-half inches by thirty-six inches.—Price, 50c. each; 49th Parallel, Northwest Angle of the Lake of the Woods to Point Roberts, fifty-nine sheets, index and profile sheets, scale 1: 62,500; size fifteen inches by thirty inches; Sheets 1 to 19—Price 50c. each; Sheets 20 to 59—Price, 25c. each; International Boundary from the west side of Point Roberts through Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca straits to the Pacific Ocean, one sheet, scale 1: 200,000, size twenty-eight inches by forty-one inches—Price, 50c.; S.E. Alaska from Cape Muzon to Mount St. Elias, thirteen Sheets twenty-five inches by twenty-nine inches, scale 1: 250,000, sheets 1 to 11, 12, and 13 not yet published.—Price, 50c. each; Preliminary Map—Head of Portland Canal to Stikine River, scale 1: 250,000, size twenty-four inches by thirty-three inches—Price, 25c. each; 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, thirty Sheets, scale 1: 62,500 with profile sheet, index sheet and special Arctic Coast Sheet, size eighteen inches by twenty-seven and one-half inches—Price, 25c. each; Mount St. Elias to White River Sheet—eighteen inches by twenty-eight inches, scale 1: 250,000, size nineteen inches by twenty-eight inches—Price, 25c.

Mining Lands Branch.—Yukon Placer Mining Act; Quartz Mining Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Quarrying Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations; Potash Regulations; Dredging Regulations relating to the Yukon Territory; Dredging Regulations relating to beds of rivers outside of the Yukon Territory; Regulations relating to bar-diggings on the North Saskatchewan river; Regulations for the issue of oil and gas permits in the

Northwest Territories; Alkali Mining Regulations; Regulations for the issue of permits to mine coal for domestic purposes; Regulations for the issue of permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from the beds of rivers and lakes; Carbon Black Regulations; Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Natural Resources Intelligence Service.—*Maps.*—Economic Atlas in cloth bound form (\$3.00) containing charts and diagrams of population, industries, etc.; Railway Maps of Canada in 4 sheet form, scale 35 miles to 1 inch, (80 cents) one sheet form, scale 60 miles to 1 inch mounted (50 cents) and unmounted (25 cents) also 100 miles to 1 inch; Sectional Road Maps of Canada and the United States in four sheets; Road Map of Canada and the United States; Physical and Climatic Map of Western Canada; Vegetation and Forest Cover Map of the Dominion; Land Maps of Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan; Small Land Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Elevator Map of the Prairie Provinces; Land Registration and Judicial Districts Maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Maps of the Prairie Provinces, also Ontario and Quebec; Fisheries Map of the Atlantic Coast; Land District Maps of Dauphin, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Lethbridge and Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Peace River Land Agencies; Map of the Yukon Territory:—Map of the Klane, White and Alsek Rivers District (Yukon Territory); Standard Geographical Sheets entitled Bonaventure, Belleville, Blanc-Sablon, Chibougamau, Cape Breton, Cornwall, Cartier, Calgary, English River, French River, Gaspé, Gatineau, Gowganda, Guelph, Harrikanaw, Halifax, Hamilton, Hearst (formerly Michipicoten), Jasper, Kingston, Kootenay, Lake Nipigon, London, Mattagami, Montreal-Quebec, Montmagny, Montreal, Moncton, Megantic, Manitoulin, Nipissing, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Okanagan, Prince Edward Island, Pembroke, Parry Sound, Quebec, Rainy River, Roberval, Sault Ste Marie, Sudbury, Sherbrooke, Tadoussac, Truro, Timiskaming, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Windsor, Yarmouth; Road Map of the Maritime Provinces; Motor and Recreational Resource Maps of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. *Reports and Pamphlets.*—Compact Facts; Natural Resources Intelligence Service; Service De Renseignements sur les Ressources Naturelles; Canada—Natural Resources and Commerce; Monographs on various Fur-Bearing Animals; Catalogue of Publications; Lists of Lantern Slide Lectures on the Natural and Recreational Resources of Canada; The Unexploited West; Agricultural Loans; Manitoba, Its Development and Opportunities; Saskatchewan, Its Development and Opportunities; Peace River Country; Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Natural Resources of the Prairie Provinces; Natural Resources of Quebec; Les Ressources Naturelles de Quebec; Nova Scotia, Its Development and Opportunities; The Maxwellton District, in Nova Scotia; Opportunities for Settlers in Kings and Annapolis Counties, Nova Scotia; Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale in New Brunswick; The Province of New Brunswick, Its Development and Opportunities; Fishing in Canada; Camping in Canada; Canoeing in Canada; Motoring in Canada; Winter in Canada; Canada—an ideal Vacation Land; Vacations in Canada; The Preparation of Pelts for the Market; Prince Edward Island, Its Development and Opportunities.

Northwest Territories and Yukon.—Northwest Territories Act; Northwest Territories Ordinances; Northwest Game Act; Regulations for the Protection of Game in the Northwest Territories; Northwest Territories Timber Regulations; Northwest Territories Hay and Grazing Regulations; Northwest Territories Oil and Gas Regulations; Manual for operators under Oil and Gas Regulations; Report of Royal Commission upon the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-Ox Industries in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions of Canada; Canada's Arctic islands, 1922-23-24-25-26; les îles canadiennes de l'océan arctique, 1922; Canada's Wild Buffalo; Great Slave Lake Area; Map of the Northwest Territories—60 miles to 1 inch; The Yukon Act, The Yukon Territory, 1926; Yukon Land Regulations; Yukon Homestead Regulations; Yukon Hay and Grazing Regulations; Yukon Timber Regulations; Game and fur export tax Ordinance of the Yukon Territory.

Topographical Survey.—Maps at 50c. each in folder forms and 25c. each in sheet form are as follows:—The Lac Seul, Pointe du Bois, Carroll Lake and Trout Lake sheets in northwestern Ontario, scale four miles to an inch; the Cormorant Lake, The Pas, Wekusko Lake, and Grand Rapids sheets in northern Manitoba

and Saskatchewan, scale 4 miles to an inch; the Rouyn-Larder Lake and Rouyn Lake sheets in northern Ontario and Quebec, scale 2 miles to an inch; the New Glasgow, Sussex, Kamloops, Lake Louise and Calgary Northeast sheets on a scale of 1 mile to an inch. Sectional maps of western Canada, old series, prices 10 and 15 c. for thin and heavy paper respectively; Sectional maps, new series, showing greater topographical detail, such as roads, buildings, contours, etc., price 25 cents; Sectional maps covering same areas, on smaller scale, in black and white only, 5c.; intermediate series, showing road information, 10c., new series, 15c.; Group maps of Yukon territory, 10 and 15c. for thin and heavy paper respectively. *Maps of Canadian National Parks and Forest Reserves*.—Central part of Jasper Park (6 sheets); Central part of Jasper Park (1 sheet); Crownsnest Forest and Waterton Lakes Park (5 sheets); Waterton Lakes Park (1 sheet); Rocky Mountains Park; Yoho Park; Glacier Park; Revelstoke Park; Kootenay Park; Buffalo Park, each 15c. per copy or per sheet. The Central part of Jasper Park (1 sheet), the Waterton Lakes Park and the Yoho Park maps are also available in folder form at 25c. each. Vicinity of Lake Louise, 10c.; Cypress Hills Forest Reserve, 25c.; Banff and Vicinity, 25c. Maps of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, Parts I and II, price of report and atlas, each part \$6, or per sheet, 25c. Maps of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary, report and atlas unbound \$3.00, report and atlas bound, \$4.75. Land Classification and Soil maps have been issued for the following districts, the price of the two maps for each district being 30c. District north and east of Preeceville; District south of Melfort; District north-east of Prince Albert, Turtleford district; Onion Lake, Sask.; District east of Vegreville; Athabaska district; Sylvan Lake district; Lac La Biche District. The following districts have been covered by the land classification maps only, price 15c. per copy:—District adjacent to Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba; St. Paul de Métis district; White Court district; Part of the Peace River District; Peace River Block. The following districts have been covered by the soil maps only, price 15c. per copy:—Mid Lake district; Pouce Coupé district; and Fort St. John district. *Township development plans* showing detailed land classification and soil information for each separate township for the Vegreville, Vermilion and Preeceville districts, 50c. per copy. Maps of northern Canada, 25c. each as follows: Northwestern Canada, scale 50 miles to an inch; also the following maps on a scale of 4 and 6 miles to an inch; Great Slave Lake (eastern sheet), Great Slave Lake (western sheet); Lockhart river basin; The Pas mineral area; Reindeer lake area; Fond du Lac river basin; Fort Smith to Resolution; Providence to Simpson; Simpson to Wrigley; Wrigley to Norman; Norman to Hume River; Hume River to Thunder River; Thunder River to McPherson and Aklavik; MacKenzie River delta and MacKenzie bay; Vermilion to Little Rapids; Chipewyan to Fitzgerald; McMurray to Lake Athabaska; Lake Athabaska; Churchill Harbour and Vicinity, provisional edition, scale 2,000 feet to one inch, 20c. *Magnetic Maps*.—Lines of equal magnetic declination, inclination and horizontal intensity and their annual changes in Western Canada for 1922, 5c.; Lines of equal magnetic declination and annual change in Canada for 1922, 5c.; Lines of equal magnetic dip and annual change in Canada for 1927, 5c. Lines of equal magnetic declination and annual change in Canada for 1927, 10c.; The March of the Compass in Canada and daily variation tables, 10c. Nomogram showing duration of sunlight for every day in the year for all places in the world, 10c. *Relief maps or models*.—Dufferin sectional map No. 22; Emerson sectional map No. 23; Moose Jaw sectional map No. 69; Brandon sectional map No. 72; Winnipeg sectional map No. 73; Blackfoot sectional map No. 115; Regina sectional map No. 119; Qu'Appelle sectional map No. 120; Rosebud sectional map No. 165; Yorkton sectional map No. 170; Red Deer sectional map No. 215; Saskatoon sectional map No. 218; Peace Hills sectional map No. 265; Edmonton sectional map No. 315; Calgary District; Sherbrooke district; Coaticook district; Ottawa district; Halifax district; Montreal district; Toronto district; Quebec district; Kamloops district; Peace River district; Central part of Jasper Park and Vicinity of Jasper station; Banff and Vicinity; Lake Louise; price about \$18 each: Canada; price not yet decided. *Miscellaneous maps*.—Western Nova Scotia, preliminary edition, 25c.; The Red Lake district 50c. in folder form, 25c. in sheet form; Aeronautical map Winnipeg district, price 50c. in folder form, 25c. in sheet form; Miscellaneous maps showing contours as follows:—Topographic Map of the Rocky Mountains (in 21 sheets) only 15 sheets now in print, per sheet 15c.; Map of Alberta showing elevations, north and centre sheets, per sheet 25c.; District of Calgary, 25c.; Edmonton and Vicinity, 25c. Other miscellaneous maps as follows:—Preliminary Topographic map of a

portion of the Foothills region, 50c.; Yukon map (in 10 sheets), per sheet, 25c.; Mount Robson and mountains of the continental divide north of Yellowhead Pass, 15c.; Reconnaissance map of the northern Selkirk mountains and the Big Bend of the Columbia river; The Atlantic Ocean between Canada and northern Europe, showing trans-Atlantic steamship routes. *Plans*.—Township plans, 10c.; plans of townsites, settlements and parishes, 25c. to \$1. *Reports, pamphlets, bulletins, etc.*—Annual reports of the Survey, 10c.; Manual of instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, 50c.; supplement to the above Manual, 50c.; Astronomical field tables showing altitude and azimuth of the pole star; Explanation of above field tables; Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors. *Technical Reports and Pamphlets*.—Photographic methods employed by the Canadian Topographical Survey, by A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S.; Photographic Surveying, by M. P. Bridgland, D.L.S., 15c.; Papers on descriptions for deeds, 15c.; Description of boundary monuments erected on surveys of Dominion Lands, 1871-1917, by H. L. Seymour, D.L.S.; Precise measuring with invar wires and the measurement of Kootenay base, by P. A. Carson, D.L.S.; the copying camera of the Surveyor-General's Office; Triangulation of the railway belt of British Columbia between Kootenay and Salmon Arm bases; Description, adjustments and methods of use of the six-inch micrometer block survey reiterating transit theodolite, by W. H. Herbert, B.Sc.; Report on levelling operations Topographical Surveys Branch, from their inauguration in 1908 to 1914, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., 25c.; Bench marks established along certain meridians, base lines and township outlines in Alberta, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., 25c.; Elevation of Lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., 10c.; Magnetic results in Western Canada, with four isomagnetic maps; Tests of small telescopes at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; The testing of time-pieces at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys, 1919; Standardization of measures of length at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; The adjustment and testing of transit theodolites, levels and surveying cameras at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; Testing of thermometers at the Physical Testing Laboratory. *Reports on descriptions of townships*.—Description of the townships of the Northwest Territories, between the Third and Fourth Meridians, 10c.; Description of townships of Northwest Territories west of the Fourth and Fifth meridians, 10c.; Description of surveyed lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (3 parts Eastern, Central and Coast divisions), each 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships east of the Principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the Principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 17 to 32, west of the Principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 33 to 88 west of the Principal meridian, received from surveyors to Mar. 31, 1915, 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16, west of the Second meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915, 10c.; Descriptions of surveyed townships in the Peace River district, in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, 10c.; Description of the lands comprised within the Fort Pitt sectional map, 10c.; Description of the townships surveyed in the different provinces, issued from 1909 to 1918. How to read topographic maps, 5c. *Miscellaneous Reports*.—The Selkirk Range (two vols.), the two volumes \$1.00; Report of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, Part I, from International Boundary to Kicking Horse Pass, Report and accompanying Atlas \$6.00; Part II, covering from Kicking Horse pass to Yellowhead pass, report and accompanying Atlas \$6.00; Description of and Guide to Jasper park, 50c.; Reprint of a report on an exploratory survey between Great Slave lake and Hudson bay, with maps, by J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1901, 50c.; Revised sheets of the sectional map of Canada; Classification of lands in western Canada; List of maps, plans and publications issued by the Topographical Survey of Canada. For the various maps and publications of the Topographical Survey of Canada, apply to the Director at Ottawa.

Justice.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The Canada Gazette, published weekly by authority, with occasional supplements and extras, subscription in Canada and United States \$5 per annum payable in advance, single copies 15 cents each, other countries \$8 per annum and 25 cents per single copy. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, bi-monthly, \$3 per annum, single copies,

20 cents; Canada Law Reports, published monthly, yearly subscription, \$6. Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, \$10. Acts, Public and Private, with amendments to date, 10 cents to \$1 per copy. Canadian Postal Guide, \$1 paper cover, \$1.50 cloth cover; yearly supplements 25c. Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard," issued daily during session, French and English, \$3 per session each for House of Commons and Senate Debates; single copies, 5 cents. Prices of bluebooks are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on the cost of paper and presswork. They may be ordered direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa, or through any bookseller in the Dominion.

Labour.—*Monthly.*—The Labour Gazette (published in English and French) at a subscription price of 20 cents per annum. *Annually.*—Report of the Department of Labour (including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; Report of Proceedings under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Report of Proceedings under the Technical Education Act; Report of Proceedings under the Government Annuities Act; Report of Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923). Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on Dec. 31, 1920 (a supplementary report thereto on Labour Legislation is published annually in February or March). Labour Organization in Canada (published each year about May or June). Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. *General Reports.*—Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, bound with Report of Proceedings and Discussions of National Industrial Conference, 1919. Report of Commission appointed under Order in Council (P.C. 1929), September 22, 1923, to inquire into The Industrial Unrest among the Steel Workers at Sydney, N.S. Report of Provincial Royal Commission on Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia, January, 1926. Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada. Old Age Pension Systems existing in Various Countries. Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925. Legal status of women in Canada. A series of bulletins on Vocational Education. *Reports of Investigations under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923:* (1) Investigation into alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables in Western Canada, 1925; (2) Investigation into alleged combine amongst coal dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, 1925; (3) Investigation into alleged combine limiting competition in the marketing of New Brunswick potatoes, 1925; (4) Investigation into alleged combine in the manufacture and sale of bread in the City of Montreal, 1926 (out of print); (5) Investigation into alleged combine in the distribution of fruits and vegetables produced in Ontario, 1926; (6) Investigation by Registrar into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1926; (7) Investigation by Commissioner into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1927. *Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series,* as follows:—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations; (3) Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada; (4) Employees' Magazines in Canada; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (6) International Labour Organization; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1; (8) National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada; (9) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Third Report. *Reports in Series on Wages and Hours of Labour* as follows:—(1), (2), (3) and (4), entitled Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1901-1920; Sept., 1920, and June, 1921; Sept., 1920, and Sept., 1921; 1921 and 1922, respectively; (5) Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries; (6), (7) and (8), entitled Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1921, 1922 and 1923; 1920 to 1924; 1920 to 1924 (Supplementary to Report No. 7); (9) (10) and (11), Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1920 to 1925, 1920 to 1926 and 1920 to 1927, respectively. Three bulletins on Prices in Canada and in other countries in 1925, 1926 and 1927, respectively.

Marine and Fisheries.—Marine Annual Report, containing Harbour Commissions and steamboat inspection. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay, Northern Waters and Arctic Archipelago. Canadian Port Directory. List of Lights, etc., in Canada:—(a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Charts and Publications of the Canadian Hydrographic Office.—Catalogue of Canadian Government publications of use to Mariners (free). *Pilots.*—(price 50 cents per copy). St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), comprising sailing directions

from Cap des Rosiers to Quebec, 4th edition, 1926. St. Lawrence Pilot (above Quebec), comprising sailing directions from Quebec harbour to False Ducks island and Stony point, lake Ontario, 1920. Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of lake Ontario, 1921. Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of lake Huron and Georgian bay, 1927. Sailing Directions for the Canadian shores of lake Superior, 1922. Supplement No. 1 to the above, 1923. Navigating charts. *Reports of the International Waterways Commission*:—On the regulation of Lake Erie, 1910. On the International Boundary Line through the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes and connecting waters, 1915. *Tidal and Current Survey Reports*:—(Issued free of charge).—Currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Anticosti region, Cabot strait and Northumberland strait. Currents of the southeastern coasts of Newfoundland. Currents in the entrance to the St. Lawrence estuary. Tables of Hourly Directions and Velocity of currents and time of slack water in the Bay of Fundy. Tide Levels and Datum Planes on the Pacific coast of Canada. Tide Levels and Datum Planes in Eastern Canada; giving the levels in 86 harbours and other localities. Tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy, with diagrams. Tidal investigations and results; Arctic Tides, with map. Tides and Tidal Streams; a general description of the various types of tide and the behaviour of currents, with plates. Temperatures and Densities of the waters of Eastern Canada, with maps. *Tide Tables* (issued free of charge):—Tide Tables for the Pacific coast. Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada. Abridged edition for Quebec, Father Point and the St. Lawrence river. Abridged edition for Saint John, N.B., and the Bay of Fundy. Abridged edition for Vancouver and the strait of Georgia.

Charts of the Canadian Hydrographic Office.—(price 25 cents each).—Numerous charts are published of the Atlantic coast and its harbours, Hudson Bay and harbours and anchorages, the St. Lawrence river, the Ottawa river, Lake Ontario and harbours, Lake Erie and harbours, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay and harbours, Lake Superior and harbours, Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, Pacific coast and harbours. There are also a number of International Waterways Commission charts, not intended to serve for navigation.

Radiotelegraph Branch.—Map showing the Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion of Canada. Postmaster-General's Handbook for Radiotelegraph Operators (Instructions *re* handling of traffic, etc.). Radiotelegraph Act and regulations issued thereunder. Radio Inductive Interference Bulletin No. 1. Circular letter to Canadian Broadcast listeners *re* interference from the Regenerative Receiving Set. Official List of Radio Stations in Canada (price 25 cents).

Mines.—The scientific and investigatory work of the Department of Mines, which is chiefly concerned with the development of the Dominion's mineral industries, is carried on by the Department's four principal units, *viz.*:—the Geological Survey, the Mines Branch, the National Museum and the Explosives Division.

The Geological Survey carries on areal and economic investigations and research work in mineralogy; the Mines Branch carries on field, laboratory and industrial investigations for the furtherance of the mining and metallurgical industries, and compiles statistics and information relating to them; the National Museum carries on scientific investigations in all branches of natural history, with co-operation from the Geological Survey, while the Explosives Division, in administering the Explosives Act, 1914, has supervision of the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives, and the issuing of licenses and permits under the Act.

The Department of Mines publishes an annual administrative report covering the activities of the whole Department, and the branches publish annual reports as well as memoirs and bulletins on special investigations and districts.

The Geological Survey Branch.—From 1842 to 1904, published annual volumes. From 1904 to 1910, upwards of 80 reports were issued, all separately. Since then, the publications have consisted of memoirs and bulletins appearing at irregular intervals, an annual summary report and miscellaneous publications, including geological and topographical maps, geological guide books and handbooks. The subjects dealt with include areal and economic geology of particular districts, mineralogy, palæontology and related topics. The National Museum publishes a series of Museum Bulletins on all branches of natural history.

The Mines Branch, from its beginning in 1908, has published annual summary reports covering the investigations of the Divisions of Mineral Resources, Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, Fuels and Fuel Testing, Ceramic and Road Materials, and Chemistry, also the operations of the Dominion Assay Office. More detailed and comprehensive reports have also been published, dealing with the technology of most of the economic minerals of Canada.

The Explosives Division has published annual reports since 1919.

The publications of the department cover the geology and mineral resources of the greater part of Canada and also many phases of natural history. Most of the reports are available free of charge, or for a nominal price, on application to the Deputy Minister of Mines, or to the Directors of the Branches. Some of the reports may be had in French translations.

National Defence.—*Militia and Defence.*—Annual Report; Militia List; Militia Orders; General Orders. *Naval Service.*—Naval Service Annual Report. *Air Board.*—Report on Civil Aviation.

National Research Council.—*Annual Reports.*—Reports of the National Research Council for the years 1917-18; 1918-19; 1919-20; 1920-21; 1921-22; 1922-23; 1923-24; 1924-25; 1925-26 and 1926-27. *General Reports.*—(1) The Briquetting of Lignites, by R. A. Ross, E.E., D.Sc.; (2) The Recovery of Vapours from Gases, by Harold S. Davis, M.A., Ph.D., and Mary Davidson Davis, B.A.; (3) The De-tarring of Gas by Electrical Precipitation, by J. G. Davidson, Ph.D.; (4) Nicotine and Tobacco Waste, by A. D. Hone, M.A.; (5) Canadian Waste Sulphite Liquor as a Source of Alcohol, by V. K. Kricble; (6) An Investigation into the Question of Early Putrefaction of Eviscerated Fish in which the Gills have been left, by L. Gross, M.D.; (7) Survey of General Conditions of Industrial Hygiene in Toronto, by the Associate Committee of the National Research Council on Industrial Fatigue; (8) A Method of Smelting Titaniferous Iron Ore, by W. M. Goodwin; (9) Food Requirements of the Ranch Fox, by G. E. Smith, B.A. Sc.; (10) Fuel Saving Possibilities in House Heating, by L. M. Arkley and James Govan; (11) The Red Discolouration of Cured Codfish, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. and Miss Margaret E. Kennedy, B.A., M.Sc.; (12) The Discolouration, Smut, or Blackening of Canned Lobster, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. and E. G. Hood, Ph.D.; (13) Cultural Criteria for the Distinction of Wood-destroying Fungi, by Miss Clara W. Fritz, B.A., M.Sc.; (14) On the Utilization of the Low Grade Iron Ores of Canada, submitted by the Sub-committee of the National Research Council on Iron Ores, J. G. Morrow, Chairman; (15) Marine Borers on the Atlantic Coast of Canada, Report of an investigation carried out under the auspices of the National Research Council and the Biological Board, by R. H. McGonigle, B.A.; (16) The Relation of Bacteria to the Quality of Graded Butter, by W. Sadler, N.D.D., B.S.A., M.Sc., and R. L. Vollum, M.A.; (17) The Mosquitoes of the Lower Fraser Valley, British Columbia, and Their Control, by Eric Hearle, M.Sc.; (18) Investigations on the Treatment of Nova Scotia Oil Shales, by A. E. Flynn, A.R.S.M.; (19) Bacteriology of Certain Sea Fish, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (20) Consideration of the Relation between the Distribution of *Teredo Navalis* and the Temperature and Salinity of its Environment, Report of an investigation carried out under the auspices of the National Research Council and the Biological Board of Canada, by R. H. McGonigle, B.A.; (21) The Life History of *Exeristes Roborator* Fab., A Parasite of the European Corn Borer, by J. H. Fox, M.A. *Bulletins.*—(1) The Need of Industrial Research in Canada, by Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (2) Researches on Sound Measurement with Reference to the Testing of Fog Signal Machinery, by Louis V. King, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (3) How to Handle Frozen Fish, by E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (4) Hints on Frozen Fish, by E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (5) Science and Industry, by Prof. J. C. Fields, Ph. D., F.R.S.; (6) The Heating of Houses, Coal and Electricity Compared, by A. S. L. Barnes; (7) The Manufacture of Ethyl-Alcohol from Wood Waste, by G. H. Tomlinson, B.A.; (8) Some Problems of the Fox Raising Industry, by A. Hunter, M.A., Ch. B., F.R.S.C.; (9) The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and its Work, by Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (10) A Plan for the Development of Industrial Research in Canada, by R. F. Ruttan, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (11) Nitrogen Fixation, submitted by the Nitrogen Fixation Committee of the National Research Council, Prof. J. C. McLennan, F.R.S., Chairman; (12) Nitrogen in Industry, submitted by the Nitrogen Fixation Committee of the National Research Council, Prof. J. C. McLennan, F.R.S., Chairman.

National Revenue.—Annual Report containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Excise and Income. Annual Report of Shipping. National Revenue Review (monthly).

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to rural mail delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department. Publications of the Highways Branch during 1927; Annual Report for the fiscal year 1927; The Highway, the Motor Vehicle and the Tourist in Canada.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. Documents relating to Extradition Procedure. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Method of conducting correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The Arms of Canada.

Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 10c.; Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, 10c.; Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas, 10c.; Canada-West Indies Conference (1920), 25c.; Canada-West Indies Conference, 1925; with text of Canada-British West Indies-Bermuda-British Guiana-British Honduras Trade Agreement (1925), \$1.00; List of Licensed Elevators, etc., 50c. (Applications for the above mentioned publications should be made to the King's Printer, Ottawa, and for the under mentioned publications to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.) Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920); Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce; Final Report of the Fuel Controller (1919); Motion Pictures, catalogue of, 10c.; Pan Pacific Commercial Conference (1923), 10c.

Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service.—(Note.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are free to subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal). Commercial Intelligence Journal (weekly in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other commercial information. (Annual subscription: In Canada, \$1.00; single copies, 5c; outside Canada \$3.50; single copies, 10c). Chinese Markets for Canadian Products (1919), 25c., Denmark as a Market for Canadian Products (1926), 25c.; German War and its Relation to Canadian Trade (1914), 25c.; Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922), 25c.; Lumber Market of Japan (1926), 25c.; Markets of British Malaya (1923), 25c.; Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela and Panama (1922), 25c.; Packing for Overseas Markets (1922), 25c.; Peru as a Market for Canadian Products (1926), 25c.; Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy. (French and English) (1916), 25c.; Representation in British and Foreign Markets (1923), 25c.; Republic of Chile: Its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities (1923), 25c.; Republic of Peru: Its Development and Commercial Opportunities (1923), 25c.; Russian Trade (1916), 25c.; Trade after the War (1916), 25c.; Timber Import Trade of Australia (1917), 25c.; Trade between Canada and the British West India Colonies (1920), 25c.; Trade of the New Countries of Southeast Europe (1921), 25c.; Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922), 25c.; Trading with Egypt (1921), 25c.; Trading with Greece (1921), 25c.; Trade with South China (1918), 25c.; Trading with Spain (1920), 25c.; Toy Making in Canada (1916), 25c.; West Africa and Its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921), 25c.

Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—For the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, see pages 1022 to 1028.

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes. General Index of Statutes of P.E.I., 1869-1918. Royal Gazette. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts and of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Vital Statistics.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Statutes, Journals and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Journal of Education. Manual of the Public Instruction Acts and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, 1921. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Education, Fire Marshal, Mines, Provincial Museum, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities (including reports of Hospitals and Sanatorium), Penal Institutions, Child Welfare, Temperance, Printing, Legislative Library, Public Utilities Board and Workmen's Compensation Board, Provincial Secretary, Department of Natural Resources (including Agriculture, Agent-General in London, Factory Inspector), Department of Highways, Department of Lands and Forests, and the Power Commission.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Royal Gazette. Statutes. Annual Reports of the Auditor-General, of the Board of Health, of the Departments of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture). Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, the Factory Report, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes, Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Report of Public Utilities Commission, Report of N.B. Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

QUEBEC.

Note.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.

Attorney-General.—Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec; Statistical Year Book; Education Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments (annual); Statistics of the Benevolent Institutions (annual); The Official Gazette (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1925); List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annuel); Monuments commémoratifs de la province de Québec, P.-G. Roy; Report of the Director of Public Charities.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; Annual Budget Speech; Annual Report on Insurance Companies; Annual Report on Mutual Benefit Associations; Annual Report on Trust Companies.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Surveyed Townships and explored Territories, 1889; Richesse Forestière de la Province de Québec, J.-C. Langelier, 1905; La Forêt, Fernow, 1905; Table of Families of Twelve Children, Eugène Rouillard, 1904, 1906; Townships Surveyed and Territories Explored, 1908; List of Timber License Holders, 1911; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières de la province de Québec, Eugène Rouillard, 1914; Circular No. 1, la Rouille vésiculaire du Pin blanc, G.-C. Piché; The Water Powers in the Province of Quebec (illustrated), 1917; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission; Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Notes on the Forests of Quebec, G.-C. Piché; Forêts et chutes d'eau de la province de Québec; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923; Forests and Waterfalls.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Society for Protection of Plants. *Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture*, illustrated, monthly. *Bulletins.*—(1) Plans for Cheese and Butter Factories; (16) Guide de l'arboriculteur; (24) The Great Fallacy of White Bread; (25) Short Study on Cereals; (39) Celery Culture; (40) How to plant your Fruit Trees; (43) Bean Culture; (44) Vegetable Culture; (45) List of Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; (48) Manuel de médecine vétérinaire; (49) Home Canning of Fruit Products; (50) Sheep

Raising for Profit in Quebec; (55) *l'Élevage des volailles dans les villes et les villages*; (61) Les engrais chimiques et amendments; (62) Le rucher québécois; (66) Comment et pourquoi produire des fraises; (67) Insectes nuisibles aux animaux de la ferme; (69) Enemies of Gardens and Orchards; (71) Payment of Milk and Cream; (72) Nos érablières; (73) Instructions to school-farmers; (75) Chaux et calcaire pulvérisé; (78) Farm Gas Engines; (80) Les constructions rurales; (81) Désinfection des semences; (82) Les semences de grande culture, etc.; (83) *L'élevage des dindons*; (84) *L'élevage des oies et canards*; (85) La loque chez les abeilles; (87) La culture des pommes de terre; (88) Les engrais chimiques; (89) Tile drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops; (91) Système de culture et de rotation; (92) The Corn Borer; (93) *L'élevage du porc. Circulars.*—(3) The Hatching Hen and her Chicks; (22) Stable contests; (25) Corn culture; (27) Calendrier d'arrosage pour les vergers; (28) Wheat growing; (30) De la culture de l'orge; (31) Oats culture; (32) Flax culture; (33) Pulvérisation pour les vergers-potagers; (38) General Spray Calendar; (43) The building of a manure shed; (44) Root competitions; (45) Fall rye in Quebec; (46) Avoine; (48) Culture du blé d'Inde; (49) The smuts of cereals; (50) Maladies des plantes; (51) Farm underdrainage; (52) Sun-flowers; (53) Late blight of potatoes; (54) Grain crops and their culture; (55) Sweet clover; (56) Soil management and crop rotations; (57) Planting and caring for the corn crop in Quebec; (58) Root growing; (59) Farm manures; (60) Organizing an agricultural co-operative society; (61) Plant diseases; (62) Sources of seed; (63) Hay and pasture crops; (64) Green manuring; (65) Common weeds and their control; (66) Alfalfa growing in Quebec; (67) Notes on the use of lime on the land; (68) Instructions to school gardeners; (69) Le paiement du lait; (71) Concours de fourrages verts. *Miscellaneous.*—(113) Tableau des maladies des volailles; (118, 119) Plans de poulaillers; (122) Tableau des éléments fertilisants; (128) La province de Québec; (134) Règlements des cercles agricoles; (135) Lois-Sociétés coopératives agricoles; (137) Lois-Sociétés d'Industrie Laitière; (138) Lois-Conseil d'Agriculture; (139) Règlements du Conseil d'Agriculture; (141) Classification de la crème; (142) Home canning; (143) Comité de surveillance des étalons; (145) Loi amendant des travaux de drainage; (146) Loi relative aux emprunts de drainage; (149) Suggestions for exhibitors and judges; (159) Brochure—Mangeons du fromage; (164) Dairy farming; (165) Statuts et règlements des coopératives; (173) Parasites et insectes nuisibles.

Roads.—Annual Report of the Minister of Roads; An Act Respecting the Roads Department (1927); Official Bulletin of the Roads Department (Issued semi-monthly during the summer season); Official Highway and Tourist Map (1927); *L'hôtellerie moderne*; Quebec, the French-Canadian Province (1926); *La bonne cuisine canadienne*.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.—Minéralogie pratique à l'usage des Prospecteurs, par J. Obalski (1910); Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, 1921; Mines and Minerals of the Province of Quebec, by Theo.-C. Denis (1924); Iron ores of the Province of Quebec, by P.-E. Dulieux (1915); Extracts from reports on the district of Ungava, by T.-C. Denis (1915); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); *L'industrie de l'amiante dans la province de Québec* (1917); Guide du colon pour les régions du Témiscamingue et de l'Abitibi, 1925; Guide du colon pour la région du Sud-Est de Québec, de Témiscouata à Gaspé, 1925; Report on Gold Deposits of lake Demontigny, by Ad. Mailhiot, 1922; Geological Sketch and Economic Minerals of the Province of Quebec (1924); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec.

Public Works and Labour.—Minister's Report; Compensation Act.

Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1919); School Law (1920); An Act respecting the Department of Education (1925); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1924); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1921); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers for Intermediate and High Schools (1925); Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd part) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; *l'Enseignement primaire*; Educational Record, yearly circulars containing instructions to school boards and school inspectors; Course of English and French for English Catholic schools (1926); Manual respecting the course of study in the Protestant elementary schools; List of authorized text books.

Legislative Council.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Council; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council; Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports and Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly; Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on elections (published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Bee-keepers' Association; Fruit Growers' Association; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Women's Institutes; Annual Report of Ontario Veterinary College. *Bulletins.*—(188) Weeds of Ontario; (198) Lime-Sulphur Wash; (224) Greenhouse Construction; (229) Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops; (240) Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables; (241) Peach Growing in Ontario; (242) Diseased Mouth, A cause of Ill Health; (249) The Pear in Ontario; (250) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (252) Preservation of food—Home Canning; (259) Books on Agriculture and Household Science; (261) Wheat and Rye; (262) Sugar Beets; (274) Sheep; (277) Motor Transportation in Rural Ontario; (284) Milk Production Costs; (285) Flour and Bread-Making; (287) Silos and Silage; (290) The Rural Literary Debating Society; (291) The Production and Marketing of Ontario Cheese; (293) Feeding Young Live Stock; (296) Sweet Clover; (297) Colony Houses for Swine; (298) Soil Surveys; (300) The care of Farm Implements; (301) The Brood Sow; (303) Mushrooms; (304) Contagious Abortion of Cattle; (305) Diseases of Poultry; (306) Cold Storage on the Farm; (307) Selection, Care and Management of the Boar; (308) The Culture of Tomatoes; (309) Nut Culture; (310) Beef Cattle; (311) Dairy Cattle; (312) Vegetables—Their food value and preparation; (313) Soil Acidity and Liming; (314) Vegetable Gardening; (315) Plum Culture; (316) Cherry Culture; (317) Bee Diseases; (318) Currants and Gooseberries; (319) Nursery Stock Identification; (320) The Bacon Hog; (321) Lime and Phosphate; (322) Soils and Fertilizers; (323) The Apple; (324) Grafting Fruit Trees; (325) Insects Attacking Vegetables; (326) Farm Barns; (327) Knots and Splices; Rope on the Farm; (328) The Grape; (329) Farm Poultry; (330) Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal; (331) Public Speaking and Debate; (332) Forty Years' Experiments with Grain Crops; (333) Tobacco Growing; (334) European Corn Borer. *Specials* (without serial number).—Food for the Family; Better English. *Colonization Branch.*—Northern Ontario.

An average charge of 10c. each (including postage, now required to be paid) for the above bulletins, and 15c. for annual reports, is made to individuals living outside of Ontario.

Attorney-General.—Reports of Inspectors; Legal Offices; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Annual Reports of Liquor Control Board and Commissioner of Provincial Police. Coroners Act.

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. Archæological Report. Schools Acts. Regulations and Courses of Study:—Public and Separate Schools; Continuation Schools; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; School Cadet Corps; General Announcement of Summer Courses; Text Book regulations, including list of those authorized and their prices; and the list of School manuals with their prices; Summer Model Schools for Training of Teachers; Autumn Model Schools for Training of Teachers; English-French Model Schools; Syllabus of Regulations and Normal School Courses for First and Second Class and Kindergarten-Primary Certificates; List of Teaching Days of High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools; Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools, etc. Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science

Departments. Courses in History for Junior High School Entrance Examinations. Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examination Instructions. Regulations *re* Validity of Teachers' Certificates; Special List of Schools; Announcement *re* the Cartier Scholarships; The Penny Bank of the Schools of Ontario; The School Attendance Acts and the Recommendations and Regulations and the Part Time Courses; The Consolidation of Rural Schools; List of Teachers' Manuals and prices; List of Schools and Teachers; Suggestions for Teachers of Subnormal Children; Accommodation, Equipment and Grants for Auxiliary Training Classes; Literature Selections for Departmental Examinations; Regulations, Medical and Dental Inspection, Public and Separate Schools.

The following publications may be obtained free of charge at the Department of Education, Toronto, on the application of any Public Library Board, "Schools and Colleges of Ontario, 1785-1910," three volumes; "Historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, 1858-1876," six volumes.

Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report. Game Laws. Pheasant Culture.

Labour.—Annual Report of the Department of Labour, including report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Chairman of the Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers; General Superintendent of the Ontario Offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Interprovincial Regulations regarding Boiler Construction and Inspection; Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board; Annual Report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission.

Department of Health.—*Legislation.*—(1) Public Health Act and Vaccination Act; (2) Vital Statistics Act; (3) Venereal Disease Prevention Act; (4) Cemetery Act. *Regulations.*—(1) Communicable Diseases, Tuberculosis, Summer Resorts and Boats, Sewage Disposal in Summer Resorts, Control of Meat, Pure Drinking Water in Public Places, Burial and Transportation of the Dead; (2) Disinfection; (3) Venereal Disease; (4) Sanitary Control of Lumber and Mining Camps; (5) Undertakers; (6) Slaughter Houses, Abattoirs and Manure; (7) Swimming Pools; (8) Bottling of Non-Intoxicating Beverages; (9) Auxiliary Water Supplies; (10) Workers in Compressed Air; (11) School Medical and Dental Inspection; (12) Silicosis; (13) Prevention of Babies' Sore Eyes; (14) Minimum Standards for Tourist Camps and Refreshment Booths; (15) Requirements for Approval of Waterworks and Sewerage Systems; (16) Plumbing (proposed). *Publications.*—(1) Annual Report; (2) Bulletin for Health Officers; (3) Directory of M.O.H.'s and Secretaries of Local Boards of Health; (4) Skeleton Form Annual Report of M.O.H. (5) Laboratory Services; (6) Health Almanac; (7) The Baby; (8) Suggestions for Feeding of School Age Children; (9) Food and Nutrition; (10) Country Home and Summer Cottage; (11) Care of Milk in the Home; (12) Dental Guide; (13) Rural Sanitation (Bulletin No. 9); (14) Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. *Industrial Hygiene.*—(1) Occupational Diseases (A Rapid Reference Manual); (2) Occupational Diseases in Ontario; (3) Health Confessions of Business Women; (4) Physical Examination in Industry; (5) What Physical Examination in Industry Does; (6) How Long Do You Plan to Live? (7) Industrial Hygiene and Human Conservation in Industry; (8) The Division of Industrial Hygiene; (9) Health in Industry and Its Relation to the Community; (10) The International Labour Organization and What it is Doing; (11) Lead Poisoning; (12) If This Were Your Hand; (13) Treatment of Nickel Rash; (14) Silicosis; Its Relation to Tuberculosis; (15) A Case of Silicosis with Autopsy; (16) Uric Acid Determination in the Blood; (17) Ventilation in the Light of Modern Research; (18) Modern Principles of Efficient Lighting; (19) Clothes and Colds; (20) Some Clinical Aspects of Industrial Poisoning; (21) Hazards for Spray Painting Machines. *Leaflets re Communicable Diseases.*—(1) Consumption (a) General Precautions. (b) Personal Precautions; (2) Diphtheria (a) How to Prevent Diphtheria; (3) Scarlet Fever (a) How to Prevent Scarlet Fever; (4) Measles; (5) Smallpox (a) vaccination; (6) Anterior Poliomyelitis; (7) Whooping Cough; (8) Cancer; (9) Venereal Disease (a) General Facts, (b) Facts for Young Men, (c) Facts for Young Women, (d), Latrine Posters for Men.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report. Handbook of Northern Ontario on Colonization. Handbook on Summer Homes, Tourists and Campers in Ontario. The Forest Trees of Ontario (25c.). Woodlots of Ontario. Tree Planting, Ontario

Mines.—Mines Act, 1927; Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources; Bulletin 64; Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Ontario in 1927; Report of Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917; Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee 1923; Volume XXX, Part II, Ontario Gold Deposits; Volume XXXIII, Part II, 1924, Porcupine Gold Area; Volume XXXIV, Part II, Gypsum in Ontario; Final Report of Joint Peat Committee; Volume XXXVI, Part I, 1927, Statistical Review and Mines of Ontario; Bulletin No. 25, List of Publications, giving all reports issued up to Aug. 1927.

Premier.—Report of the Hydro-Electric and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commissions. Statistics of the Province. Tourists' Handbook.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports:—Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; Hospitals for the Insane; Prisons and Reformatories; Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics; Childrens' Aid Branch. Annual report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. The Companies Act. Municipal Bulletins. Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage. Ontario Board of Parole.

Public Highways.—Annual Report; Annual Proceedings, Ontario Good Roads Association; (9) Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914; (10) Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916; (11) Regulations respecting County Roads, 1920; (14) Township Road Improvement, 1918; (15) Highway Traffic Act, 1927; (16) General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1920; (17) General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1923; (18) Highway Bridges, 1917; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (29) Regulations respecting Township Roads, 1920; (34) The Planting and Care of Roadside Trees, 1923; (35) Public Vehicles Act, 1926. Consolidated Highway Improvement Act, 1926. Official Government Road Maps of Ontario, price 50c.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Architects, Engineer, Statements of Secretary and of Accountant. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Registrar-General.—Vital Statistics Act. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Treasury. Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Budget Address of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditor's Report; Bureau of Archives Report.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—*Booklets.*—Manitoba—the Bull's-eye Province of Canada; Le Manitoba (French); Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports; Map of the Province; Calendar of the Manitoba Agricultural College. *Bulletins and Circulars.* Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Growing in Manitoba; The Trench Silo; Weeds of Manitoba; Couch Grass Eradication; Weed Control in Manitoba; Noxious Weeds Act; Dealing with the Weeds Problem in Manitoba; A simple Lesson on the Sow Thistle; Manitoba Potato Diseases and their Control; Hand Selection and Harvesting the Seed Plot; Good Seed Pays; Cleaning Seed; The Root Crop in Manitoba; Farm Butter-Making; Cheese-Making on the Farm; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Milk and Cream Testing on the Farm; Hatching, Brooding, Feeding and Rearing Chicks; Home Made Brooders; Fattening, Killing, Dressing and Marketing Chickens; Turkey Raising in Manitoba; Agricultural Society Activities; The Beef Ring; Co-operative Marketing in Manitoba; Protection from Lightning; Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal; Manitoba Rations for Growing Bacon Pigs; Breeding and Feeding the Market Hog; Have you Dehorned your Market Cattle? Dairy Cattle; Baby Beef Production in Manitoba; Beautifying Home Surroundings; The Gold Mine in the Backyard; Books on Decorative Gardening; Garden Insects and their Control; Manitoba Potato

Diseases and their Control; Weeds of Manitoba; Birds in Relation to Agriculture; Muskrat Farming in Manitoba; Beekeeping; Garden Insects and their Control; Canning, Pickling and Preserving; Practical Cookery; Laundering and Dyeing; Lessons in Millinery; Dressmaking.

Education.—Annual Report. Empire Day Booklet. Consolidation of Schools. Programme of Studies. Public Schools Act. Report of Commission on Education. Report of Committee on Revision of Program of Studies (Grades I to VI) (Grades VII to XI).

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province and list of names and addresses of administrative and health officials of each municipality. Report of Municipal and Public Utility Board. Provincial Board of Health. Manitoba Tax Commission.

Public Works.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report. Government Liquor Commission. Workmen's Compensation Board.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts; Estimates; Budget Speech. Report of Rural Credits Branch. Report of Manitoba Farm Loans Association.

Provincial Secretary.—Manitoba Gazette. Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province.

Provincial Lands.—Report of lands sold, unsold, etc. Land Map of Manitoba.

Public Welfare.—Report of the Child Welfare Division.

Telephones.—Report of Manitoba Government Telephone Commissioners.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.:—Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Game, Statistics, Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports:—Live Stock Marketing, Better Farming, Wheat Marketing. Bulletins and leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Farm Buildings, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports:—Bureau of Labour and Industries; Department of Education; Department of Highways; Department of Municipal Affairs; Department of Provincial Secretary; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Health; Department of Telephones; Local Government Board; Public Accounts; The Public Service Monthly.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Alberta, a brief, well-illustrated handbook on the province; Official Highway Map of Alberta, price 10c.; Irrigated Farm Lands in Southern Alberta; Municipal Hospitals in Alberta; Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture; Practical Irrigation in Alberta; The Ploughing Match; Summer-fallow in Southern Alberta; Storing of Roots; Vegetable Gardening; Weeds Poisonous to Live Stock; Winter Rye in Alberta; Soil Cultivation; Building up a Dairy Herd; Control of Grasshoppers; Destruction of Gophers; Sheep in Alberta; Housing of Swine; The Suckling Period; Corn-growing in Southern Alberta; School Fairs Calendar; Agricultural Schools Calendar; Growing Feed in Southeastern Alberta.

Education.—Annual Report; Courses of Studies for Elementary Schools; Regulations *re* Public School Leaving Examinations; Regulations *re* Examinations for Secondary School Grades; Course of Studies for High Schools; Promotion Tests for Grades V, VI and VII; Departmental Examinations for Grades VIII-XII; Course in Art and Manual Arts; Pamphlet on Agriculture and Picture Study;

Summer School Announcement; Course of Studies and Examinations for Commercial Diplomas; Normal School Announcement; Night Class Instruction in Mining Centres; Technical Education in Mining Centres; Bulletin and Regulations covering School Buildings in Rural and Village School Districts; Series of Plans and Specifications for Teachers' Residences; Series of Plans for one and two-roomed Schools, with Specifications; The Certification of Teachers in Alberta; Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; School Act; Geography Manual for High Schools; Physical Education for Rural Schools; Physical Education for Secondary Schools.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts.

Public Works.—Annual Report; Annual Report of Labour Bureau; Official Highway Guide.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities; Report of the Assessment Equalization Board, Quinquennial Assessment, 1926 to 1930.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics; Bulletins issued monthly on various Health Subjects. Pamphlets regarding Infectious Diseases—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, etc. (in different languages).

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the following Departments and Branches—Provincial Secretary, Railways and Telephones, Treasury (Insurance Branch), Public Accounts, Board of Public Utilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agriculture.—*Bulletins.*—Live Stock and Mixed Farming—(60) Hog-raising in British Columbia; (61) Goat-raising in British Columbia; (66) Silos and Silage; (67) Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants (3rd Edition); (71) Butter-making on the Farm; (80) Fur-bearing and Market Rabbits; (83) Preservation of Food, Home Canning, etc.; (85) Clearing Bush Lands; (86) The Potato in British Columbia; (90) Yields, Grades, Prices and Returns for Apple Varieties in the Okanagan Valley; (92) Bee Culture in B.C.; (98) Roots and Root-growing; (99) Care and Management of Sheep. Poultry raising, etc.—(26) Practical Poultry-raising; (39) Natural and Artificial Brooding and Incubating; (49) Market Poultry; (63) Poultry-house Construction; (93) Feeding for Egg Production. *Poultry Circulars.*—(2) Tuberculosis in Poultry; (4) Management of Turkeys; (11) Poultry-keeping on a City Lot; (12) Management of Geese; (15) Profitable Ducks; (19) Poultry Rations for Chicks and Layers; (25) Hatching Hints; (27) Breeding Stock Hints; (28) Rabbit Recipes; Poultry-breeders' Directory. *Horticultural Circulars.*—Spray Calendar; (31) Peach-twigg Borer; (32) Cabbage-root Maggot; (33) Strawberry-root Weevil; (34) Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (35) Currant Gall-mite; (36) The Onion-thrips; (37) The Imported Cabbage-worm; (38) The Lesser Apple-worm; (39) Apple Aphides; (40) Soap Solutions for Spraying; (41) The Oyster-shell Scale; (42) Top-working of Fruit-trees and propagation; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (44) Apple-scab; (45) Anthracnose; (46) Egg-plant and Pepper Growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; (48) Forcing Houses and frames for producing Early Vegetable Plants; (52) Diseases of Stone-fruits; (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (54) Loganberry Culture; (55) Raspberry Culture; (56) Currant and Gooseberry Culture; (57) Blackberry Culture; (58) Strawberry Culture; (60) Pruning Fruit-trees; (61) Making Lime-sulphur at Home; (62) Planting Plans and Distances; (63) Locust-control; (64) Varieties of Fruit recommended for Planting in B.C.; (65) Tomato Growing in B.C.; (66) Fire-blight; (67) Rhubarb Culture; (68) Oil Sprays. *Agricultural Department Circulars.*—(33) Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands; (34) Agriculture in West Kootenay; (35) How to Pack Nursery Stock, etc.; (36) Preliminary Report of Forty-five Dairy-farms at Chilliwack, etc.; (40) The Okanagan Valley; (41) Poultry Farm Survey; (42) The Columbia-Kootenay Valley;

(43) Agriculture in the Similkameen, Boundary, and Kettle River Districts; (44) Some Facts about B.C.; (45) Judging Domestic Science and Women's Work, with Hints to Exhibitors; (46) Use of Water in Irrigation; (47) Growing Tobacco from Seed. *Dairy Circulars*.—(1) Starters for Farm Cheese-making; (2) Farm Cheese; (3) Cottage Cheese; (4) Clotted Cream; (5) Varying Butter-fat Tests; (6) Care of Milk and Cream; (7) Certified Milk and Butter-fat Records, (year 1922); (8) Certified Milk and Butter-fat Records, (year 1923); (9) Dairy-farm Sterilizing Equipment; (10) Certified Milk and Butter-fat Records, (year 1924); (11) Certified Milk and Butter-fat Records (year 1925); (12) Rules Governing Cow-testing Associations in B.C.; (13) A Farm Dairy Sterilizer. *Field Crop Circulars*.—(1) Certified Seed-potatoes—Why they will pay; (2) The Colorado Potato-beetle in B.C.; (3) Kale and Rape Crops; (4) Noxious Weeds; (5) Peat and Muck Soils. *Research Bulletins*.—(1) Ropy Milk in B.C. *Miscellaneous Bulletins*.—(8) Agriculture in B.C. (2nd edition); (27) Climate of British Columbia (11th edition, 1925); (39) Small Fruit Survey; (97) Agricultural Statistics, year 1925; (100) Agricultural Statistics, year 1926. *Leaflets on Central B.C.*—(1) General; (2) The Skeena District; Bella Coola Valley; Nass Valley; Kitimat-Kitsumgallum Valley, etc.; (3) The Bulkley Valley; (4) The Fort Fraser District; Nechako Valley; François and Ootsa Lakes, etc. (5) The Prince George District. *Reports and Miscellaneous*.—Agricultural Department Annual Reports. Years 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925; Agricultural Fairs Association Report (1925-1926); Board of Horticulture. Rules and Regulations; Farm Account Book; Farmers' Institutes—Booklet on Aims and Objects, Rules and Regulations and By-laws; List of Publications issued by the Department of Agriculture; Opportunities in B.C. (1924 edition); Some Questions and Answers regarding B.C.; Women's Institutes—By-laws, Rules and Regulations.

Lands.—*Forest Branch*.—(12) How to finish British Columbia Woods; (21) Uses, Strengths, and Working Stresses of B.C. Timber. *Grazing Branch*.—(3) Grazing Management of Crown Lands, Co-operation; Leaflet No. 13, Regulations and Instructions for the use of Crown Ranges for Grazing Live Stock.

Mines.—Comprehensive annual reports, obtainable on application to the Department of Mines; The Mineral Province of Canada (1925).

Bureau of Provincial Information.—British Columbia Public Service Bulletin; Handbook of British Columbia, 1925; Game and Game Fishes of British Columbia; Opportunities in British Columbia, 1924; British Columbia Year Book; Highways, Auto Camps and Stopping Places in B.C. *Lands Series of Bulletins*.—(1) How to Pre-empt; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia—North of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt; (4) Grazing Possibilities of British Columbia; (5) British Columbia—South of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt; (6) British Columbia Coast (Lower Mainland); (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Sound; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Sound to Milbank Sound; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbank Sound to Portland Canal; (10) Crown Lands, purchase and lease; (11) Cariboo Land Recording Division; (12) Kamloops Land Recording Division; (13) Similkameen Land Recording Division; (14) Vancouver Island—Alberni Land Recording Division; (15) Queen Charlotte Islands; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Divisions; (17) Yale Land Recording Division; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (19) Nicola Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Shewan Land Recording Divisions; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Divisions; (22) Skeena Land Recording Division; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Divisions; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Division; (25) Peace River—East of the Rocky Mountains; (26) Omineca—Parsnip and Finlay Valleys; (27) New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) François-Ootsa Lake; (29) Endako and Nechako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes; (31) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Squamish to Clinton); (32) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Clinton to 52nd parallel); (33) Central Lillooet Division; (34) The Chilcotin Plateau; (35) Fort George Land Recording Division, Central and Western portions; (36) Fort George Land Recording Division, Fraser River (south fork) and Canoe River; Assiniboia Park; Kokanee Park; Mount Garibaldi Park; Mount Robson Park; Stratheona Park; Vancouver Island.

XV.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1927.

I.—DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1927.

The following is an analysis of the Public Acts of the first session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Canada, begun and holden at Ottawa on Dec. 9, 1926, and closed by prorogation on April 14, 1927.

During the session 76 public and 232 private Acts were passed; the latter included 12 railway and bridge companies' Acts, 6 insurance and trust companies' Acts, 12 other companies' Acts, 6 patents Acts and 196 divorce Acts.

Finance and Taxation.—Six Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, cc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 76. Of these cc. 1-5 granted \$64,590,350.74, \$7,057,741.85, \$21,400,000, \$575,204.22 and \$860,331.05 respectively for the fiscal year 1926-27, while c. 2 also granted \$2,727,376.35 in respect of the fiscal year 1925-26. C. 76 granted \$200,781,330.94, less \$22,500, in respect of 1927-28. The \$21,400,000 granted by c. 4 was for the purpose of providing loans not to exceed \$21,000,000 to the Canadian National Railways, also \$400,000 to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. By c. 51 the Governor in Council was empowered to make such adjustments as might be considered equitable in the indebtedness of farmers incurred for advances of seed grain, fodder for animals, etc.

By c. 10 the war postage stamp tax of one cent extra on letters and post cards, while generally given up as from July 1, 1926, was retained in the case of post cards and of letters posted at and intended for delivery at the same post office. The stamp tax on receipts was also removed as from April 16, 1926, while the excise tax on automobiles was removed as from April 1, 1927, on cars valued at not over \$1,200 and manufactured to the extent of 50 p.c. of their value either in Canada, or in a country entitled to the British preference or to most-favoured nation treatment. Certain additions were made to the list of articles exempted from the sales tax or paying only half rates; among the latter were canned fish and dried, desiccated or evaporated apples.

By c. 36, the stamp tax on cheques, bills and notes, bills of exchange, etc., was reduced to a flat 2 cents as from July 1, 1927, and the excise tax on matches was reduced by 25 p.c. as from the same date. The general rate of the sales tax was also reduced from 5 p.c. to 4 p.c. as from Feb. 18, 1927. Under c. 31, the rate of income tax levied for 1926 was reduced by 10 p.c. Also, the \$500 exemption for dependent children was extended to include those under 21 instead of only those under 18.

Agriculture.—The Canadian Farm Loan Act of 1927 (c. 43) establishes a system of long term mortgage credit for farmers, through loans from a fund contributed partly by the Dominion and provincial Governments and the borrowers, and partly through the sale of farm loan debentures to the public. The fund is to be created by contributions of the Dominion Government not exceeding \$5,000,000 free of interest charge for three years. As loans are made, the Dominion Government, the Province interested and the borrower shall each contribute 5 p.c. of the amount.

The Act will be administered by a Canadian Farm Loan Board of four members, of whom the Minister of Finance shall be the chairman; the other three, one of whom shall be designated as the "Canadian Farm Loan Commissioner", shall be appointed by the Governor in Council. Provincial Boards are also to be appointed

by the provincial Government in each province where loans are made. The Canadian Farm Loan Board will have authority to issue farm loan bonds to the limit of 20 times the paid capital stock subscribed by the borrowers, the loans to be made only on the security of first mortgages on farm lands up to 50 p.c. of the appraised value of the land and 20 p.c. of the permanent insured improvements. The maximum loan is \$10,000, and the rate of interest is to provide for the expenses of operation and reserves for losses, in addition to the interest on the farm loan bonds. Loans may extend for any period up to 35 years and are to be repaid in equal annual or semi-annual instalments of principal and interest.

Of the net earnings, 25 p.c. are to be carried to a reserve fund until this fund equals 25 p.c. of the paid up capital stock, and thereafter 10 p.c. Farm loan bonds are made eligible investments for Dominion insurance and trust and loan companies, and the Dominion Government may purchase and hold such bonds to the extent of not more than \$15,000,000 at any one time.

The Agricultural Pests' Control Act (c. 40) was passed during the session. The object of the Act is to regulate the sale and inspection of agricultural economic poisons. It provides for the registration of all poisons employed against fungi or insects, or for destroying rodents, weeds or other plants or animal pests affecting agriculture, and will have the effect of protecting purchasers of poisons, chiefly those used for spraying orchard or field crops.

An amendment to the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act was passed in 1927 (c. 60). It enacts that a live stock exchange shall be established in connection with each stockyard operated under the Act. Every co-operative association, commission merchant and dealer doing business at the stockyard must become a member of this exchange unless he holds a special license from the Minister of Agriculture.

By c. 9, a grant of \$35,000 a year for 20 years was authorized for the erection and equipment of a building at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto. By c. 57, the Fruit Act of 1923 was amended with regard to inspection and certificate of fruit intended for export.

Civil Servants.—The Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1924 was amended by c. 48, which among other provisions extended the time for coming in under the Act. Under c. 74, annuities were provided for the widows of certain civil servants who died or retired from the service before Jan. 1, 1925, and who at the time of their death or retirement were contributors under Part I of the Superannuation and Retirement Act. By c. 49, the compensation to employees of the Crown injured or killed in the performance of their duties in Prince Edward Island is to be the same as if the accident had occurred in New Brunswick.

Commerce.—The Grain Act of 1925 was amended by c. 41, with respect to the use of stored grain as security, and the issuance of warehouse receipts. The Trade Mark and Design Act was amended by c. 71, safeguarding the rights of labour unions to the exclusive use of their union labels.

Diamond Jubilee.—Under c. 6, The Diamond Jubilee of Confederation Act, a large and representative committee was appointed and incorporated to make the arrangements, in co-operation with provincial Governments and other organizations, for the appropriate celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. In this connection Saturday, July 2, 1927, was declared a public holiday.

Elections.—The Dominion Elections Act was amended by c. 53, in respect of the appointment of a successor to the Chief Electoral Officer.

Federal District Commission.—The Federal District Commission, replacing the Ottawa Improvement Commission, was established by c. 55. It consists of 10 members, of whom 9 shall be appointed by the Governor in Council (one to be a resident of Hull), and one by the City of Ottawa. The Commission may acquire and hold property, maintain and protect works, co-operate with any local municipality in the improvement and beautifying of the same, and grant concessions for places of refreshments, amusement or shelter. The Commission is to receive \$250,000 a year for 16 years from the Government and may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, borrow sums up to \$250,000 required to purchase land or effect improvements, the principal and interest of such debentures to be a first charge upon the income of the Commission. Estimates of expenditures must be approved by the Governor in Council, and an annual report of activities is to be made to Parliament. The works and undertakings of the Commission are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Health.—The Food and Drugs Act was amended by c. 56, in respect of misbranding, of the seizure of suspected articles, interference with goods seized and the distribution of samples.

Indian Affairs.—By c. 37, the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs was granted authority to administer certain islands in the St. Lawrence river belonging to the St. Regis band of Indians, for the best interests of that band. By c. 32, the Indian Act was amended as regards the operation of pool rooms, dance halls, etc., on Indian reserves, the selling of totem poles and other articles of historic interest, and the receipt of money for the prosecution of Indian claims.

Insurance and Trust and Loan Companies.—The Insurance Act of 1917 was amended by c. 59 as regards sinking funds, conditions for eligibility as investments, qualifications of actuaries, margin of security in fire and casualty companies, right of fraternal benefit societies to issue old age endowments, increase in deposit required of British or foreign insurance companies. By c. 61, the Loan Companies Act was amended as regards financial statements to shareholders, permit to increase borrowing powers and renewal of annual licenses. Also, by c. 72, the Trust Companies Act was amended in respect of annual licenses and the filing of certified copies of by-laws.

Interior.—The Northwest Territories Act was amended by c. 64, with respect to the levying of a tax on furs.

Justice.—The Canada Evidence Act was amended by c. 11, relating to the receipt in evidence of bank books and records. By c. 30, judges of the Exchequer Court cease to hold office at 75 years of age. By c. 33, the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court are increased, while annuities may be granted to judges retiring at the age of 75 or after ten years' service. Under c. 38, judges of the Supreme Court cease to hold office at 75 years of age.

Marine.—By c. 62, the Department of Marine and Fisheries was divided into two main Branches, the Marine Branch and the Fisheries Branch, each with a Deputy Minister. By c. 29, the Governor in Council was authorized to form a company called the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., to provide for a mail, passenger and freight steamship service, in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the West Indies Trade Agreement. The principal and interest of the securities of this Company may be guaranteed by the Government up to \$10,000,000. The Company may construct, purchase or refit such boats as may be necessary for this service and may take over suitable vessels from the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

By c. 42, the solicitation on ships or wharves of business for hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, omnibuses or transfer companies, without the written consent of the owners of such ships or wharves, is forbidden under penalties; also the sale of tickets, goods, wares or other merchandise in these places.

By the Halifax and Saint John Harbour Commissioners' Acts (cc. 58 and 70), Harbour Commissions similar to those in other leading ports, and with similar powers, were created for the ports of Halifax and Saint John. Cc. 8, 46 and 73 authorized loans of \$12,000,000, \$500,000 and \$4,000,000 to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Chicoutimi, and Vancouver respectively. Also, by cc. 47 and 70, the Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners and the Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners Acts, were amended with regard to the definition of the harbour limits in each case.

Mining.—C. 52, "An Act to encourage the Production of Domestic Fuel from coal mined in Canada", provides Government aid for enterprises undertaking to produce coke from coal, of which at least 70 p.c. must be mined in Canada.

National Revenue.—Under cc. 34 and 63 the Department of National Revenue was constituted, taking the place of the former Department of Customs and Excise, and also taking over from the Department of Finance the collection of the business profits war tax and the income war tax. To promote efficiency of administration, the Customs Act was amended by c. 50, re-constituting the Board of Customs and increasing the penalties for smuggling. Also, under c. 54, the Excise Act was amended to improve its administration and provide increased penalties for smuggling; "vessels" used in illicit trade were rendered liable to forfeiture. Further, under c. 69, the Special War Revenue Act was amended by giving the Minister power to determine fair prices for the calculation of sales tax; it also provided for the keeping of records of sales and for penalties for not filing monthly returns of taxable sales.

Old Age Pensions.—A *résumé* of this important measure (c. 35) will be found in the Labour section, at p. 732.

Post Office.—By c. 66, the rate of postage on certain newspapers and periodicals was reduced from one and a half to one cent per lb.

Railways.—The Grand Trunk Pacific Securities Act (c. 7) ratified the scheme of arrangement entered into with the holders of the 4 p.c. debenture stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., and gave the Canadian National Railways authority to issue new stock not exceeding £7,176,801, guaranteed by the Government of the Dominion, in exchange for the above-mentioned debenture stock. On the issue of the new stock the Governor in Council may declare the receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at an end.

Under cc. 12 to 26 inclusive, the Governor in Council was authorized to provide for the construction or completion of various branches of the Canadian National Railways, at an aggregate estimated cost of \$20,400,000. C. 45 provides for an extension of time for the construction, jointly with the Canadian Pacific Railway, of a branch in Alberta.

Authority is given by c. 27 to the Governor in Council, to provide for the refunding of certain securities of the Canadian National Railway Co. C. 28 deals with the application of the Railway Act to Canadian Government Railways.

The Maritime Freight Rates Act (c. 41), provides for the reduction of freight rates on the Eastern Lines of the Canadian National Railways by a general cut of approximately 20 p.c. Separate accounts are to be kept for these lines and any

deficits are to be included as an item in the Canadian National Railway estimates, while competing lines may also establish competing rates lower than the normal, the difference to be submitted to Parliament for payment as an item in the estimates of the Department of Railways and Canals.

War.—By c. 39, the War Charities Act of 1917 was repealed. The Pension Act was amended by c. 65, in regard to the constitution and term of office of the Federal Appeal Board and the reconsideration of claims for pensions. The Soldier Settlement Act was amended by c. 68, with regard to the revaluation and depreciation of lands.

Miscellaneous.—The Winding-Up Act was amended by c. 75 as regards the application of the Act to insurance companies.

II.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1926.

Prince Edward Island.

List of the Public Acts of the General Assembly of Prince Edward Island passed during the Fourth Session of the Fortieth General Assembly, begun and holden at Charlottetown on the 12th day of April, 1927.

1. The Public Health Act, 1927.
2. An Act to amend the Income and Personal Property Taxation Act.
3. An Act to amend the Land Assessment Act, 1924.
4. An Act to further amend "The Trustee Act, 1910".
5. The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act of Prince Edward Island.
6. An Act to amend "An Act to Incorporate the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association".
7. An Act to amend the Statute Law.
8. The Appropriation Act, 1927.

Nova Scotia.

List of the Public Acts of Nova Scotia passed in the Second Session of the Thirty-Eighth General Assembly, begun and holden at Halifax on the 11th day of March, 1927.

1. An Act to amend and consolidate the Coal Mines Regulation Act.
2. An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Regulation of Metal-liferous Mines and Quarries.
3. An Act to confirm the Forfeiture of Certain Mining Leases.
4. An Act respecting a Provincial Loan for Highways.
5. An Act to establish a Nova Scotia Training School for the Treatment, Care and Education of Mentally Defective Children.
6. An Act relating to Workmen's Compensation Board Rates in Certain Industries.
7. An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.
8. An Act to amend and consolidate the Law Relating to the Protection of Sheep.
9. An Act to provide for the Organization of the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia.
10. An Act to standardize Fire Hose Couplings.
11. An Act respecting the Two-Platoon System for Employees of Permanent Fire Departments.
12. An Act to legalize Jury Panels, Assessment Rolls and Revisers' Lists for 1927.
13. An Act to amend Chapter 2, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of the Constitution, Powers and Privileges of the Houses" and Chapter 9, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Public Service Act".
14. An Act to amend Chapter 3, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled "The Nova Scotia Franchise Act".
15. An Act to amend Chapter 9, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Public Service Act".
16. An Act to amend Chapter 17, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Land Tax Act".

17. An Act to amend Chapter 22, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Mines Act".
18. An Act to amend Chapter 31, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Sheriff's Act".
19. An Act to amend Chapter 37, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of Stipendiary Magistrates".
20. An Act to amend Chapter 37, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of Stipendiary Magistrates".
21. An Act to amend Chapter 48, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Poor Relief Act".
22. An Act to amend the Poor Relief Act.
23. An Act to amend Chapter 54, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of Local Hospitals", and Chapter 6, Acts of 1925, "An Act relating to Local Hospitals".
24. An Act to amend Chapter 60, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Education Act".
25. An Act to amend Chapter 64, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Agriculture Act".
26. An Act to amend Chapter 76, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Motor Vehicle Act".
27. An Act to amend Chapter 78, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Motor Carrier Act".
28. An Act to amend Chapter 34, Acts of 1926, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 80, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled, "Of Ferries."
29. An Act to amend Chapter 83, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Municipal Act".
30. An Act to amend Chapter 83, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Municipal Act".
31. An Act to amend Chapter 84, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Towns Incorporation Act".
32. An Act to amend Chapter 84, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Towns Incorporation Act".
33. An Act to amend sub-section 2, Section 89, Chapter 86, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Assessment Act".
34. An Act to amend Chapter 113, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Medical Act".
35. An Act to amend Chapter 115, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled, "The Dental Act".
36. An Act to amend Chapter 125, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Storage Warehouse Keepers Act".
37. An Act to amend Chapter 129, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of Compensation to Workmen for injuries in the course of their employment".
38. An Act to amend Chapter 129, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Workmen's Compensation Act".
39. An Act to amend the Registry Act, Chapter 144, Revised Statutes, 1923.
40. An Act to amend Chapter 148, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled, "Of the Administration by the Attorney General of Estates of Intestates".
41. An Act to amend Chapter 154, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Fire Prevention Act".
42. An Act to amend Chapter 162, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Theatres, Cinematographs and Amusements Act".
43. An Act to amend Chapter 166, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Children's Protection Act".
44. An Act to amend "The Nova Scotia Companies Act," Chapter 174, Revised Statutes, 1923.
45. An Act to amend Chapter 196, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Rural Telephone Act".
46. An Act to amend Chapter 201, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Bills of Sale Act".
47. An Act to amend Chapter 213, Revised Statutes, 1923, entitled, "Of Investment of Trust Funds in certain Loan Companies".
48. An Act to amend Chapter 225, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Evidence Act".
49. An Act to amend Chapter 225, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Evidence Act".
50. An Act to amend Chapter 225, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Evidence Act".
51. An Act to amend Chapter 242, Revised Statutes, 1923, "Of Tenancies and Distress for Rent".
52. An Act to amend Chapter 251, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Woodmen's Lien Act".
53. An Act to amend Chapter 252, Revised Statutes, 1923, "The Costs and Fees Act".
54. An Act to amend Chapter 2, Acts of 1926, "The Gasolene Tax Act, 1926".
55. An Act to amend Chapter 4, Acts of 1926, "The Lands and Forests Act".
56. An Act to provide for defraying Certain Charges and Expenses of the Public Service of the Province.

New Brunswick.

List of the Public Acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, begun and holden at Fredericton on the 10th of March, 1927.

1. An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.
2. An Act to provide for the repair and improvement of roads and bridges and other public works and services.
3. An Act to regulate and control the sale of Liquor.
4. An Act respecting Mines and Minerals.
5. An Act respecting liens of mechanics, wage-earners and others.
6. An Act to amend "The Schools Act, 1922".
7. An Act respecting School District No. 6 in the Parish of Musquash.
8. An Act to amend "The Vocational Education Act", 1923.
9. An Act to establish a Provincial Police Force.
10. An Act to amend "The Corporation Tax Act, 1920".
11. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Executive Council and Indemnity of the Members of the Legislative Assembly.
12. An Act to amend the Act 14 George V, 1924, Chapter 4, entitled "An Act to establish Electoral Districts and Subdistricts in the Province".
13. An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Elections Act".
14. An Act to amend the Motor Vehicle Law, 1926.
15. An Act to amend "The Highway Act, 1926".
16. An Act to regulate Motor Vehicles used as Common Carriers.
17. An Act to amend "The Gasolene Tax Act, 1926".
18. An Act respecting Funding Motor Vehicle Fees.
19. An Act to amend "The Provincial Hospital Act, 1923".
20. An Act to provide for the issue of Debentures for an extension of the Provincial Hospital and for other purposes.
21. An Act to amend "The Municipalities Act" so far as same relates to the Municipality of Carleton.
22. An Act to amend "The Municipalities Act".
23. An Act to amend "The Municipalities Act" in so far as it relates to the County of Kings.
24. An Act to amend Chapter 181 of the Consolidated Statutes 1903, respecting Municipal Homes.
25. An Act to confirm the purchase of certain real estate in the City of Saint John and provide for the payment therefor.
26. An Act to confirm a grant of certain Crown Lands to Drury Hazen.
27. An Act relating to Timber Licenses.
28. An Act to amend "The Game Act, 1921".
29. An Act to amend "The Fisheries Act".
30. An Act to amend "The Theatres, Cinematographs and Amusement Act".
31. An Act to amend "The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1920".
32. An Act to amend the "Engineering Profession Act".
33. An Act to amend Chapter 29 of 15 George V, (1925), entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 179 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, respecting Settlement of the Poor".
34. An Act to repeal an Act to aid in the raising of a Revenue, being 16 George V, Chapter 39.
35. An Act to further amend Chapter 49 of 6 George V, entitled "An Act to Incorporate 'The New Brunswick Association of Graduate Nurses' and to establish a Provincial Registration of Qualified Nurses".
36. An Act to encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands.
37. An Act to incorporate the New Brunswick Cheese and Butter Board.
38. An Act to make Uniform the law Respecting the sale of goods in bulk.
39. An Act to provide for the payment of an annuity to Ida Katherine Wetmore.
- 39A. An Act to revise and consolidate the general public Statutes of New Brunswick.

Quebec.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Quebec passed in the Fourth Session of the Sixteenth Legislature, begun and holden at Quebec 11th of January, 1927, and closed by prorogation the 1st of April, 1927.

1. An Act granting to His Majesty the moneys required for the expenses of the Government for the financial years ending on the 30th of June, 1927, and on the 30th of June, 1928, and for other purposes connected with the public service.
2. An Act to provide for the construction of a road for vehicular traffic over the Quebec Bridge.
3. An Act respecting subsidies to certain railway companies.
4. An Act to authorize the guarantee of a certain loan for the relief of the victims of the conflagration of the 2nd of June, 1926, in the city of Riviere-du-Loup.
5. An Act to ratify the contract entered into between the Government and L'Institut des Petites Sœurs Franciscaines de Marie, respecting the care, maintenance and custody of idiots and patients, sent to them by the Government, in Hospice Sainte-Anne-de-la-Baie-Saint-Paul.
6. An Act respecting the enlargement of the Court House and Gaol of the judicial district of Abitibi.
7. An Act to authorize the erection of a Court House and Gaol at Ville-Marie.
8. An Act to authorize the erection of a Court House and Gaol at Rouyn.
9. An Act respecting the determining of the compensation exigible on account of the raising of the water by the dams at the Grande Décharge and Petite Décharge of Lake St. John.
10. An Act to provide for the creation of a Royal Commission to inquire into the circumstances of the burning of the "Laurier Palace" theatre, and certain other matters of public interest.
11. An Act to detach certain lots from the electoral district of St. John's and to annex them to that of Napierville-Laprairie, for electoral, judicial, municipal and registration purposes.
12. An Act to detach certain lots from the electoral district of Richelieu and to annex them to the municipality of the south part of the parish of St. Bernard, in the electoral district of St. Hyacinthe, for electoral, judicial, municipal and registration purposes.
13. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1925, respecting the independence of the Legislature.
14. An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act.
15. An Act to amend the Quebec Election Act respecting voting.
16. An Act to amend the Public Service Commission Act.
17. An Act to amend the Quebec License Act.
18. An Act to amend the Security Transfer Tax Act.
19. An Act to amend the Property Transfer Duty Act.
20. An Act to amend the Motor Vehicle Act.
21. An Act to amend the Alcoholic Liquor Act.
22. An Act to amend the Lands and Forests Act.
23. An Act to amend the Water-Course Act.
24. An Act respecting the sale of agricultural products.
25. An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.
26. An Act to amend the Agricultural Land Sales Act.
27. An Act respecting the granting of titles to settlers for certain lots comprised in the Indian Reserves, disappropriated.
28. An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Act.
29. An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Companies' Act.
30. An Act to amend the Game Laws.
31. An Act to amend the Roads' Act.
32. An Act to amend sections 61 and 527 of the Cities and Towns' Act.
33. An Act to amend the Cities and Towns' Act.
34. An Act to prohibit the levying of taxes on persons outside of a municipality who work therein.

35. An Act respecting the construction, furnishing and putting into use of public buildings.
36. An Act to amend the Amusement Tax Act.
37. An Act to amend the Education Act respecting school visitors.
38. An Act to amend the Education Act.
39. An Act to amend the Education Act respecting Rural School Corporation Assistance.
40. An Act to amend the Classical College Subsidy Act.
41. An Act respecting the Montreal Catholic School Commission.
42. An Act respecting the Montreal Protestant Central School Board.
43. An Act to amend the Act, chapter XVII of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.
44. An Act respecting Bishop's College.
45. An Act to amend the charter of the Polytechnic School.
46. An Act to amend the Technical or Professional Schools Act.
47. An Act to amend the Courts of Justice Act with respect to the Magdalen Islands.
48. An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1925, respecting the establishment of Peace Offices at Ville-Marie and at Rouyn.
49. An Act respecting the pensions of judges of the sessions, police magistrates and district magistrates.
50. An Act to amend the Courts of Justice Act respecting certain Recorders' Courts.
51. An Act to amend the Jury Act.
52. An Act to amend the Court House and Gaol Act.
53. An Act to amend the Fire Prevention Act.
54. An Act to amend the Quebec Public Charities Act.
55. An Act to amend the Act 16 George V, Chapter 55.
56. An Act to legalize certain acts effected under the Parish and Fabrique Act.
57. An Act to amend the Adoption Act.
58. An Act to amend the Bar Act.
59. An Act to amend the Study of Anatomy Act.
60. An Act to amend the Quebec Medical Act.
61. An Act to amend the Accountants' Act.
62. An Act to amend the Quebec Companies' Act.
63. An Act to amend the Partnership Declaration Act.
64. An Act to amend the Special Corporate Powers Act.
65. An Act to amend the Quebec Railway Act.
66. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes, 1925, with respect to expropriations.
67. An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1926.
68. An Act to amend the Civil Code respecting the liability of architects and builders.
69. An Act to amend the Act respecting *constituts* and the system of tenure in the city of Hull.
70. An Act to legalize certain signatures appended at the Registry Office for the Division of Three Rivers.
71. An Act to amend article 380 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
72. An Act to amend article 728 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
73. An Act to amend articles 1047, 1052 and 1053 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
74. An Act to amend the Municipal Code.
75. An Act to amend article 202 of the Municipal Code.
76. An Act to amend article 704 of the Municipal Code.

Ontario.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Ontario passed in the First Session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Ontario, begun and holden at Toronto on February 2, 1927.

1. An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending on the 31st day of October, 1927, and for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st day of October, 1928.
2. An Act for raising money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. An Act to provide for the Consolidation of the Statutes of Ontario.
4. An Act to add the District of Patricia to the Territorial District of Kenora.
5. An Act to amend the Voters' Lists Act, 1926.
6. An Act to amend the Ontario Public Service Superannuation Act, 1920.
7. An Act to amend the Provincial Loans Act.
8. An Act to amend the Corporations Tax Act.
9. An Act respecting the Taxation of Mines and Natural Gas.
10. An Act to amend the Amusement Tax Act.
11. An Act to amend the Provincial Land Tax Act, 1924.
12. The Forestry Act.
13. An Act to make further provision for Northern Ontario Development.
14. An Act to amend the Railway Fire Charge Act, 1925.
15. An Act to revise and consolidate the Mining Law of Ontario.
16. An Act respecting the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.
17. An Act respecting the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.
18. An Act to amend the Power Commission Act.
19. An Act to provide Aid in the Construction of Works in Rural Power Districts.
20. An Act to confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Township of Stamford and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.
21. An Act to provide for Authorizing Pensions and Insurance for Employees of Municipal Hydro-Electric Systems.
22. An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act, 1926.
23. An Act respecting Public Service Works on Highways.
24. An Act respecting the Niagara Parks.
25. An Act to amend the Provincial Parks Act.
26. An Act for the Granting of Assistance to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Association of Canada.
27. An Act respecting the Department of Labour.
28. An Act to make certain changes in the Law in Consequence of the Revision of the Statutes.
29. An Act to amend the Judicature Act.
30. An Act to amend the County Judges Act.
31. An Act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act.
32. An Act to amend the Division Courts Act.
33. An Act respecting Juvenile Courts.
34. An Act to amend the Arbitration Act.
35. An Act to amend the Devolution of Estates Act.
36. The Public Trustee Act.
37. An Act to amend the Vendors and Purchasers Act, 1926.
38. An Act to amend the Registry Act.
39. An Act to amend the Land Titles Act.
40. The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, 1927.
41. An Act to amend the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act.
42. An Act to amend the Conditional Sales Act.
43. An Act to amend the Assignment of Book Debts Act.
44. An Act to amend the Bulk Sales Act, 1917.
45. An Act to amend the Wages Act.
46. An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.
47. An Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage.
48. An Act respecting the Maintenance of Deserted Wives and Children.
49. An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Parents by their Children.
50. An Act respecting Infants.
51. An Act for the Protection of the Children of Unmarried Parents.
52. An Act respecting Legitimation of Children by the Subsequent Inter-marriage of Their Parents.
53. An Act respecting the Adoption of Children.
54. An Act to amend the Surveys Act, 1920.
55. An Act respecting Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.
56. An Act respecting Employment Agencies.
57. An Act to amend the Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1914.
58. An Act respecting the Toronto Radial Railways.
59. An Act to amend the Ontario Insurance Act, 1924.
60. An Act to amend the Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

61. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1927.
62. The Local Improvement Act, 1927.
63. An Act to amend the Assessment Act.
64. An Act to amend the Statute Labour Act.
65. An Act respecting Hours of Labour and Two Platoon System for Firemen.
66. An Act to amend the Highway Traffic Act, 1923.
67. An Act to amend the Public Vehicle Act, 1923.
68. An Act to regulate the Operation of Public Commercial Vehicles.
69. An Act to encourage the Planting and Growing of Trees.
70. An Act to regulate and control the Sale of Liquor in Ontario.
71. The Minors' Protection Act.
72. An Act to amend the Athletic Commission Act.
73. An Act respecting the Public Health.
74. An Act respecting Houses Erected under the Ontario Housing Act, 1919.
75. An Act respecting the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream for Human Consumption.
76. An Act to amend the Milk, Cheese and Butter Act.
77. An Act to improve the Quality of Dairy Products.
78. An Act for the Protection of Neglected and Dependent Children.
79. An Act to amend the Counties Reforestation Act.
80. An Act respecting the Protection of Cattle.
81. An Act respecting the Control of Noxious Weeds.
82. An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.
83. An Act respecting Dealings in Fruit and Vegetables on Commission.
84. An Act to amend the Line Fences Act.
85. An Act to amend the Cemetery Act.
86. An Act respecting the Game, Fur-bearing Animals and Fisheries of Ontario.
87. An Act to amend the Wolf Bounty Act, 1924.
88. An Act to amend the School Laws.
89. An Act respecting the Superannuation of Certain Teachers and Inspectors.
90. An Act to amend the Boards of Education Act.
91. An Act to amend the Industrial Schools Act.
92. The Boy's Welfare Home and School Act.
93. An Act to amend Chapter 79, Statutes of Ontario, 1919.
94. An Act to grant Aid to the Banting Research Foundation.
95. An Act to validate the Grant from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to the Banting Research Foundation.
96. An Act to amend the Hospitals for the Insane Act.
97. An Act to amend the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act.
98. An Act to amend the Psychiatric Hospitals Act, 1926.

Manitoba.

List of the Public Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba passed in the Sixth Session of the Seventeenth Legislature, begun and holden at Winnipeg on the 3rd of February, 1927, and closed by prorogation on the 9th of April, 1927.

1. Amusements Act.
2. Apportionment Act (new).
3. Child Welfare Act.
4. Debts, Recovery of Small.
5. Devolution of Estates.
6. Dower Act.
7. Ditches, Private (new) (In force on proclamation).
8. Drainage, Land.
9. Education Department.
10. Election Act (1).
11. Election (2).
12. Election (3).
13. Election (4).
14. Election (5).
15. Electoral Divisions.
16. Evidence Act.

17. Factories Act.
18. Fodder Act, 1927 (new).
19. Game Protection (1).
20. Game Protection (2).
21. Garage Keepers Act.
22. Gasolene Tax Act.
23. Good Roads Act, 1914.
24. Hospital Aid Act.
25. Humane Societies Act.
26. Income Tax Act.
27. Insurance Policy, Fire (In force on proclamation).
28. Interpretation of Statutes.
29. Legislative Assembly.
30. Lien Notes Act.
31. Liquor Appeals Act.
32. Liquor—Government Liquor Control Act.
33. Liquor—Manitoba Temperance Act.
34. Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act.
35. Lunacy Act.
36. Magistrates Act.
37. Masters and Servants Act.
38. Mines Act.
39. Motor Vehicle Act.
40. Noxious Weeds Act.
41. Optometry Act.
42. Pharmaceutical Act.
43. Plant Pests (new) (In force Sept. 1st, 1927.)
44. Plebiscite, 1927, Act (new).
45. Public Schools Act.
46. Real Property Act (1).
47. Real Property Act (2).
48. R.P.A. Caveat 60711 varied.
49. R.P.A. Caveat 69818 varied.
50. R.P.A. Caveat 57982 varied.
51. R.P.A. Caveat 60711 further varied.
52. R.P.A. Caveat 15191 varied.
R.P.A. Caveat 58066 (Tuxedo) varied.
53. Rural Credits Act.
54. Sanatorium (Ninette).
55. Seed Grain Act (annual Act).
56. Shops Regulation Act.
57. Succession Duties Act (1).
58. Succession Duties Act (2).
59. Summary Convictions Act.
60. Supplementary Revenue Act.
61. Supply (Capital).
62. Supply (Main Estimates).
63. Supply (Supplemental).
64. Threshers' Lien Act.
65. Trustee Act.
66. War Relief Act, 1918.
67. Winding-up Act.
68. Wolf Bounty Act.

Saskatchewan.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Saskatchewan passed in the Second Session of the Sixth Legislature, begun and holden at Regina on the 18th day of January, 1927, and closed by prorogation on the 3rd day of March, 1927.

1. An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of Money for the Public Service of the Fiscal Years ending respectively, the Thirtieth day of April, 1927, and the Thirtieth day of April, 1928.
2. An Act respecting the Superannuation of Civil Servants.

3. An Act to amend the Highways Act.
4. An Act to amend the Telephone and Telegraph Department Act.
5. An Act to amend the Public Revenues Act.
6. An Act to amend the Corporations Taxation Act.
7. An Act to amend the Wild Lands Tax Act.
8. An Act respecting Personal Property Forfeited to the Crown.
9. An Act to amend the King's Bench Act.
10. An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Evidence Act.
11. An Act to amend the Executions Act.
12. An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Saskatchewan and in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions.
13. An Act to amend the Land Titles Act.
14. An Act to amend the Homesteads Act.
15. An Act to provide for the Registration of Names of Homes.
16. An Act to amend the Wills Act.
17. An Act to amend the Trustee Act.
18. An Act to amend the Companies Act.
19. An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act.
20. An Act to amend the Companies Winding Up Act.
21. An Act respecting Benevolent and Other Societies.
22. An Act to amend the Saskatchewan Insurance Act, 1925.
23. An Act to amend the City Act, 1926.
24. An Act respecting Towns.
25. An Act to amend the Village Act.
26. An Act to amend the Rural Municipality Act.
27. An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts.
28. An Act to amend the Municipal Hail Insurance Act.
29. An Act to amend the Arrears of Taxes Act, 1926.
30. An Act to validate Certain Tax Sales.
31. An Act respecting the Two-Platoon System for Employees of Certain Municipal Fire Departments.
32. An Act to validate a Certain Agreement respecting the Distribution of Relief.
33. An Act to amend the University Act.
34. An Act to amend the Secondary Education Act.
35. An Act to amend the School Act.
36. An Act to amend the School Assessment Act.
37. An Act to amend the School Grants Act, 1920.
38. An Act to amend the Agricultural Aids Act.
39. An Act to amend the Stray Animals Act.
40. An Act to amend the Crop Payments Act.
41. An Act to amend the Game Act, 1924.
42. An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products.
43. An Act for the Improvement of Live Stock Breeding.
44. An Act to amend the Legal Profession Act.
45. An Act to amend the Medical Profession Act.
46. An Act to amend the Anatomy Act.
47. An Act to amend the Druggess Practitioners Act.
48. An Act respecting Agisters and Keepers of Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables.
49. An Act to amend the Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act.
50. An Act to amend the Administrator of Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act, 1922.
51. An Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Act, 1924.
52. An Act to amend the Animals Protection Act.
53. An Act to provide for the Protection of Sheep and the Licensing of Dogs.
54. An Act respecting the Destruction by Constables and Others of Injured Animals.
55. An Act to amend the Factories Act.
56. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Act.
57. An Act to amend the Theatres and Cinematographs Act.
58. An Act to amend the Vehicles Act, 1924.
59. An Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act.
60. An Act respecting the Welfare of Children.
61. An Act for the Regulation of Horse Racing.
62. An Act to amend the Chattel Mortgage Act.

63. An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.
64. An Act respecting the Duties of Agents in the Sale of Products of the Soil and Other Commodities.
65. An Act to amend the Masters and Servants Act.
66. An Act to amend the Hospitals Act.
67. An Act to amend the Union Hospital Act.
68. An Act to amend the Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act, 1923.
69. An Act to amend the Liquor Act, 1925.
70. An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.
71. An Act respecting a certain Sale by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited.
72. An Act respecting the Winding up of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.
73. An Act respecting the City of Swift Current.
74. An Act to amend an Act concerning the Village of Gainsboro.

Alberta.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of Alberta passed in the First Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly, begun and holden at Edmonton on the 10th of February, 1927, and closed on the 2nd of April, 1927.

1. An Act for Granting to His Majesty Certain Sums of Money for the Public Service for the Year Ending December 31st, 1926, for the Year Ending December 31st, 1927, and for the Three Months Ending March 31, 1928.
2. An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the General Revenue Fund of Alberta.
3. An Act to amend the Legislative Assembly Act.
4. An Act to amend the Wheat Board Money Trust Act.
5. An Act respecting Domestic Relations.
6. An Act to amend the Treasury Department Act.
7. An Act to amend the Gasolene Vendors Tax Act.
8. An Act to amend the Amusements Tax Act.
9. An Act to amend the King's Printer Act.
10. An Act to amend the Alberta Insurance Act, 1926.
11. An Act to amend the Alberta Co-operative Credit Act.
12. An Act to amend the Agriculture Department Act.
13. An Act to amend the Agricultural Societies Act.
14. An Act to amend the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, Act.
15. An Act to amend the Game Act.
16. An Act for the Payment of Wolf Bounty.
17. An Act to amend the Produce Merchants Act, 1922.
18. An Act to amend the Dairymen's Act.
19. An Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Act.
20. An Act to amend the Bee Diseases Act, 1924.
21. An Act respecting Wills.
22. An Act respecting Charges on the Estates of Deceased Persons.
23. An Act to amend the Jury Act.
24. An Act to amend the District Courts Act.
25. An Act to amend the Alberta Evidence Act.
26. An Act to amend the Creditor's Relief Act.
27. An Act to amend the Bills of Sale Act.
28. An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.
29. An Act to amend the Land Titles Act.
30. An Act to amend the Estates of the Mentally Incompetent Act.
31. An Act to amend the Succession Duties Act.
32. An Act to consolidate and amend the Coroners Act.
33. An Act to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act.
34. An Act to amend the Trustee Act.
35. An Act to amend the Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta.
36. An Act to amend the Companies Act.

37. An Act to amend the Department of Education Act.
38. An Act to amend the School Act.
39. An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act, 1923.
40. An Act to amend the Boilers Act.
41. An Act to amend the Factories Act, 1926.
42. An Act to amend the Mines Act.
43. An Act to amend the Industries Assessment Act.
44. An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.
45. An Act respecting the Tilley East Area.
46. An Act respecting Theatres, Entertainment Halls and Cinematographs.
47. An Act to amend the Dental Association Act.
48. An Act to amend the Municipal Hospitals Act.
49. An Act to amend the Vital Statistics Act.
50. An Act to amend the Domestic Animals (Unorganized Territory) Act.
51. An Act to amend the Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities).
52. An Act respecting the Compromise of Outstanding Seed Grain and Relief
Indebtedness, and the Consolidation of Arrears of Taxes.
53. An Act respecting Improvement Districts.
54. An Act respecting Villages.
55. An Act respecting Towns.
56. An Act to amend the Supplementary Revenue Act.
57. An Act to amend the Wild Lands Tax Act.
58. An Act to amend the Educational Tax Act.
59. An Act to amend the Tax Recovery Act.
60. An Act to amend the Public Works Department Act.
61. An Act to amend the Public Works Act.
62. An Act to amend the Public Highways Act.
63. An Act to License and Regulate Public Vehicles on Highways.
64. An Act to amend the Railways and Telephones Department Act.
65. An Act respecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway
and the Central Canada Railway.
66. An Act respecting the Lacombe and North-Western Railway.
67. An Act respecting the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company.
68. An Act respecting the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway
Company.
69. An Act respecting the Central Canada Railway Company.
70. An Act to amend the Telephones and Telegraph Act.
71. An Act respecting a Subvention to the Provincial Telephone System.
72. An Act to amend the Lethbridge Northern Colonization Act.
73. An Act to amend the Irrigation Districts Act.
74. An Act to amend the Drainage Districts Act.

British Columbia.

List of the Public Acts of the Province of British Columbia passed in the Third Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of British Columbia, begun and holden at Victoria on the 16th December, 1926, and ending on the 7th March, 1927.

1. An Act to amend the "Interpretation Act."
2. An Act to amend the "Administration Act."
3. An Act to amend the "Adoption Act."
4. An Act to amend the "Agricultural Act."
5. An Act to amend the "Assignment of Book Accounts Act."
6. An Act to amend the "Attachment of Debts Act."
7. An Act respecting the Disposal of certain Crown Lands in the Bella Coola
Townsite.
8. An Act to amend the "Bulk Sales Act."
9. An Act to amend the "Children of Unmarried Parents Act."
10. An Act to alter and readjust the Boundaries of the Corporation of the Township
of Chilliwack and the Corporation of the District of Sumas.
11. An Act to amend the "Codling-moth Control Act."
12. An Act to amend the "Co-operative Associations Act."
13. An Act to amend the "Counties Definition Act."

14. An Act respecting the Disposal by Exchange of Townsite Lands of the Crown.
15. An Act to amend the "Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act."
16. An Act respecting the Dewdney Dyking District.
17. An Act to amend the "Drainage, Dyking, and Development Act."
18. An Act to amend the "Municipal Elections Act."
19. An Act to amend the "Provincial Elections Act."
20. An Act to amend the "Engineering Act."
21. An Act to amend the "Evidence Act."
22. An Act to amend the "Factories Act."
23. An Act to amend the "Forest Act."
24. An Act to amend the "Game Act."
25. An Act respecting Garibaldi Park.
26. An Act to facilitate the Amalgamation of the District of South Vancouver and the Municipality of Point Grey with the City of Vancouver.
27. An Act to amend the "Greater Vancouver Water District Act."
28. An Act to amend the "Harrison Hot Springs Exclusion Act, 1895."
29. An Act to amend the "Highway Act."
30. An Act to amend the "Horse-racing Regulation Act."
31. An Act to amend the "Industrial Home for Girls Act."
32. An Act to amend the "Industrial School Act."
33. An Act to amend the "Infants Act."
34. An Act respecting Departmental Inquiries.
35. An Act to amend the "Insurance Act."
36. An Act to amend the "Lands Registry Act."
37. An Act to amend the "Real-estate Agents' Licensing Act."
38. An Act to amend the "Government Liquor Act."
39. An Act to borrow the Sum of Six million Dollars for the Purposes therein specified.
40. An Act to amend the "Lunacy Act."
41. An Act to amend the "Mechanics' Lien Act."
42. An Act respecting the Production and Sale of Milk for Human Consumption.
43. An Act to amend the "Minimum Wage Act."
44. An Act to amend the "Motor-vehicle Act."
45. An Act to amend the "Municipal Act."
46. An Act to amend the "Local Improvement Act."
47. An Act to amend the "Village Municipalities Act."
48. An Act to redefine the Territorial Limits of the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and the Corporation of the District of Surrey.
49. An Act respecting Notaries Public.
50. An Act to provide for Old-age Pensions.
51. An Act to amend the "Optometry Act."
52. An Act respecting Taxation of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company.
53. An Act to amend the "Probate Duty Act."
54. An Act respecting the Marketing of Fruit and Other Produce.
55. An Act respecting certain Defunct Railway Companies.
56. An Act to amend the "Railway Department Act."
57. An Act to confirm certain Surveys relating to Railway Subsidy Lands repurchased by the Crown.
58. An Act to amend the "Railway Act."
59. An Act to amend the "Royal Inland Hospital Act, 1896."
60. An Act respecting the Corporation of the District of Saanich.
61. An Act respecting the Duties of Agents in the Sale of Products of the Soil.
62. An Act respecting Savings and Loan Associations.
63. An Act to amend the "Public Schools Act."
64. An Act for the Better Protection of Sheep, Goats, and Poultry.
65. An Act to amend the "Strathcona Park Act."
66. An Act to amend the "Succession Duty Act."
67. An Act to amend the "Sumas Drainage, Dyking, and Development District Act."
68. An Act to amend the "Superannuation Act."
69. An Act for granting certain Sums of Money for the Public Service of the Province of British Columbia.
70. An Act to amend the "Amusements Tax Act."

71. An Act to amend the "Taxation Act."
72. An Act to amend the "Town Planning Act."
73. An Act respecting Tug-boat Men's Liens for Towage.
74. An Act to amend the "United Church of Canada Act."
75. An Act to amend the "British Columbia University Act."
76. An Act to amend the "Vancouver and Districts Joint Sewerage and Drainage Act."
77. An Act to amend the "Vital Statistics Act."
78. An Act to amend the "Noxious Weeds Act."

III.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1927.

The Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.—Early in 1927 Parliament resolved that the Dominion, now finally recovered from the post-war depression, should worthily celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. By c. 6 of the Statutes of 1927, a committee consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governors, members of the Dominion and Provincial Ministries, and Members of Parliament, together with representatives of leading organizations, was incorporated with the object of making and carrying out "the necessary arrangements in co-operation with the several provinces and other bodies active to that end for an effective celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada".

The central celebration took place at Ottawa on Parliament Hill on July 1, when the new carillon in the Victory Tower was heard for the first time. Its notes, together with the addresses delivered at the morning and afternoon meetings, were transmitted by radio throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The celebrations were continued on July 2, which had been proclaimed a public holiday, and on Sunday, July 3, solemn thanksgiving services were held on Parliament Hill and throughout the country. Besides the national celebration at the Capital, local celebrations were held in almost every city, town and village in the land.

The festivities connected with the Diamond Jubilee were renewed a few weeks later when Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, together with the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, reached Quebec on July 30 and Ottawa on Aug. 2; this has been the first occasion on which a British Prime Minister has visited Canada during his term of office. On Aug. 3 the Prince of Wales dedicated the Memorial Chamber in the Parliament Buildings to Canada's 60,000 dead in the Great War. On Aug. 7 the International Peace Bridge, connecting Fort Erie with Buffalo, N.Y., was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, in which the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada took part, together with Vice-President Chas. G. Dawes and Governor Smith of New York. Thereafter the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Mr. Baldwin visited Western Canada, though the latter was compelled to cut short his trip and sailed from Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 18. The Prince of Wales and Prince George, after visiting the former's ranch in Alberta, sailed from Quebec on Sept. 7.

The Economic and Financial Year.—On the whole, 1927 was one of the most prosperous years in the history of Canada. The wheat crop, finally estimated at 440,024,700 bushels, was the second largest on record, while the total value of the field crops was \$1,134,192,600, the largest recorded total except in the abnormal years from 1917 to 1920, when the general level of prices and particularly of food prices, under the pressure of war-time necessities, was very much higher than in recent years. Mining, too, reached a new high record of production in 1927, with

a total value of \$244,520,000 (preliminary estimate); gold production, in particular, attained a new high level. While the production of the fisheries was smaller than in 1926, the available indexes of forestry production indicate a marked increase; to take one outstanding example, the output of newsprint in 1927 was 2,086,949 tons as compared with 1,884,705 tons in 1926. Again, the development of hydro-electric power in Canada proceeds apace; the output of central electric stations in December, 1927, was 1,177 millions of kilowatt hours, as compared with 1,036 millions and 915 millions in the same months of 1926 and 1925 respectively. Manufacturers, too, employed a substantially larger number of persons in 1927 than in 1926, when the gross value of the commodities turned out by the manufacturers reporting to the Census of Industries was approximately \$3,248,000,000, in itself an increase of \$300,000,000 over 1925. Finally, construction contracts awarded in 1927 aggregated \$418,951,000, a higher figure than in any year since 1912, when steam railway construction was at its height.

While the productive industries were thus extremely active during 1927, the financial institutions of the country also showed rapid progress. The total of the savings deposits of the chartered banks on the end of the year was \$1,444,528,540, an increase of \$71,765,055 over the same date of 1926 and the highest total on record. The increase of life insurance also testified to the growing well-being of the Dominion, the grand total of life insurance in force with Dominion companies reaching \$5,044,883,000, or about \$530 per head of population, at the end of 1927, as compared with \$4,610,196,000 at the end of 1926.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about all these increases is that they were achieved in spite of a declining level of prices. The average index number of wholesale prices, which was 160.3 p.c. of the 1913 level in 1925, declined to 156.2 in 1926 and 151.6 in 1927. Yet the average index number of 79 stocks rose from 107.0 at the end of 1926 to 161.6 at the end of 1927—an increase of over 50 p.c.

The volume of business transacted showed remarkable advances, bank debits in clearing house centres having risen from \$30,358 millions in 1926 to \$36,093 millions in 1927. While this remarkable increase was partly attributable to speculation, the substantial increase in employment in wholesale and retail trade testifies to an increasing volume of trade. The index number of employment in wholesale and retail trade was 122.2 on Dec. 1, 1927, as against 109.8 and 103.9 on the same dates of 1926 and 1925 respectively.

Canada Elected to the Council of the League of Nations.—At the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September, 1927, Canada was elected to a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League. The Council meets at least four times a year; the five permanent members are Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan, while the other eight non-permanent members are Poland, Rumania, Chile, Netherlands, Colombia, China, Finland and Cuba.

Institution of Direct Communication with the British Government.—On July 1, 1927, in pursuance of the policy agreed upon at the Imperial Conference of 1926, the Governor-General ceased to be the medium of communication between the Canadian and the British Governments, and direct communication between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and Canada was inaugurated. On Apr. 25, 1928, Sir Wm. H. Clark was appointed High Commissioner of Great Britain in Canada.

Provincial General Elections.—General elections were held in three of the nine provinces in 1927. In Quebec the result of the general election of May 16 was to sustain in power the government of Hon. L. A. Taschereau. In Prince Edward Island the administration of Hon. J. D. Stewart was defeated at the election

of June 25, and shortly afterwards a new ministry, led by Hon. A. C. Saunders, took office. Manitoba was the scene of a general election on June 28, when the government of Hon. John Bracken was sustained.

Dominion-Provincial Conference.—A conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments was held in Ottawa in November, at which there was a full and free exchange of views on problems of mutual interest. Among the questions which came up for discussion were the continuance of the special money grants made to the Maritime Provinces as a result of the Duncan report, the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and of the Railway Belt and Peace River block to British Columbia, and the railway problems of the several provinces.

Dedication of the Cross of Sacrifice.—On Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1927, there was unveiled at Arlington, Va., in the national cemetery of the war dead of the United States, a "Cross of Sacrifice," erected by the Government of Canada in memory of the Americans who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and gave their lives in the Great War. The memorial was unveiled by Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who, with the British Ambassador and the Canadian Minister to the United States, represented Canada; the United States was represented by Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and Hon. D. F. Davis, Secretary of War.

The Labrador Boundary Award.—The long-standing controversy between the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador peninsula was, by consent of both parties, referred to the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council for decision. On March 1, 1927, this decision, awarding practically the whole territory in dispute to Newfoundland, was announced. As a consequence an area of 112,400 square miles previously included in the province of Quebec and in the Dominion of Canada by the official geographers is transferred to Newfoundland, this area including 106,970 square miles of land and 5,430 square miles of water. The population of the area awarded to Newfoundland by this decision is very small.

World Poultry Congress held at Ottawa.—The third triennial World Poultry Congress was held at Ottawa from July 27 to Aug. 4, 1927. These Congresses meet with the object of stimulating interest in poultry affairs, co-ordinating education and research, and educating in the most efficient methods of production, standardization, distribution and co-operation. The total number of delegates was 2,599, representing some 42 countries which had accepted invitations and sent delegates. Some 6,040 live birds from 1,314 breeders, representing 272 distinct breeds, were placed on exhibition. Among the visitors were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Prince George and Premier Baldwin of Great Britain.

Obituary, 1927.—Mar. 14, Hon. Colin F. McIsaac, K.C., Antigonish, N.S., former Member of both Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. Mar. 18, James Argue, Vancouver, B.C., a former Member of Parliament. Mar. 20, Lt.-Col. Arthur L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O., former Asst. Deputy Minister and Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. Mar. 30, Hon. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.B., Vancouver, B.C., former Minister of Marine and Fisheries. April 2, James McIsaac, former Member of Parliament, King's, P.E.I., died at Ottawa. April 10, John Joseph McGee, Ottawa, former Clerk of the Privy Council

of Canada. May 9, Archibald W. Campbell, Ottawa, former Superintendent of Highways in the Department of Railways and Canals. May 13, Hon. Josiah Wood, Sackville, N.B., former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. May 27, Ray S. Peek, Director of the Motion Picture Bureau, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and Sir John S. Willison, Kt., Journalist, Toronto. June 4, The Marquis of Lansdowne, former British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1888, died at Newton Anner, Ireland. June 8, Hon. D. D. McKenzie, Halifax, N.S., Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and former Solicitor-General of Canada. June 14, James B. Klock, former Member of Parliament for Nipissing. June 17, Arthur A. Brophy, Department of Secretary of State, Ottawa. June 20, Hon. Hippolyte Montplaisir, Senator, Three Rivers, Que. June 21, Anthony M. Rankin, former M.L.A. for Frontenac, Ont. June 25, Dr. Eugene Haanel, Ottawa, Ont., former Director of Mines Branch. June 29, Dr. Edwin J. Rothwell, former M.L.A., New Westminster, B.C. July 14, Hon. Edmund Bristol, P.C., K.C., former Minister without Portfolio. July 25, Joseph A. Descarries, K.C., former M.P. for Jacques Cartier, Que. July 26, Hon. Justice Haighton I. S. Lennox of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, Ont., and former Member of Parliament. Aug. 9, John Fixter, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Supervisor of Experimental Illustration Stations. Aug. 17, Hon. John Oliver, Victoria, B.C., Premier of British Columbia. Sept. 13, Hon. George A. Bell, Regina, Sask., former Provincial Treasurer. Oct. 1, Hon. Robert Mulholland, Port Hope, Ontario, Senator, died in London, Eng. Oct. 24, Antoine Gobeil, I.S.O., former Deputy Minister of Public Works Department, Ottawa. Oct. 28, George D. Pope, formerly Controller of Revenue, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, at Summerside, P.E.I. Oct. 30, Robert G. Graham, Chief Inspector of Income Tax, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, at Calgary, Alta. Nov. 3, Chas. A. Semlin, former Premier, B.C., died at Cache Creek near Ashcroft, B.C. Nov. 5, Hon. J. L. Decarie, Chief Justice of Criminal Court, Montreal, Que. Nov. 15, Achille Frechette, K.C., I.S.O., former Chief Translator and French Law Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa. Nov. 21, Hon. Arch. B. McCoig, Senator, Chatham, Ont. Nov. 27, George R. White, Ottawa, Ont., former Assistant Superintendent of the Dead Letter Branch of the Post Office Department. Nov. 28, Dr. Jules Tremblay, LL.D., Ottawa, Ont., former Member of the Civil Service Commission. Dec. 2, The Hon. Gustave Boyer, Rigaud, Que., Senator. 1928—Jan. 7, Samuel T. McEvoy, Public Works Dept., Ottawa. Jan. 9, Mr. Justice J. P. Curran, Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, Man. Jan. 10, S. Pringle, M.L.A., Medicine Hat, Alta., former Speaker of the Alberta Legislature. Jan. 23, William Thoburn, Almonte, Ont., former M.P. for the North Riding of Lanark. Feb. 7, Hon. John Idington, former Justice of Supreme Court of Canada. Feb. 8, Hon. Henry J. Cloran, K.C., B.C.L., Ottawa, Ont., Senator. Feb. 23, Hon. MacCallum Grant, Halifax, N.S., former Lieutenant-Governor of N.S. Feb. 26, James White, Ottawa, Ont., former Secretary of the Conservation Commission of Canada. Mar. 2, Hon. William Sloan, Victoria, B.C., Minister of Mines. Mar. 4, Hon. William H. Owen, Bridgewater, N.S., Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. Mar. 19, Col. de la Cherois T. Irwin, C.M.G., Ottawa, Ont. Apr. 2, A. Stuart, former M.-L.A., North Renfrew, Ont. Apr. 24, Hon. H. M. Mowat, Toronto, Ont., Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario and former M.P.; also J. W. Greenway, Ottawa, Ont., Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Interior Department. Apr. 28, Hon. George G. King, Senator, Chipman, N.B., died at Edmonton, Alta.

IV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE—OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, Etc.

Privy Councillors, 1927.—Aug. 2, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain; to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada. 1928.—Jan. 16, Thos. Ahearn, Ottawa, Ont.; to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Senators, 1927.—Dec. 14, Philippe Jacques Paradis, Quebec, Que. Dec. 21, Napoléon K.-Lafamme, K.C., Montreal, Que. 1928.—Jan. 10, James Houston Spence, Toronto, Ont., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law; Edgar Sydney Little, London, Ont.; and Gustave Lacasse, M.D., Tecumseh, Ont.

New Members of the House of Commons, Sixteenth Parliament, 1927.—June 16, Albion R. Foster, elected by acclamation to House of Commons for Carleton-Victoria, N.B. Sept. 12, By-election in North Huron, Ont.; George Spotton elected.

Commissioners, 1927.—Feb. 15, His Hon. Joseph O. Lacroix, a Judge of the Court of Sessions of the Peace for the District of Montreal, Que.; to be a Commissioner to act judicially in extradition matters under the Extradition Act within the said District of Montreal. Feb. 21, Arthur McDonald, Sydney, N.S.; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia, and to report the result of each such inquiry. Mar. 3, James F. Outhit, Kentville, N.S., barrister-at-law; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia and to report the result of each such inquiry. Mar. 3, Alexander I. Fisher, Fernie, B.C., barrister-at-law; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Government employees in the Province of British Columbia, and to report the result of each such inquiry. Mar. 4, Major Alexander A. Mulholland, Toronto, Ont., a Member of the Toronto Harbour Commission; to be re-appointed a Member of the said Toronto Harbour Commission for a further period of three years from Mar. 31, 1927. Mar. 8, The Hon. William M. Martin, Regina, Sask.; to be a Commissioner under the authority of Part 1 of the Inquiries Act, Cap. 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, to receive and inquire into the arguments of the Government of the Province of British Columbia in support of its claim for the reconveyance to the Province by the Government of Canada of the land conveyed by the Province to the Dominion pursuant to Paragraph II of the terms of Union, and such evidence as may be material to the consideration of such claim by the Government of Canada, and to report his findings thereupon. Mar. 9, Arthur G. Parish, Brockville, Ont.; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Government employees in the County of Leeds, Ont., and to report the result of each such inquiry. John A. McDonald, Sydney, N.S., Broker; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of maladministration, etc., preferred against Captain John D. MacKenzie, Superintendent of Pilots at Sydney, N.S. Mar. 26, Rufus R. Earle, Vernon, B.C., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the said Province of British Columbia and to report the result of each such inquiry. April 2, Robert W. Breadner, Ottawa, Ont., Commissioner of Taxation; to be Commissioner of Customs: George W. Taylor, Ottawa, Ont., Assistant Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise;

to be Commissioner of Excise: and Chester S. Walters, Hamilton, Ont., Inspector of Taxation; to be Commissioner of Income Tax. April 16, Arthur G. Parish, Brockville, Ont.; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the said Province of Ontario and to report the result of each inquiry. May 11, Alton Ryckman, Delaware, Ont.; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Ontario and to report the result of each inquiry. May 27, Bruce Walker, London, Eng., Director of European Emigration for Canada; to be Commissioner (*per dedimus potestatem*) to administer oaths and take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in the said city of London, in or concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada, and to administer, take and receive such other oaths, affidavits and affirmations as by law it is competent to administer, take or receive. June 16, F. McLaughlin, Bathurst, N.B., a Pilot Commissioner for the Pilotage District of Bathurst; to be Secretary-Treasurer of the above-named Pilotage Authority, *vice* Joseph Henderson, resigned: Michael T. Daly, Bathurst, N.B.; to be a Pilot Commissioner for the Pilotage District of Bathurst, *vice* A. S. McIndy, resigned. W. Brennan, J. D. Fraser, R. D. Stiles, A. N. Harris and Capt. H. A. Rhynard, all of Pictou, N.S.; to be Pilotage Commissioners for the District of Pictou, N.S. June 24, Vincent Dubuc, A. Bouliane and A. Tremblay, all of the town of Chicoutimi, Que.; to be Members of the Corporation of the Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners, Vincent Dubuc to be President of the said Corporation. June 30, Yves Lamontagne, Brussels, Belgium, Canadian Trade Commissioner; to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in the said Kingdom of Belgium, in or concerning any proceeding had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada, and to administer, take and receive such other oaths, affidavits, declarations and affirmations as by law it is competent to administer, take or receive. June 30, Hon. Walter E. Foster, P.C., William E. Scully, and Alexander McMillan, all of the City of Saint John, N.B.; to be the Saint John Harbour Commissioners. Walter E. Foster to be President of the said Commissioners. Col. Alfred T. Hunter, Toronto, Ont., barrister-at-law; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship in the service of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, in the cities of Toronto, London and Ottawa, in the said Province, and to report the result of each such inquiry. July 15, Raoul Fafard, Matane, Que., barrister-at-law; to be Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Alphie Otis, Engineer of the fog alarm at Ste. Félicité, Matane County, Que. July 23, Charles M. Crockett, New Glasgow, N.S.; to be a Commissioner under the authority of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, to investigate charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the Province of Nova Scotia, and to report the result of each such inquiry. Sept. 16, James E. Ganong, Toronto, Ont.; to be a Member of the Toronto Harbour Commission for a term of three years from date, in the room and stead of Albert O. Hogg, resigned. Oct. 7, The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada; Henry R. L. Bill, Lockeport, N.S.; The Hon. Joseph G. Mombourquette, L'Ardoise, N.S.; Professor Cyrus MacMillan, M.A., D.Ph., Montreal, Que., and John G. Robichaud, Shippigan, N.B.; to be Commissioners to investigate all phases of the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces, the Magdalen islands and the coastal portion of the mainland of the Province of Quebec. The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean to be Chairman of

the said Commission. Oct. 7, The Hon. Walter H. Trueman, one of the Justices of Appeal for the Court of Appeal for Manitoba; to be a Commissioner to investigate and report upon charges of alleged misbehaviour, inability or incapacity of His Honour Judge Maulson of the Northern Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba. Oct. 19, Victor A. Delage, St. Lambert, Que., barrister-at-law; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partisanship preferred against Henri Archambault, keeper of the range lights at Windmill Point Traverse in the said Province of Quebec. Oct. 28, Joseph H. Metcalfe, Portage la Prairie, Man.; to be a Commissioner to investigate and report upon charges of political partisanship against Government employees in the said province of Manitoba. 1928.—Jan. 11, Peter Jack, John Murphy and Charles W. Ackhurst, all of the City of Halifax, N.S.; to be Commissioners of the Corporation of the Halifax Harbour Commissioners—Peter Jack to be President of the said Corporation. Feb. 27, E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, E. P. Tellier, Belle River, Ont., and Col. H. B. Archibald, Wallaceburg, Ont., Manager of the Cooper Leaf Tobacco Co.; to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon conditions in connection with the tobacco producing industry of Southwestern Ontario.

Official Appointments, 1927.—Feb. 21, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to reappoint the following as Members of the Dominion Council of Health, such appointment to date from the 1st September, 1926; W. F. Stephen, Secretary Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Ass'n, Huntingdon, Que., Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, Professor of Hygiene, University of Toronto, Ont. (Scientific), Bert Merson, Toronto, Ont. (Labour), Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Saskatoon, Sask., (Social Service and Child Welfare) and Madame Jules Tessier, Quebec, Que., (Rural Women's Work). Mar. 10, George Freda, Port of Chester, County of Lunenburg, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for that Port. Mar. 18, Hon. Sir François Xavier Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec; to continue in office as Administrator of the said Province of Quebec to April 30, 1927, inclusive. April 1, Eric Charles Miéville; to be Secretary to the Governor General and Private Secretary as from the 1st April, 1927. Mar. 28, Thomas McKinnon, of the Port of Matane, Que.; to be Harbour Master for the said Port, and François Goyette, Iberville, Que.; to be Harbour Master for the Port of St. Johns, Que. Mar. 29, Hon. Robert E. Harris, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; to be Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia from April 1 to May 15, 1927, both dates inclusive, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. May 5, William P. Craig, Toronto, Ont.; to be an inspector of boilers and machinery and of hulls and equipment of steamships (Steamships Inspector-General) with headquarters at Toronto. James Byron, Vancouver, B.C.; to be an inspector of hulls and equipment and of boilers and machinery of steamships (Steamships Inspector-General) at Vancouver, B.C. May 27, A. Hart, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.; to be Shipping Master at that Port. May 28, The Hon. James A. Macdonald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia; to be Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia for the period from June 5 to Aug. 15, 1927, inclusive, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. May 28, C. H. L. Sharman, as Chief, Narcotic Division, Department of Health, Ottawa. June 16, Capt. E. Perry, Port Clyde, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for the Port of Negro, N.S., *vice* James Smith, resigned. W. B. Bentley, of the Port of St. Martins, N.B.; to be Harbour Master for said Port, *vice* R. Allen Love, deceased. D. H. Sampson, Lower L'Ardoise, Richmond County, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for the Port of L'Ardoise, *vice* George Burk, resigned. Capt.

Z. Nickerson, Port Clyde, N.S.; to be Receiver of Wrecks for the Western District of the County of Shelburne, N.S., *vice* T. W. Robertson, deceased. July 15, Louis J. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster-General; to be a delegate to represent the Canadian Postal Administration at the International Air Mail Conference to be held at the Hague, September, 1927. July 15, Frank B. Gray, of the Port of Little Current, Ont.; to be Harbour Master for that Port, *vice* William Ritchie, retired, and John Seldon, of the Port of Liverpool, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for that Port, *vice* W. A. Smith, retired. July 23, John Wilkinson, of the Port of Squamish, B.C.; to be Harbour Master for that Port. Aug. 11, Capt. John R. Elfort, Prince Rupert, B.C.; to be Port Warden and Harbour Master at and for the said Port of Prince Rupert, and to be an officer to superintend the survey and measurement of ships at the said port of Prince Rupert, and also a surveyor of accommodation for seamen, and to be Shipping Master of said Port. A. H. Finlaison, of the Port of Dawson, Yukon; to be an officer to superintend the survey and measurement of ships at the said Port of Dawson, Yukon, and also a surveyor of accommodation for seamen. Aug. 12, James A. Johnstone, Port Elgin, Westmorland County, N.B.; to be Harbour Master at that Port. Counsellor Henry Hall, Sheet Harbour, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for the said Port. Sydney J. Hill, Halifax, N.S.; to be an inspector of boilers and machinery and of hulls and equipment of steamships (Steamships Inspector-General) with headquarters at Halifax, N.S. Aug. 18, Capt. George L. Wetmore, of the Port of Yarmouth, N.S.; to be Harbour Master of the said Port of Yarmouth. Aug. 23, The Hon. Robert E. Harris, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of N.S.; to be Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia from Aug. 25 to Sept. 25, 1927, inclusive, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Aug. 31, The Hon. William E. Perdue, Chief Justice of Manitoba; to be Administrator of the Government of Manitoba for ten days, effective Aug. 31, 1927, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Sept. 24, Marshall Dixon, Country Harbour, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for that port. Col. John G. Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O., Winnipeg, Man; to be Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board and Superintendent of the Land Settlement Branch of the Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, effective Sept. 26, 1927. Sept. 26, F. H. Vradenburgh, Port Alberni, B.C.; to be Harbour Master at that Port. Sept. 27, Colonel (Honorary Brigadier-General) J. F. L. Embury, C.B., C.M.G., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp at Regina, *vice* Lieut.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., who has relinquished his appointment on being transferred to Calgary. Sept. 29, K. Cochrane, Port Greville, N.S.; to be an officer to superintend the survey and measurement of ships at the said port and also a surveyor of accommodation for seamen. Oct. 31, Dennis McNeary, Port of Canso, N.S.; to be Harbour Master for the said port. Maurice Tapp, Port of Malbaie, Que.; to be Harbour Master for the said port. Nov. 22, Joseph H. Fontaine and Frederic Bridges, Montreal, Que., Steamship Inspectors-General; to be officers to superintend the survey and measurement of ships at the port of Montreal and also surveyors of accommodation for seamen. 1928.—Jan. 5, Capt. L. Derek Murphy, M.C., Irish Guards; to be an Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Capt. C. S. Price-Davis, M.C., resigned. Feb. 4, Ubald Lavoie, of the Port of Rimouski, Que.; to be Harbour Master at the said port, *vice* A. P. St. Laurent, deceased. Mar. 17, Lieut.-Col. J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C., Royal 22nd Regiment, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Judicial Appointments, 1927.—Feb. 12, His Hon. Aimé Marchand, Chief District Magistrate for the District of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; to be

a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. Mar. 29, William M. Brandon, Hamilton, Ont., barrister-at-law; to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth, Ont. April 2, Hon. John H. Lamont, a Judge of Appeal for Saskatchewan; to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Hon. Philip E. MacKenzie, a judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan; to be a Judge of Appeal of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. William E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, Sask., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province; to be a Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan. May 11, William A. Dowler, Fort William, Ont., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province; to be a Judge of the District Court of the Provincial Judicial District of the said Province of Ontario. His Hon. William A. Dowler, Judge of the Judicial District of Kenora Ont.; to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. May 11, John C. Moore, Wiarton, Ont., barrister-at-law; to be a Judge of the County Court of the County of Dufferin, Ont. His Hon. John C. Moore, Judge of the County Court of the County of Dufferin, Ont.; to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. George F. Mahon, Woodstock, Ont., barrister-at-law; to be Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, Ont. His Hon. George F. Mahon, the Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, Ont.; to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. May 18, The Hon. Robert Smith, a Justice of the First Divisional Court of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario; to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the room and stead of the Hon. Justice Idington, retired. Sept. 9, The Hon. Daniel A. Macdonald, a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba; to be the Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba with the style of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench. James F. Kilgour, Brandon, Man., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Manitoba; to be a Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba. Sept. 16, The Hon. Davis I. Grant, a Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario; to be a Justice of Appeal of the First Divisional Court of Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario and *ex-officio* a Judge of the High Court Division of the said Court. John M. McEvoy, London, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Ontario; to be a Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario and *ex-officio* a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Sept. 24, Stuart Dixon Jenks, Halifax, N.S., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province; to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Oct. 19, Laurence A. D. Cannon, Quebec, Que., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the said Province; to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the said Province of Quebec. 1928.—Jan. 10, John G. Kerr, Chatham, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for Ontario; to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Kent, Ont.; His Hon. John G. Kerr, Judge of the County Court of the County of Kent, Ont.; to be local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Lawrence V. O'Connor, Lindsay, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law; to be Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.; His Hon. Lawrence V. O'Connor, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.; to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Jan. 16, The Hon. Pierre Joseph A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and The Hon. William James Major, Attorney-General for the Province

of Manitoba; to be His Majesty's Counsels learned-in-the-law. Feb. 27, Donald Ross, Barrie, Ont., barrister-at-law; to be the Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe, Ont.; His Hon. Donald Ross, Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe, Ont.; to be Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Nov. 7, 1927, was appointed by proclamation as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year".

APPENDIX.

1.—Immigration in the fiscal year 1927-28.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, the immigrants into Canada, classified as in the summary table appearing on p. 190 of this volume, were as follows; British, 50,872; from U.S.A., 25,007; from other countries, 75,718; total, 151,597.

Canadians returned from the United States during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, classified as in the table on p. 203, were as follows: Canadian-born, 35,137; British-born with Canadian domicile, 3,280; naturalized Canadian citizens, 1,470; total, 39,887.

2.—External Trade of Canada in the fiscal year 1927-28.

Preliminary figures of the external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, show a grand total trade of \$2,359,376,105, as compared with a figure of \$2,298,429,622 in the preceding year, or an increase of \$60,946,483. The increase was in the imports, which totalled \$1,108,919,808, as compared with \$1,030,856,480, an increase of \$78,063,328. Domestic exports were \$1,228,207,606, as compared with \$1,252,157,506, or a decline of \$23,949,900, partly offset by an increase in foreign exports of \$6,833,055, from \$15,415,636 to \$22,248,691. The decline in general prices was largely, if not wholly, responsible for the decline in the exports. Figures by industrial groups are given in the following table, where the figures of imports and exports may be compared with the totals given for previous years in the tables on pp. 502 and 503 of this volume.

Imports and Exports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928.

Industrial groups.	Imports.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods.....	39,067,037	97,200,025	136,267,062
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods.....	45,355,787	56,562,711	101,918,498
Animals and animal products.....	35,787,323	30,002,698	65,790,021
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	59,830,551	127,165,263	186,995,814
Wood, wood products and paper.....	19,930,925	31,819,999	51,750,924
Iron and its products.....	43,911,608	215,662,066	259,573,668
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	20,788,787	39,401,249	60,190,036
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	92,829,844	60,219,594	153,049,438
Chemicals and allied products.....	15,729,923	17,842,190	33,572,113
Miscellaneous commodities.....	25,674,453	34,137,781	59,812,234
Total.....	398,906,238	710,013,570	1,108,919,808
Duty Collected.....	—	171,864,320	—

Imports and Exports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928—concluded.

Industrial groups.	Exports.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods.....	484,316,535	1,090,257	485,406,792
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods.....	70,794,063	7,747,235	78,541,298
Animals and animal products.....	165,845,096	1,915,046	167,760,142
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	10,904,073	1,808,756	12,712,829
Wood, wood products and paper.....	284,543,396	444,119	284,987,515
Iron and its products.....	62,753,934	3,301,107	66,055,041
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	90,840,441	696,055	91,536,496
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	25,280,805	891,287	26,172,092
Chemicals and allied products.....	17,892,904	422,818	18,315,722
Miscellaneous commodities.....	15,036,359	3,932,011	18,968,370
Total.....	1,228,207,606	22,248,691	1,250,456,297

3.—Appointment of British High Commissioner to Canada.

Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., hitherto Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade in Great Britain, was appointed British High Commissioner to Canada on April 25, 1928. This appointment was in pursuance of the report of the Interimperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference of 1926, when it was agreed that the Governor-General should no longer be the channel of communication between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, but the personal representative of the Crown. This rendered necessary the appointment of a representative of Great Britain in Canada corresponding to the Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, and Sir William H. Clark comes to Canada in this capacity.

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